The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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FIGHTING BEGINS ON PORTO RICO SOIL.

Americans Drive the Spaniards from the Town of Guanica and Hoist the Stars and Stripes in Place of the Emblem of the Dons.

MARINES FROM THE GLOUCESTER WIN FIRST HONORS

General Miles Makes Report to Washington Giving an Account of the Progress of His Operations in the Island.

TROOPS RUSH FORWARD FOR THE CAPTURE OF PONCE.

Guanica, Porto Rico, July 25, via St. Thomas, D. W. I., July 26, 9:35 p. m.—Secretary of War, Washington: Circumstances were such that I deemed it advisable to take the harbor of Guanica first, fifteen miles away from Ponce.

This was successfully accomplished between daylight and 11 o'clock.

The Spanish were surprised. The Gloucester, Commander Wainwright, first entered the harbor; met with slight resistance, fired a few shots.

All the transports are now in the harbor and infantry and artillery rapidly going ashore.

This is a well protected harbor with water sufficient for all transports and heavy vessels can anchor within a few hundred yards of shore.

The Spanish flag was lowered and the American flag raised at 11 o'clock today.

Captain Higginson with his fleet has rendered able and earnest assistance. Troops in good health and best spirits.

No casualties.

MILES, Major General, Commanding.

OFFICIAL REPORT TO THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

Madrid, July 26.—An official dispatch from San Juan de Porto Rico confirms the report of an American landing at Porto de Guanica. The Spaniards had one officer killed and three soldiers wounded. The Americans, with strong artillery forces, have established themselves on shore.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

St. THOMAS, D. W. I., July 26.—Four thousand troops landed at Guanica Bay, Porto Rico, yesterday from seven transports.

The landing was protected by five warships, including the Massachusetts, Columbia, and Gloucester, the latter going in the shallow water and shelling 2,000 Spanish troops in the bushes.

The troops landed in an orderly manner, charging the Spaniards and scattering them, inflicting some loss. Seven Americans were wounded. The Spanish dead certainly number twenty.

It is believed 12,000 troops have landed at Ponce.

There has been no landing at Arroyo except a few marines.

The 4,000 at Guanica will march east to Ponce, joining a large force there. Then the army will move northward along the military road to San Juan. These facts are obtained in official circles.

First Battle Is Won.

[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Port of Guanica, Island of Porto Rico, July 25, via St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, July 26.—The United States military expedition under the command of Major General Nelson A. Miles, which left Guantanamo Bay during the evening of Thursday last, July 21, was landed here successfully today, after a skirmish between a detachment of the Spanish troops and a crew of thirty belonging to the launch of the United States auxiliary gunboat Gloucester, formerly J. Pierpont Morgan's steam yacht Corsair.

Four of the Spaniards were killed and no Americans were hurt.

Spaniards Are Surprised.

Early this morning the Gloucester, in charge of Lieutenant Commander Wainwright, steamed into Guanica harbor in order to reconnoiter the place. With the squadron waiting outside the gallant little fighting yacht braved the mines which were supposed to be in the harbor and found that there were five fathoms of water close in shore. In the rear are high mountains and close to the beach nestles a village of about twenty houses.

The Spaniards were completely taken by surprise. Almost the first they knew of the approach of the army of invasion was in the announcement, contained in the firing of a gun from the Gloucester, demanding that the Spaniards haul down their flag, which was floating from a staff in front of a blockhouse standing to the east of the village. The first couple of three-pounders were fired into the hills right and left of the bay, purposely avoiding the town, lest the projectiles hurt women or children. The Gloucester then hove to within about 600 yards of the shore and lowered a launch, having on board a Colt rapid-fire gun and thirty men, under the command of Lieutenant Huse, which was sent ashore without encountering opposition.

American Flag Is Hoisted.

Quartermaster Beck thereupon told Yeoman Lacy to haul down the Spanish flag, which was done, and they then raised on the staff the first United States flag to float over Porto Rican soil.

Suddenly about thirty Spaniards opened fire with Mauser rifles on the American party. Lieutenant Huse and his men responded with great gallantry, the Colt gun doing effective work. Norman, who received Cervera's surrender, and Wood, a volunteer Lieutenant, shared the honors with Lieutenant Huse.

Almost immediately after the Spaniards fired on the Americans the Gloucester opened fire on the enemy with all its three and six pounders which could be brought to bear, shelling the town and also dropping shells into the hills to the west of Guanica, where a number of Spanish cavalry were to be seen hastening toward the spot where the Americans had landed.

Lieutenant Huse then threw up a little fort which he named Fort Wainwright.

He laid barbed wire in the street in front of it in order to repel the expected cavalry attack. The Lieutenant also mounted the Colt gun and signaled for reinforcements, which were sent from the Gloucester. The Associated Press dispatch boat Cynthia II. was the only boat in the harbor except the Gloucester.

Angered by Spanish Treachery.

While the Mausers were peppering all round Lieutenant Wainwright called to the Associated Press correspondent and said: "They fired on us after their flag was down and ours was up and after I had spared the town for the sake of the women and children. The next town I strike I will blow up."

Presently a few of the Spanish cavalry joined those who were fighting in the street of Guanica, but the Colt barked to a purpose, killing four of them.

By that time the Gloucester had the range of the town, and the blockhouse and all its guns were spitting fire, the doctor and the Paymaster helping to serve the guns.

Soon afterward white-coated, galloping cavalrymen were seen climbing the hills to the westward, and the foot soldiers were scurrying along the fences from the town.

By 9:45, with the exception of a few guerrilla shots, the town was won and the enemy was driven out of the neighborhood.

The Red Cross nurses on the Lampasas and a detachment of regulars were the first to land from the transports.

After Lieutenant Huse had captured the

(Continued on second page.)

BATTLE OF BAHIA HONDA.

According to the Official Report in Havana the Americans Are Compelled to Retreat.

FOUR INVADERS KILLED.

News Is from Spanish Sources, but It Corresponds with the First Story of the Fight.

CUBAN GENERALS ARE SULKY

Havana, July 26.—[Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.]—The following is the official report, made today, of the engagement between the Spanish forces and the American marines on Saturday, July 23, near Bahia Honda, sixty-five miles west of Havana, on the north coast of the Province of Pinar del Rio:

"On July 23 Señor Manzanal, Mayor of Bahia Honda, left the town about sunrise, with forces of all arms, proceeding in a northerly direction toward Manimani Creek and Gobernadora Beach, to the west of the entrance of the bay on which the Town of Bahia Honda is situated. It had been reported that American ships had been seen there the day before (Friday).

"On arriving the Spanish forces opened with artillery and musketry fire, compelling the American ship in the offing to withdraw with several loses on board. Of the landing party four were killed, among them a Lieutenant, as was ascertained from documents on his person.

"Our troops also sank the boat used in the landing, with eight men, and captured one new Remington, a Berdan, and 100 cartridges. The Spanish losses were three slightly wounded."

[The foregoing dispatch corroborates advices from Madrid Monday night, which said that dispatches from San Juan de Porto Rico and Havana reported the appearance of a strong American squadron before Bahia Honda and the repulse of the American landing, with losses as detailed above.]

Cuban Generals Are Sulky.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Santiago, July 26.—The feeling of the Cubans continues strong against General Shafter's order excluding them from Santiago. They had great hopes of being permitted to gratify their desire for revenge against the Spaniards.

The merchants here are still fearful that the Cubans will be allowed to enter and are threatening to close their stores, especially if American police protection is withdrawn and Cubans substituted.

Several cases of robbery and looting have already occurred despite the vigilance of the authorities. Small squads of Cubans entered during the first days after the surrender and appropriated whatever they could get. Five were captured driving to the hills with their plunder.

An order of Military Governor Wood threatening a public hanging of such offenders when caught has had a salutary effect.

Garcia has in disgust withdrawn his army to Baire, his favorite haunt. Two Americans who arrived today from the interior say that the Cubans are resentful and talk of fighting the Americans later on.

Gomez is sulking at Las Villas, refusing to comply with orders from the government.

When Shafter requested Garcia to put his men at work on the roads the Cuban General responded: "My men are soldiers, not laborers."

Garcia says in regard to his failure to pre-

(Continued on fourth page.)

Tribune's Daily War History.

Wednesday, July 27, 1898.

Diplomatic—

The Ambassador for France at Washington yesterday formally tendered President McKinley the first overtures from Spain for peace. No terms were suggested.

Military—

Lieutenant Huse of the Gloucester landed at Guanica, Porto Rico, Monday with thirty men and had a skirmish with the Spaniards. Four of the latter were killed and the entire force was driven to the hills. A small body of cavalry was stationed there, but made a feeble resistance. The Stars and Stripes were hoisted. Subsequently 4,000 troops landed and pushed on to seize the Ponce railroad. General Miles made report to Washington on the progress of his operations. It is shown in the accounts from the scene of war that General Miles planned to surprise the Spaniards and succeeded in carrying out his design. Had the landing at Guanica been anticipated there would have been a larger force of Spaniards on the ground to defend the place.

Colonel John Jacob Astor, bearing dispatches from General Shafter, is held in quarantine on the Aransas at Tampa, yellow fever having developed on the ship after it left Santiago. The officials are adhering to the quarantine rules rigidly and Mr. Astor is greatly disconcerted at not being able to deliver his dispatches.

Naval—

The reports of Admiral Sampson, Commodore Schley, Captain Clark, and Captain Evans on the battle of July 3 were yesterday made public by the Navy department.

Weather for Chicago today:
Fair and warmer.
Sun rises at 4:48; sets at 7:24.
Moon sets at 11:33.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES.

Pages.
1 Fighting in Porto Rico.
  Battle of Bahia Honda.
  Spain Appeals for Peace.
2 Carlists Eager for Revolution.
3 Facts and Figures on the War.
4 Full List of Casualties at Santiago.
  Colonel Astor Held in Quarantine.
  Thugs Beat and Rob Aged Couple.
5 Current Gossip from Gotham.
  Grand Jury Turns to Harlem.
  Opposition to Traction Deal.
  Seek to Enjoin Merit Board.
  Ton of Gold in One Team.
7 Reports of Sampson and His Men.
  Hobson Not Engaged.
8 Arrests Under Dog License Law.
  Ferdinand W. Peck Starts East.
10 Work of the League Teams.
  Collins Is Tennis Champion.
  Fifth Illinois to Stay in Camp.
  Habeas Corpus for Dreyer Denied.
  Engelhard Is Nominated.

Pages.
6 Editorial.
8 Short Story.
8 Society Notes.
8 Fontenoy Letter
9 Markets.

Pages.
10 Court Record.
10 Railways.
12 Lake Shipping.
12 Insurance News.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
GLASGOW	Furnessia	
NEW YORK	Karamania	

SPAIN MAKES A DIRECT APPEAL FOR PEACE

Government at Madrid, Through the French Ambassador at Washington, Submits to McKinley at a Conference That Will Be Historic the Message Seeking a Termination of the War.

NO TERMS ARE MENTIONED AND THE NEGOTIATIONS MAY BE PROTRACTED.

President Will Submit the Proposal to the Cabinet at a Special Meeting Today, When an Official Reply Defining the Nation's Position Probably Will Be Formulated.

NO ARMISTICE WILL BE AGREED TO PENDING THE TIME OF SETTLEMENT.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT FROM THE WHITE HOUSE.

The French Ambassador on behalf of the Government of Spain, and by direction of the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, presented to the President this (Tuesday) afternoon at the White House a message from the Spanish government looking to the termination of the war and the settlement of terms of peace.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.—[Special.]—Spain has bowed to the inevitable, admitted the superiority of the American arms, and asked for peace. The proposal comes officially and President McKinley has taken it under advisement. A Cabinet meeting will be held tomorrow to discuss the terms to be offered by this country to Spain.

The proposition was made direct to the President late this afternoon by M. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador in Washington, who was designated to look after Spanish interests at the breaking out of the war. Spain has made no direct proposition, but merely asks whether the United States is willing to talk about peace, leaving the terms to be arranged hereafter. There has been a suggestion of an armistice or informal cessation of hostilities, which, however, will not be agreed to by this country.

Negotiations May Be Prolonged.

The opinion prevails among the members of the Cabinet that today's proposition is the first step towards peace, but that the negotiations in all probability, by the exercise of customary Spanish diplomacy, will be prolonged for weeks, and even months. Meanwhile the expedition to Porto Rico will be prosecuted according to the original plan. When the Cabinet met this morning there was no intimation given at the meeting that peace proposals were at hand, although the opinion was generally expressed that they were not far off, judging from the disturbed condition of affairs in Spain, and the confidential reports of American Ambassadors in Paris, London, and Berlin, and the Ministers at Vienna and Rome.

Just at the conclusion of the Cabinet meeting, however, Secretary Day took the President aside and informed him that the French Ambassador had asked for a special audience. This fact was not communicated to the other members of the Cabinet, and they left the White House entirely ignorant of the fact that peace proposals from Spain had actually arrived.

Late in the afternoon the French Ambassador, accompanied by his first secretary of the embassy, Mr. Eugene Thiebaut, arrived at the White House, and was given an audience by the President and Secretary Day. After the usual courtesies were over the French Ambassador at once declared that he was the bearer of peace proposals from the Queen Regent of Spain, acting as the designated representative of Spanish interests in this country, since the severance of diplomatic relations.

Authorized to Act for Spain.

He said he was authorized to admit on the part of Spain that the United States, in all that pertained to its army and navy, was the superior nation, and that Spain admitted its defeat at the present time and wished to know whether the United States would consent to open negotiations for peace, or would persist in continuing the war until some future time and until its nearly ruined enemy would be compelled to accept any terms, no matter how harsh they might be.

The French Ambassador went on to explain that Spain took the initiative first because it was the defeated party and must necessarily ask for mercy, but secondly and largely on humanitarian grounds. The President was asked to consider the fact that a cessation of hostilities meant much to the people, not only of Spain, but of Cuba as well.

The point was made that, owing to the immense military superiority of the United States, the Spanish losses among the soldiers would be entirely out of proportion with those suffered by the United States, while, at the same time, the misery and starvation in Cuba, which the United States had alleged was the prime cause of the war, would naturally continue in an intensified form so long as hostilities were persisted in by either nation.

A point was also made of the fact that since the beginning of the war Spain had never in a single instance assumed the offensive, but had restricted its military operations strictly to the defense of its own territory, the United States being absolutely free from attempted invasion or assault.

No Terms Are Suggested.

The French Ambassador conducted these preliminary negotiations with rare skill, inasmuch as he omitted entirely to propose any terms of peace, but rather asked the United States to say if it was willing to begin negotiations. He laid some stress on the necessity of a cessation of hostilities, so that the discussion of the terms of peace might not be embarrassed by the continuance of hostile movements, which would of course result in an accession of bitter feeling between this country and Spain.

Having performed his part as a representative of the Spanish monarchy, the French Ambassador went on to express the hope, as the representative of the great European republic, speaking to the President of the great American republic, that the United States would be true to its reputation as a peace-loving nation and make some sacrifices if necessary to stop the war with an already defeated and humbled foe.

President McKinley and Secretary Day heard the cautious but eloquent plea of Ambassador Cambon with intense interest, but from the nature of affairs there could be no definite answer given. The President's reply was exceedingly cautious. He declared that the humanitarian aspect of the war had been fully considered; and it would always be a powerful factor with him in determining upon the terms upon which the United States would insist.

He explained, furthermore, that this country had been prosecuting the war with so much vigor that it had not, as yet, formulated any distinct traces upon which peace proposals would be received, and it would be necessary, therefore, for him to submit the whole matter to the Cabinet before returning an answer.

President McKinley expressed without hesitation his profound gratification over the fact that the government at Madrid was at last willing to admit the hopelessness of the struggle, and he intimated that the United States had been ready to talk about peace at almost any time since the war began.

No Armistice Possible.

Though he did not make any decision on the matter, the President intimated that it would be impossible to agree to an armistice unless the negotiations had become so far advanced that peace could be arranged immediately upon the agreement upon unimportant details. The President concluded the conference with warm expressions of good-will towards France, because of its traditionary friendship for the United States, and now because it appeared in the honorable rôle of a commissioner for peace.

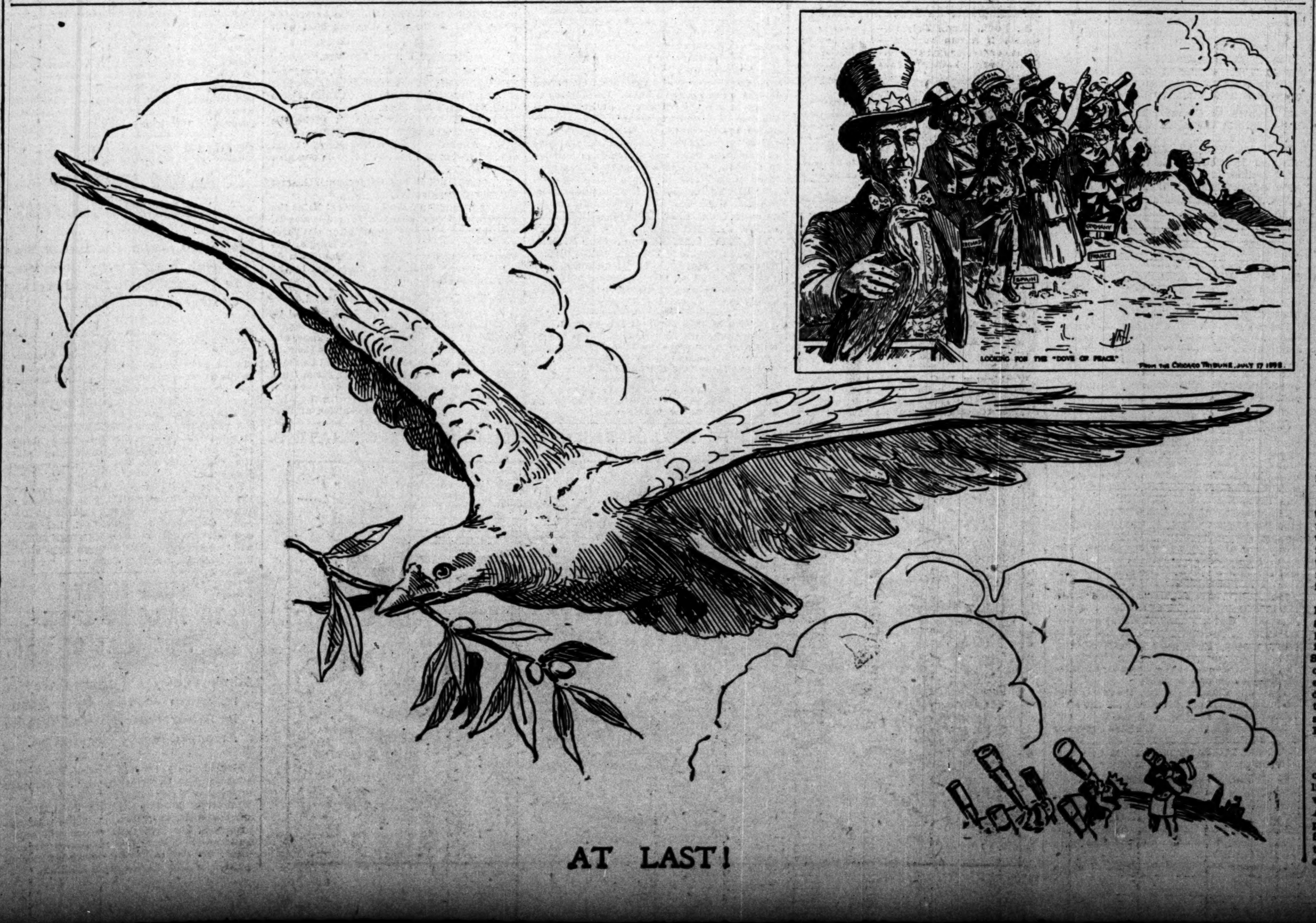
Immediately after this important and historic conference Secretaries Long and Alger were notified of its result, and at once called at the White House to talk the matter over informally. After the situation had been carefully studied one of the members of the Cabinet clearly expressed the view of the administration when he said:

"Do not make the mistake of supposing that the events of today here in Washington mean immediate peace. On the contrary, all our knowledge of Spanish diplomatic methods leads us to the opinion that the negotiations may be protracted for many months; and even if a treaty is negotiated it will have to be submitted to the Senate before peace can become an established fact. This being the case it is highly improbable that an armistice will be agreed to just at present; for it would be folly for us to stop hostilities, for those hostilities are the only means we have of forcing Spain to accede to our demands. As soon as we stop fighting the Spaniards would be certain to protract the negotiations in the hope of securing European intervention; and we should thus lose all our time and yet be forced to maintain the army and navy on a war footing.

"The chances are, too, that while Spain has made proposals for peace the Madrid government's idea of what the terms of peace should be will be found to be different from our own. Thus it is quite probable that Spain will start out by agreeing to a treaty of peace on the sole basis of the independence of Cuba—basing her stand upon the declaration made by the United States that the war was inaugurated for that purpose alone. We will, of course, demand Porto Rico.

Spain Must Get Out of America.

"The sentiment in this country since the outbreak of the war has rapidly crystallized around one great cardinal position, which is that the sovereignty of Spain in America must cease entirely. It is highly probable that when we advance this position Spain will decline to consider it and declare that its peace proposals were solely based on the Cuban question. I feel safe in [illegible]


SPAIN
FRANCE
GERMANY
LOOKING FOR THE "DOVE OF PEACE"
FROM THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, JULY 17 1898.

AT LAST!

ing that the United States will never stop the war until the Spanish flag has been removed from this hemisphere.

"As to the matter of the Philippines, I do not believe that the President has made up his mind, and I am certain that the Cabinet is still all at sea in the matter. Spain is bankrupt and will find it difficult, if not impossible, to pay an adequate war indemnity, yet modern military usage declares that the vanquished nation may be required to pay the cost of war, without reference to the causes which provoked the hostilities. This being the case, we would be fully justified in retaining possession of the Philippines as part of the war indemnity. The question as to whether the United States wants the Philippines or cares to possess territory so far away is one to be decided by this country alone. There is no disposition to make the terms of peace too hard for the President, and the Cabinet recognizes two things—one political and one social—which tend toward a spirit of generosity. In the first place we are obliged to remember that, although the United States will not have acquired Cuba, Spain will lose it just as much as if we annexed it; and the Madrid government will undoubtedly set up the plea that we propose to take from her a large and valuable island and that it is no concern of hers if we decline to annex it, but give it over to some one else to establish an independent government.

Figuring on Indemnity.

"This theory will undoubtedly be advanced in figuring on the question of indemnity; and we shall undoubtedly have to face this charge, which, on the surface, is a reasonable one. We went into the war in a spirit of generosity toward the poor people of Cuba, and if we free the island that will be some return for the cost of the war. The President is not yet ready to formulate a policy as to the Philippines. He might be willing to retain only a naval station, or he might insist on the permanent occupation of the islands. Public sentiment, as it develops, will have much to do with the settlement of this question.

"The Ladrones and Carolines will not cut any figure in the negotiations. It is the belief of the Cabinet at present that Spain will draw off again as soon as we propose the annexation of Porto Rico. In this case the war will go on exactly as at present. There is, however, one phase of the situation which cannot be lost sight of. We undoubtedly started the war to relieve the horrible condition of affairs in Cuba. As long as it continues starvation and misery in Cuba will go on. For the sake of relieving the poor people there it might be the duty of the United States to forego some of the fruits of victory, for although Spain today is defeated, she could undoubtedly continue the defense of Havana until after the rainy season closes; and meanwhile thousands will die of starvation whose lives might be saved by ending the war now.

"All the subjects will be brought up before the Cabinet meeting tomorrow, and will be discussed in every possible light. Should there seem to be an opening for bona fide negotiations, the chances are that they would be conducted through Ambassador Porter at Paris and the Spanish Ambassador there. This would be the natural course, so as to avoid the necessity of any neutral powers taking part in the negotiations. The one great thing which the American people must remember at this time is the fact that peace is in sight, but only in sight; and it may be months before the war is actually concluded, whatever the final basis of agreement may prove to be."

Makes Her Appeal Direct.

[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, D. C., July 26.—The Spanish government has sued for peace, not indirectly through the great powers of Europe, but by a direct appeal to President McKinley. The proposition was formally submitted to the President at 3 o'clock this afternoon by the French Ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, who had received instructions from the Foreign Office at Paris to deliver to the government the tender of peace formulated by the Spanish ministry.

Although peace rumors have been current almost daily heretofore since the war began not one of them had the shadow of foundation, and until the French Ambassador received instructions from Paris late last night no overtures of any kind had been received. Shortly before midnight last night a dispatch to the French embassy made it known to the embassy that the Ambassador would be charged with the important mission of opening peace negotiations in behalf of Spain. The complete instructions, including an official letter from Duke Almadovar Rio, Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, were received this morning. Thereupon M. Thiebaut, First Secretary of the Embassy, called at the State department and asked that an hour be appointed for a call by Ambassador Cambon on the President. The purpose of the call was not stated. It was arranged at the White House that the call should be made at 3 o'clock.

M. Cambon first went to the State department, where he was joined by Secretary Day, and the two then proceeded together to the White House. The call lasted about half an hour, and after the first formalities had been executed by M. Cambon the talk became general and quite informal, the President, the Ambassador, and the Secretary of State discussing the outlook for a conclusion of hostilities.

Proposition General in Terms.

The proposition submitted by the Ambassador, acting for the Spanish government, was quite general in terms, and was confined to the one essential point of an earnest plea that negotiations be opened for the purpose of terminating the war and arriving at terms of peace. The communication of the Spanish government did not suggest any specific terms of peace, nor was any reference made to Cuba, the Philippines, Porto Rico, or other Spanish possessions. The evident purpose of the Madrid authorities was to first learn whether the United States would treat on the subject of peace, and after that to take up such terms as the two parties might suggest.

Neither was there any suggestion from the Spanish government that an armistice be established pending the peace negotiations. It seemed natural, however, from the proposition that formal peace negotiations be entered upon that, pending their conclusion, a cessation of hostilities would occur.

Message Read in French.

Owing to the importance of the communication the Ambassador adopted the usual diplomatic procedure of reading the communication from the original, in French, the translation being submitted by M. Thiebaut. In the conversation which followed the reading of the proposition neither the President nor the Ambassador entered upon the question of the terms of peace.

The instructions of the Ambassador had confined him to the one essential point of opening peace negotiations, and it was evident that the President desired to consider the proposition at this moment before giving any definite reply. It was finally determined that the President would consult the members of his Cabinet concerning the proposition, and after a decision had been arrived at M. Cambon would then be invited to the White House for a further conference and for a final answer from the United States government.

Before the call closed a brief official memorandum was agreed upon in order to set at rest misleading conjecture and to give to the public information on a subject which had advanced beyond the point where diplomatic reserve was essential.

Ambassador Cambon, who initiated the negotiations today, has had a distinguished career in the official and diplomatic service of France. He was born in Paris on April 5, 1845; entered the Council of State in April, 1871; assistant chief of the bureau of the general government of Algeria in September, 1875; chief of bureau in November, 1876; Prefect at Constantine June 12, 1878; Knight of the Legion of Honor Feb. 6, 1879; General Secretary of the Police department of Paris Feb. 10, 1879; Prefect at Lille, Department of the Nord, Feb. 28, 1882; officer Cross of the Legion of Honor July 9, 1883; Prefect at Lyons (Rhone) Jan. 8, 1887; Commander Cross of the Legion of Honor Oct. 31, 1889; Governor General of Algeria April 18, 1891; Ambassador of the French republic to the United States Oct. 14, 1897.

When leaving Algiers M. Cambon was made honorary Governor General of Algeria, a title heretofore never bestowed. M. Cambon presented his credentials to President McKinley Jan. 15, 1898.

Informal Cabinet Talk.

During the late afternoon and evening the President conferred with most of the members of the Cabinet, and the Spanish proposition was thoroughly canvassed. Secretaries Day, Alger, and Long were at the White House during the afternoon, and in the evening the President was joined by Secretaries Bliss and Wilson and Postmaster General Smith. There was no Cabinet meeting in the ordinary sense, but these talks with individual members served about the same purpose as a formal meeting. It was understood the President would be prepared to give an answer within the next few days, and certainly before the next regular Cabinet day, on Friday.

No intimation came from any official source as to the probable character of the answer. There were strong intimations, however, that there would be no acceptance which would imply the stopping of the war when the American arms were adding victories on victories, and the embarking on a vague diplomatic negotiation. It was felt that this government had everything to lose in a subtle game of diplomacy, in which the only certain element would be the inaction of our army and navy. For this reason there was a disposition in official quarters to know what terms were in sight before entering upon general negotiations. A prominent administration official said after talking with Cabinet officers that in his opinion the situation was not materially changed by the Spanish proposition, and that the war would be pressed with unabated vigor until something more tangible in the way of peace terms was at hand.

In case the peace negotiations are opened the means by which they will be carried on are not determined, nor have they been officially considered. It is understood, however, that one means likely to be proposed is to authorize direct negotiations between Spain and this country, Spain being represented by Señor Leon Castillo, the Spanish Ambassador at Paris, and the United States by General Horace Porter, our Ambassador to France.

Señor Castillo is one of the foremost diplomats of Europe, and since the war began his chief mission has been to go from capital to capital and endeavor to awaken foreign intervention in behalf of Spain. Failing in this, he has turned his attention to the peace movement as the last chance for saving his country. Castillo is a linguist, speaking English, so that the negotiations could proceed with facility.

May Agree on Terms in Paris.

While not a veteran in diplomacy, General Porter is regarded as able and tactful, and, moreover, he would be guided by explicit instructions from Washington. This plan is quite tentative, however, and it is rather doubtful whether the United States government would consent to have such important negotiations removed so far from Washington and conducted in a European capital, where the atmosphere might not be conducive to forwarding the desires of this country.

Spain's peace proposal excited the deepest interest throughout Washington, and for the time being war news gave way to animated discussion of the prospects for peace. This was particularly true in diplomatic circles. The move of the French Ambassador took the other members of the corps completely by surprise, as they had well known among themselves that all peace talk up to this time had been fanciful, and they had no reason to expect that a move would take definite shape so quickly.

Several of the foreign representatives made inquiries of the State department as to the meaning of the French Ambassador's call, and learning that he had presented Spain's proposition for peace, full reports were cabled to the foreign offices. The matter was considered of such moment that the cable report to one of the foreign offices cost several hundred dollars.

ALMODOVAR ADMITS THE ACT.

Spain's Foreign Minister Talks of the Peace Move—Comment of London Press.

Madrid, via Paris, July 26.—The government denies that the Cabinet Council today occupied itself with the question of peace, although Señor Gamazo, Minister of Public Instruction and Public Works, made a long speech on the subject.

Señor Sagasta denies the existence of official peace negotiations, but Duke Almodovar de Rio, Minister of Foreign Affairs, says negotiations of a private character have been opened, due to private initiative.

The Council discussed the American landing in Porto Rico and its consequences. Nothing new was announced with reference to the situation in Cuba or the Philippines.

Hints at German Intrigue.

The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"The result of protracted negotiations initiated by Germany is that the powers have arrived at a formal agreement to oppose American annexation of the Philippines, which must remain Spanish."

Will Not Receive Miss Schley.

The Civil Governor of Madrid will not acknowledge the arrival here of Miss Jesse Schley of Milwaukee, Wis., a cousin of Commodore Schley. She will not be received by the Queen Regent in connection with her peace mission, which, it is pointed out, can only be conducted through the proper diplomatic channels.

The city is flooded with dodgers advocating that the peace negotiations be submitted to arbitration, "seeing that neither Spain nor the United States is willing to take the initiative," and adding that Cuba "must either belong to Spain or to America, as its independence would be tantamount to anarchy."

Concede Spain Is Lost.

London, July 27.—The London morning papers agree that it will be impossible for Spain to pay indemnity, and that it is improbable that the United States will demand money compensation. They all concede that the Spanish flag has gone forever from Cuba and Porto Rico.

The question of the future of the Philippine Islands is universally admitted as presenting grave difficulties, owing to the impossibility of granting independence. The general opinion is that the United States will retain a coaling station and have a reversion in the islands.

The Daily News says: "It would be an act of extreme generosity to leave Spain in possession of the Philippines, but generosity is often the best policy. If the United States should be content with such a reward of its labors as would leave the Philippines to Spain, it would set the world an example of conspicuous magnanimity."

The Daily Chronicle thinks that some kind of international protectorate over the Philippines should be arranged.

The Daily Mail says: "We hope President McKinley will be moderate. Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines should be ample compensation without indemnity."

Advice of London Times.

The Times in an editorial this morning, applauding Spain for accepting the inevitable, advises her to "face the facts of the political situation with the same frank courage which secured the respect of the Americans on the battlefield."

Discussing the probable terms of peace the Times says: "The United States will probably take Porto Rico in lieu of a money indemnity, and it would be best for the world at large if America boldly undertook the burden of giving Cuba and the Philippines a strong, honest government through American officials.

"If Spain is permitted to reassume sovereignty over the Philippines she will have to engage in a war of conquest, which might be attended with serious consequences to American and other international interests in the Pacific."

WHERE SPAIN SEES SOME HOPE.

First Sign of an Attempt to Save Porto Rico by Haste in Suing for Peace.

Madrid, July 26.—The ministerial El Correo, in an important article declaring that the seizure of Porto Rico is "only an after thought on the part of the United States," says: "The Washington government cannot ignore the steps Spain has already taken in favor of peace; and therefore, in accordance with the most elementary principles of international law, acts posterior to those steps cannot be taken account of in treaty negotiations."

THINKS SPAIN IS IN EARNEST.

Ex-Secretary of State Sherman Discusses the Peace Proposition at Washington.

Washington, D. C., July 26.—[Special.]—Ex-Secretary of State John Sherman expressed himself freely tonight on the proposal for peace made by Spain through Ambassador Cambon. He said:

"I believe that Spain's proposition is a bona fide one, and that she is willing to consent to any reasonable terms the United States may make, and that it will not be difficult to come to an agreement. She would not ask the French Ambassador to act for her if this were not so.

"Spain's position is such, too, that peace now is the only thing that can save her from utter disruption. She is nearly bankrupt, and near to anarchy at home. She has no money to carry on the war, and none even to pay her troops. They are starving to death in Cuba and the Philippines. Spain asks the United States to propose terms, I believe. That is my understanding of the proposition made today.

"The United States must, it seems to me, accede to this proposition. The United States was the aggressor in the war, and is the victor. It is the place of the victor and the aggressor to make the terms. I believe that the President will propose to Spain that the Spanish soldiers leave the Island of Cuba and that Spain give up all claim to it. Second, that Spain give Cuba to the United States. Third, that Spain pay an indemnity to be decided upon later. Fourth, that the United States be given a coaling station in the Philippines. These terms I believe Spain would agree to.

"There has been the proposal in many American newspapers, and by many prominent Americans, that America keep the Philippines as part of the spoils of war. I do not believe the sentiment of the United States, if it could be found accurately, would favor this, and I do not believe the President will recommend it. It has been the policy of the United States for a long time, always, in fact, not to acquire outlying territory. I do not believe the American people are yet willing to give up this policy wholly. The United States undoubtedly could force Spain to give up the Philippines. She is so overwhelmingly the victor that unless the powers of Europe intervene there would be no question of her ability to demand anything that she wishes. But victors should be magnanimous, and the loss of the Philippines would take everything away from Spain except the peninsula alone.

"The treaty will come if the agreement can be made, and I believe that it will come soon. The President will call a special extra session of the Senate to ratify the treaty. It would not be necessary to call the House into session. The Senate has been called in an extra session to ratify a treaty before in the history of the United States. I do not believe that it would be possible for the President to agree to a treaty and leave its ratification until the regular session of Congress next winter. This would leave the whole question open and would not be agreeable either to Spain or to America.

"The acquirement of Porto Rico and the annexation of Hawaii are two long steps toward the Nicaraguan Canal. I believe undoubtedly that the canal should be built immediately and that it will be within a few years. This war has taught the country a lesson of the importance of her waterway from the Atlantic to the Pacific through the isthmus. The United States has acquired all the rights necessary to build the canal from Costa Rica and Nicaragua. Congress has once agreed to build the waterway and will now undoubtedly do so again."

Senator Davis on Peace Negotiations.

St. Paul, Minn., July 26.—"Peace is desirable if it can be obtained without too great concessions on our part," said Senator C. K. Davis, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, this evening at his home in this city.

Senator Davis had just been advised of the peace negotiations begun by M. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador at Washington, in behalf of Spain.

"As chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations do you not expect to be called on for advice in regard to peace negotiations?"

"The Foreign Relations committee," replied Senator Davis, "will have nothing to do with the peace treaty until it has been acted on by the President and the Cabinet. The treaty will then be submitted to Congress and the Senate may, by a two-thirds vote, ratify it."

"POWER OF SPAIN IS BROKEN."

Senator Morgan Thinks Spain Should Be Made to Yield Her Possessions.

Washington, D. C., July 26.—Senator Morgan of Alabama, senior Democratic member of the Foreign Relations committee of the Senate, regards the peace proposals as a sign of submission by Spain. "The power of Spain is broken," he said tonight, "and it is plain that there is nothing to stop us now, short of the Spanish border."

Concerning the terms of peace, Senator Morgan has clearly defined ideas. "My first proposition," he explained, "would be the complete surrender by Spain of all territory over which the flag floats. This would include Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines, the Carolines, and the Ladrones. I would make this surrender the subject of a separate and exclusive treaty. I would demand of Spain a surrender unconditional in every particular and without any reference to what we may wish to do with the territory hereafter. I would not allow any 'ifs' nor 'ands' about it. This treaty should be in such terms that the United States can be free to act without any conditions, and it should be the first proposition on which to base peace.

"I would also demand as one of the first conditions of peace," added Senator Morgan, "the opening of jail doors to all prisoners confined for political offenses. I would extend this proposition so as to include all political prisoners from Cuba, Porto Rico, or the Philippines. It should free all who have been imprisoned because of participation in the insurrection.

"After this treaty covering the surrender of dominions and release of political prisoners has been concluded," he continued, "I would take up the matter of war indemnity. This covers several topics, some of which I do not care to discuss at this time. Individually, I should want to consider the matter of a coaling station in the Canary Islands, off the coast of Africa.

"Further, I would require," added Senator Morgan, "guarantee from Spain that she will assume all responsibility for any debt that might prove a lien upon Cuba—or upon Porto Rico and the Philippines, for that matter."

FORAKER WANTS TO KEEP ALL.

Senator Does Not Favor Surrendering to Spain Anything the United States Has Won.

Washington, D. C., July 26.—Senator Foraker of Ohio, the only Republican member of the Committee on Foreign Relations in the city, said tonight that while he was glad to see that the end of the war is in sight, he did not wish to take any position which would appear to be forestalling the action of the administration.

The treaty of peace when concluded, he said, would be submitted to the Senate. It was his opinion that whatever terms were made the reasons for them would be such as to commend them to the judgment of the Senate, and they would be agreed to, especially as hostilities would have been ended.

Senator Foraker said his views were of course well known.

"I do not think we should give up any territory of which we have taken possession," he said. "We should retain Porto Rico and the Philippines and give to Cuba independent government, and maintain such relations with the people as will ultimately bring about the annexation of the island to the United States by the desire of the people themselves, as in the case of Hawaii. The independence of the people of Cuba is due to them for the splendid fight they have made for three years against Spain. They have made their independence possible."

Senator Foraker said he did not see how it was possible to turn the Philippine Islands back to Spain.

ZOLA IN HAMBURG EXPLAINS WHY FRANCE IS ON THE DECLINE.

French Author Seeks an Interview with Bismarck in Vain and Then Unbosoms Himself on the Subject of His Wrong.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Hamburg, July 26.—Emile Zola arrived here on Sunday from London. He tried to interview Bismarck, but was prevented by Count von Rantzan, the Prince's son-in-law. He then went to Berlin to see Hohenlohe, and returned here today.

He received me and talked freely on the situation in France. He said:

"Everything in France is going into decline, and for this the government is to blame. The forgers are now triumphant, but they will soon be unmasked, probably in a fortnight. If Cavaignac declines to grant a revision the next ministry will assent. Take Eduoard Dumont's leaders in La Libre Parole, or Père Didon's speeches, for example, as bearing out this. There will soon come bloodshed. Poor France!

"Gambetta said: 'To govern is to look ahead.' French soldiers will do their duty at the proper time. Maitre Laborie made no mistake at my first trial when he said: 'Jurors, mark ye; the French republic stands at its turning point.' Why should the publication of the Dreyfus letter touch the Germans deeper than the confidential documents in the Count von Arnim case, which so aroused feverish Frenchmen? Bismarck was not afraid of war when he made them public, for I know of Bismarck's saying: 'Frenchmen must boil in their own sauce.'"

Speaking of Hamburg Zola said: "What a grand and magnificent harbor this is; what a superb, clean city; what a superior populace. Neither Bordeaux nor Marseilles can compare with it."

Zola looks fresh and vigorous. He knows he has a hard case on hand. He is going to Berlin to join the Norwegian author, Bjornson, for a Scandinavian trip. He contemplates writing on the fin de siècle Germany.

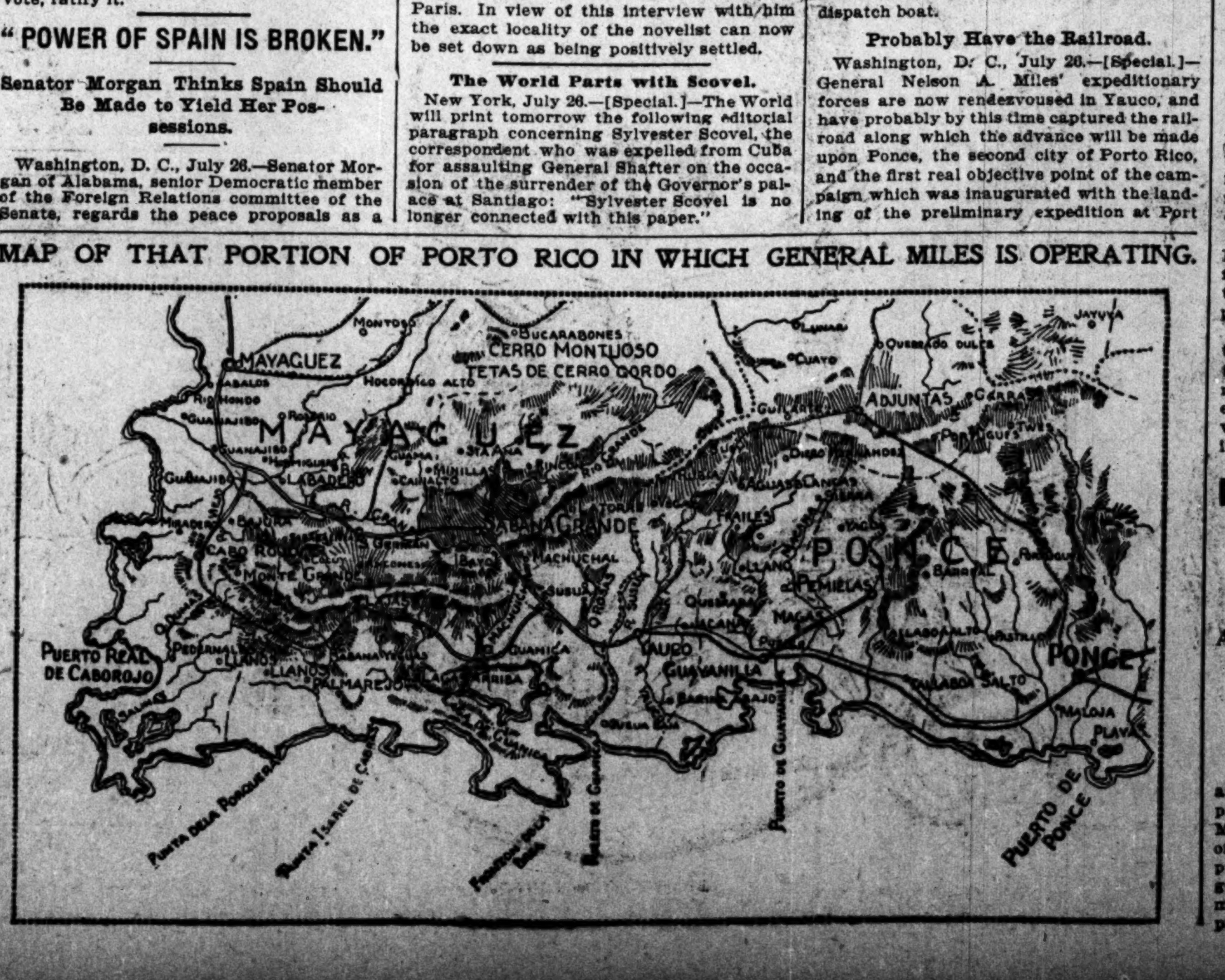
It is learned here that the disappearance of Zola from Paris was a nine days' wonder in London. He was reported as being seen in so many places that even Parisians were puzzled. The statement that he was in London last week was positively made by one paper and with equal positiveness denied by others.

The latest fantastic story from Paris is that some double of Zola is going about impersonating him while he remains in or near Paris. In view of this interview with him the exact locality of the novelist can now be set down as being positively settled.

The World Parts with Scovel.

New York, July 26.—[Special.]—The World will print tomorrow the following editorial paragraph concerning Sylvester Scovel, the correspondent who was expelled from Cuba for assaulting General Shafter on the occasion of the surrender of the Governor's palace at Santiago: "Sylvester Scovel is no longer connected with this paper."

MAP OF THAT PORTION OF PORTO RICO IN WHICH GENERAL MILES IS OPERATING.



FIGHTING IN PORTO RICO.

(Continued from first page.)

place he deployed his small force into the suburbs. But he was soon reinforced by the regulars, who were followed by Company G of the Sixth Illinois and then by other troops in quick succession. All the boats of the men of war and transports were used in the work of landing the troops, each steam launch towing four or five boats loaded with soldiers. But everything progressed in an orderly manner and according to the plans of General Miles. The latter went ashore at about noon, after stopping to board the Gloucester and thank Lieutenant Commander Wainwright for his gallant action. General Miles said to the correspondent of the Associated Press:

"Guanica and Cinga are in the disaffected portion of the island. Matteo, the insurgent leader, lives at Yauco, a few miles inland. Had we landed at Cape San Juan a line of rifle pits might have stopped our advance."

There is no doubt that General Miles' plans are being kept absolutely secret. The spirits of the troops, men and officers, are good.

The Massachusetts and Illinois contingents, which have been cooped up on board the Yale and Rita for a fortnight, are delighted to get ashore.

Troops Push Forward.

The troops were pushed forward promptly in order to capture the railroad leading to Ponce, which is only about ten miles east of this place.

The ships left Guantanamo Bay suddenly on Thursday evening, with the Massachusetts, commanded by Captain F. J. Higginson, leading. Captain Higginson was in charge of the naval expedition, which consisted of the Columbia, Dixie, Gloucester, and Yale. General Miles was on board the last named vessel. The troops were on board the transports Nueces, Lampasas, Comanche, Rita, Unionist, Stillwater, City of Macon, and Specialist. This was the order in which the transports entered the harbor here.

The voyage from Guantanamo Bay to this port was uneventful. At noon yesterday General Miles called for a consultation, announcing that he was determined not to go by San Juan Cape, but by the Mona Passage instead, land here, surprise the Spaniards and deceive their military authorities. The course was then changed and the Dixie was sent to warn General Brooke, supposed to be at Cape San Juan.

Port Guanica has been fully described by Lieutenant Whitney of General Miles' staff, who recently made an adventurous tour of Porto Rico. Ponce, which is situated ten or fifteen miles from this port, is to the eastward and a harder place to take. In addition, the water at Ponce is too shallow for the transports to be able to get close in shore. Then, again, Ponce itself is some little distance from where the troops would have been able to land if that point had been selected for the debarkation of the expedition.

One advantage of this place is that it is situated close to the railroad connection with Ponce, which means of transportation our troops hope to secure.

Beauty of Guanica.

Guanica is the most lovely spot yet occupied by our forces. It is the seat of the coffee and sugar industries and large herds of cattle are pasturing in the meadows, which are bordered by cocoanut palms. Many head of cattle and a large number of horses have been driven into the mountains by their owners. Some of them will be captured.

There were fifteen large coasters this afternoon at Guanica Bay, but only two barges were captured.

It is likely that the Spanish garrison from Ponce may try to surprise our people tonight. But it will only be an affair of outposts.

The Town of Ponce is sure to fall shortly before the combined attack of our army and navy. The main fighting until San Juan de Porto Rico is reached will be along the line of a splendid military road leading from Ponce to San Juan. But every precaution will be taken to lessen our casualties, even to the use of the street-shields, of which a supply was brought with the expedition.

The health of the troops is excellent, except among the Massachusetts men. They have been packed on the Yale for about fifteen days, and thirty cases of typhoid fever have developed among the soldiers. Parker of the Sixth Massachusetts died on Friday, and was buried at sea.

This evening the Dixie spoke the dispatch boat of the Associated Press. The commander of the Dixie said he had been almost around the Island of Porto Rico, and had not seen any men-of-war or transports, except the New Orleans, which was blockading the port of San Juan de Porto Rico.

A heavy gale was blowing, causing the dispatch boat to take nineteen hours in making the 125 miles to St. Thomas. The Associated Press boat is the only dispatch boat with the fleet.

Monitor Terror Arrives.

St. Thomas, D. W. I., July 26, evening—The United States cruiser Columbia has just arrived here from Porto de Guanica, Porto Rico, via Cape San Juan.

While off the latter point it spoke the United States monitor Terror and the gunboats Annapolis and Wasp, giving them orders to join the fleet at Porto de Guanica immediately.

Ponce will not be bombarded until the rest of the warships arrive.

At the request of Major General Miles the Associated Press dispatch boat Cynthia II. will take to Porto de Guanica tonight three guides to General Miles. P. C. Hanna, former United States Consul at San Juan de Porto Rico, will also be a passenger by the dispatch boat.

Probably Have the Railroad.

Washington, D. C., July 26.—[Special.]—General Nelson A. Miles' expeditionary forces are now rendezvoused in Yauco, and have probably by this time captured the railroad along which the advance will be made upon Ponce, the second city of Porto Rico, and the first real objective point of the campaign which was inaugurated with the landing of the preliminary expedition at Port Guanica, on the western part of the south coast.

Yauco, whose inhabitants are loyal followers of General Lluveras, General Miles' Porto Rican ally, is the western terminal of the railroad to Ponce, which affords the best means of access to the provincial capital. General Miles, immediately upon landing his forces at Guanica, set out to capture the railroad and take possession of Yauco with one stroke. Yauco will be the base of supplies until Ponce is captured, when, of course, the headquarters of the invading army will be advanced.

In spite of the fact that unofficial advices report Miles' landing at Guanica, War department officials persisted today in asserting that it was not the intention to disembark the first expedition at that port, but at Fajardo, on the northern extremity of the west coast. It has been stated with great emphasis that it would be absurd to effect a landing at a point so far removed from the real objective of the campaign, San Juan.

"Tribune" Gives Campaign Plan.

In their efforts to conceal Miles' destination War department officials have invariably mentioned Fajardo as the point of debarkation of the preliminary expedition, despite the exposure of the whole plan of General Miles' campaign in THE TRIBUNE on Saturday last. Indeed, certain bureau chiefs of the War department were so chagrined at the exposure, they declared the whole plan as published was absurd, and when news of General Miles' landing at Guanica was received today expressed keen disappointment because the fact would necessitate changes which cannot be made without some difficulty. Expressions uttered by high officials, however, established the fact today that either General Schwan or General Ernst, or perhaps both the expeditions under their command, are en route to Fajardo.

Inadvertent statements to this effect simply confirm that portion of General Miles' plan which contemplates landings on the eastern coast near Cape San Juan, a little south of which Fajardo is situated. It was asserted by military officials under whose direction the preparation for the invasion of Porto Rico are progressing, that they were instructed by Secretary Alger and the President to make their preparations on the basis that the first landing would take place at Fajardo. In view of this fact War department officials expressed utter astonishment that Miles had landed his forces at Guanica, which point was indicated as the place of debarkation in THE TRIBUNE.

It is asserted that when they set sail from Charleston and Tampa, Generals Ernst and Schwan were instructed to proceed direct to Fajardo. It is said Schwan and Ernst's orders were explicit on this point, which would indicate, according to disinterested military men, that the Tampa and Charleston expeditions, comprising a force of nearly 8,000 men, are depended upon to capture a base at Fajardo, and execute that part of General Miles' plan which contemplates a march from the east coast into the Bayamon Mountain, commanding San Juan.

Efforts at Secrecy.

It is suggested that Secretary Alger and other administration officials did not take bureau chiefs into their entire confidence anent General Miles' plan of campaign, but simply issued such orders as will serve to facilitate the march from Fajardo upon the capital. In this event military experts assert bureau chiefs are merely executing orders affecting Miles' entire plan of campaign; without knowledge of the manner in which it will be accomplished. In fact, it was admitted by a prominent officer that he did not know just where the landings would be effected, leaving such matters entirely in the hands of the commanding officers of expeditions destined for Porto Rico.

Cabinet officials, however, evince full knowledge of the fact that General Miles' idea was to land at Guanica, and despite the long march the soldiers will have to make from Ponce to San Juan approve the plans of the commanding General and express confidence in his ability to wage a dashing campaign against the enemy. In the opinion of military officials Miles will require a force of about 10,000 soldiers, independent of his absolute advance, to guard and keep open his line of communication with his base of supplies at Ponce or Yauco.

Must Have Reinforcements.

With the forces under Ernst and Schwan, General Miles will have at his disposal an army of about 12,000 men, but this force would be inadequate in the opinion of veteran officers with which to make an advance and at the same time keep open all lines of communication. It was announced at the War department today that General Brooke would sail from Newport News in the afternoon, but when the department closed it was not known whether his expedition had gone or not. General Brooke will probably proceed to Guanica, since it is apparent the brunt of battle will fall upon the army advancing from Ponce to Bayamon. It is said, however, General Miles will not await the arrival of General Brooke before taking Ponce, but proceed with his advance upon the provincial capital as soon as possible with the idea of making it his base for further operations when reinforced by Brooke's command. It is evident that the Spaniards are on the alert, although the force which attempted to oppose Miles' landing was small and unable to hold its ground. The enemy was aware of his presence, however, and will prepare to resist an attack upon Ponce.

GERMAN FIRMS IN MANILA ANGRY AT FAVORS TO BRITISH.

Protest to Berlin Because of Successful Negotiations Completed in Washington to the Advantage of English Merchants.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Berlin, July 26.—The German firms of Manila have combined in a vigorous protest to the German government because the British government has completed successful negotiations in Washington in the interest of British firms in the Philippines.

A reply was sent to Manila today by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Manila firms are reminded that in the first place the Philippines are not yet an American possession.

No demands can reasonably be made of the United States until after the close of the war. The government assures the German merchants of Manila that their interests will be amply protected, though nothing will be done without a thorough understanding with the United States.

FLEET SAILS TODAY TO BRING TO SPAIN PRISONERS OF WAR.

Admiral Cervera's Officers Are Not to Return with the Other Spaniards, but Their Release Will Be Arranged For by Negotiation.

Madrid, July 26, via Paris.—The transatlantic fleet to bring home the Santiago prisoners will sail tomorrow. Captain Aunon, Minister of Marine, says Admiral Cervera's officers will not return with the Santiago prisoners, but that their return will be negotiated with the United States government. He denies having demanded the expulsion of Don Carlos from Belgium.

CARLISTS NOW AWAIT SIGNAL.

Are Prepared for Revolution When Their Leader Gives the Word.

SPAIN'S PERIL AT HOME.

Army Officers Dislike the Regency as Well as the Ministry.

GOVERNMENT WANTS PEACE.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Madrid, July 25.—[By way of the frontier.]—The provincial authorities report alarming preparations are being made by the Carlists for their rising. They are now ready to begin as soon as the pretender gives the signal. All the Carlist leaders have gone to meet Don Carlos and his son Jaime, with a view to combine on a plan of campaign.

The Marquis Cerralbo and some of the other leaders want to do nothing until the conditions of peace with the United States have been officially published, because they contend that for the first time in the history of Spain the Carlists will be able to command considerable support in the army. The Generals, Colonels in high command, and many of the young officers are discontented with the regency and its Cabinet.

The only uestion is whether the sergeants and corporals, who are mostly republicans, and the rank and file, who have no political preferences, will follow the Catholic Carlist officers.

Carlos may not be able to control the impatience of the rural Carlists and the priests. The friars are eager to begin a guerrilla warfare. Already there are rumors of the appearance of armed bands in the different provinces. These have created an uneasiness in political and financial circles. The Carlists are meeting with Carlist Princes near Pau at a château of a well-known French nobleman.

Steamers Come for Troops.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

London, July 26.—The American Consul at Gibraltar has issued safe conducts to two Spanish transatlantic steamers going to Santiago to convey troops back to Spain. Affairs are uneasy at Tangier. The Moors are joyful over American successes. Morocco at first refused to declare its neutrality, but finally was forced to do so.

The British battleship Illustrious with a torpedo boat has sailed for Tangier. The French fleet is cruising off Cape Trafalgar. There is great fear still along the Spanish coast that Watson will arrive. The Spanish government is firmly suppressing all news of Camara. It is believed his fleet is at Cartagena. The fleet certainly is in the Mediterranean, as it has not passed Gibraltar or Suez.

Spain Moves for Peace.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

London, July 26.—A diplomatist in close touch with the Spanish Embassy here was asked today: "What foundation exists for the rumored peace negotiations?"

He answered:

"The Spanish government is anxious to make peace and has taken steps to convey that wish to Washington. But nothing definite will be done until Porto Rico has fallen. Washington does not want peace until then, and the Spanish government, knowing that the United States is determined to have Porto Rico, must wait until it is captured before making direct overtures.

"The only obstacle now to a near conclusion of the war is the possibility of a Carlist uprising in Spain, but Sagasta claims he has taken ample measures to prevent the Carlist outbreak from assuming a serious form."

Draft of a Manifesto.

Paris, July 26.—A meeting of Carlists held near Bayonne, France, has forwarded to the Spanish pretender, Don Carlos, a written draft of a suggested manifesto.

GERMAN SHIP FOR CAROLINES.

Cruiser Arcora Sails for the Islands with Supplies Sufficient to Last Three Months.

London, July 27.—A dispatch from Nagasaki, Japan, says that the German third-class cruiser Arcona with supplies for three months has sailed for the Caroline Islands.

BISMARCK'S HEALTH FAILING.

Report That the Condition of the Aged German Statesman Is Declining.

Berlin, July 26.—The Lokal Anzeiger announces that the health of Prince Bismarck is worse.

A Popular Mistake

Regarding Remedies for Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

The national disease of Americans is indigestion or in its chronic form dyspepsia, and for the very reason that it is so common many people neglect taking proper treatment for what they consider trifling stomach trouble, when as a matter of fact, indigestion lays the foundation for many incurable diseases. No person with a vigorous, healthy stomach will fall a victim to consumption. Many kidney diseases and heart troubles date their beginning from poor digestion; thin, nervous people are really so because their stomachs are out of [illegible] weary, languid, faded out women owe their condition to imperfect digestion.

When nearly every person you meet is afflicted with weak digestion it is not surprising that nearly every secret patent medicine on the market claims to be a cure for dyspepsia, as well as a score of other troubles, when in fact, as Dr. Werthier [illegible] there is but one genuine dyspepsia [illegible] which is perfectly safe and reliable, moreover, this remedy is not a patent medicine, but it is a scientific combination of pure pepsin (free from animal matter), vegetable essences, fruit salts and bismuth. It is sold by druggists under name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. No extravagant claims are made for them, but for indigestion or any stomach trouble, Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are far ahead of any remedy yet discovered. They act on the food eaten, no dieting is necessary, simply eat all the wholesome food you want and these tablets will digest it. A cure results, because all the stomach needs is a rest, which Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets give by doing the work of digestion.

Druggists sell these tablets at 50 cents per package.

BOOK on stomach troubles [illegible] to any person [illegible] STUART [illegible] Marshall [illegible] manufacturers of STUART'S DYSPEPSIA TABLETS. Every form of stomach weakness cured by this wonderful new discovery.

FROM THE FIRST GUN TO THE CRY OF "HOLD! ENOUGH!"

FIERCE FIGHTS ON SEA AND LAND.

The first shot in the war against Spain was fired from the bow chaser on the gunboat Nashville, Lieutenant Maynard Washburn, on Friday, April 22. It was sent after the Buena Ventura, a Spanish ship, which quickly hove to and was made captive.

On April 21 President McKinley had ordered the North Atlantic Squadron to leave Key West and proceed to Cuba. It sailed on April 22, the Nashville being in the fleet. Pending its diplomatic conferences with Spain the government had been mobilizing the troops of the regular army, and many regiments were already at points convenient to the front, but on April 23 President McKinley issued a proclamation calling for 125,000 volunteers, and the blockade of Cuba, ordered the day before, was on. On the same day an order was sent to Admiral Dewey, in command of the Asiatic Squadron at Hongkong to go to the Philippines and "capture or destroy the Spanish" fleet, and the squadron prepared to sail on April 24, the day on which Spain declared war. On April 25 the Spanish gunners opened fire on the blockading fleet off Havana, but no reply was made, the American ships contenting themselves with capturing everything afloat that came in sight with the Spanish flag showing.

President McKinley sent a message to Congress recommending a formal declaration of war, and Congress resolved that war had existed since April 21, thus making the declaration a post facto one. Masked batteries at Matanzas, Cuba, fired on the torpedo boat Foote on April 26 without effect.

In response to the President's proclamation the militia of the States began to assemble at the State camps, and the day was marked all over the land by the tread of the "boys in blue" rallying to the defense of the flag. Chicago said a glorious farewell to the 4,693 men who composed the First, Second, and Seventh Regiments of the National Guard of the State of Illinois.

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On April 27 word was received that Admiral Dewey was on his way to the Philippines. Admiral Sampson took the New York, Cincinnati, and Puritan to Matanzas and for half an hour dropped shells into the fortifications there, doing great damage and driving out the Spaniards. An order recruiting the regular army to its maximum strength, 61,000 men, was issued, and Major General Nelson A. Miles began laying plans for the invasion of Cuba.

On April 29 Cienfuegos was bombarded and Admiral Cervera's fleet made its first start from Spain for the Cape Verde Islands. On April 30 the New York silenced the batteries at Cabanas, Cuba, and the great battleship Oregon, en route from San Francisco to join the blockading fleet, put in at Rio Janeiro.

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Early Sunday morning, May 1, Commodore George Dewey, on the Olympia, sailed into the Bay of Manila, defying the fortifications on shore, on the Island of Corregidor, and the heavily-mined waters of the bay. The Baltimore, the Boston, and Raleigh, protected cruisers; the Concord and Petrel, gunboats; the McCulloch, dispatch boat; and the colliers Nanshan and Zafiro followed him. At daylight they engaged the Spanish fleet, and, long before noon, Admiral Dewey's ships had won the greatest of modern naval conflicts, and had either disabled, burned, sunk, or otherwise destroyed the Spanish fleet, composed of the Reina Mercedes, Reina Christina, Isla de Cuba, Isla de Luzon, Castilla, Don Antonio de Ulloa, Don Juan de Austria, and Velasco, cruisers; Elcano, General Lezo, Marquis del Duero, Quiros, and Vellabobos, gunboats; Isla de Mindanao, converted cruiser; and the transports General Alava, Cebu, and Manila. Admiral Dewey subsequently razed opposing forts and took possession of the City of Cavite. In the engagement not a single American lost his life and none was seriously injured. The loss to the Spaniards by shot and shell and drowning ran far into the hundreds. Their wounded were cared for by the Americans.

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On May 4 the gunboat Wilmington destroyed a fort the Spaniards were building east of Cojima, and the north Atlantic squadron, now assembling a gallant array of vessels, was actively engaged in operations around Cuba, while the flying squadron, under Commodore Schley, was gathering at Hampton Roads. In the fleet under command of Admiral Sampson were the New York (flagship), Iowa, Indiana, Cincinnati, Amphitrite, Miantonomah, Puritan, Terror, Detroit, Marblehead, Montgomery, Castine, Helena, Machias, Vesuvius, Cushing, Durant, Ericsson, Foote, Porter, Winslow, and Mayflower, while reinforcements of smaller craft were being added and the Oregon and Marietta were on their way to join it. In the flying squadron were the Brooklyn, the battleships Massachusetts and Texas, and these greyhounds of the navy: The Columbia and Minneapolis. In both fleets the progress of Admiral Cervera's fleet was anxiously watched, as his movements were of a mysterious character. But operations against the Spanish fortifications did not cease.

◆

On May 7 Matanzas was again bombarded, and on May 9, in a fight off Cardenas, between the Winslow and three Spanish gunboats, aided by batteries ashore, the first American casualties were reported. Ensign Worth Bagley of the Winslow, the first American officer to fall, was killed there, as were five American seamen. Lieutenant Bernadon of the Winslow was injured, but the Spanish vessels were sunk or disabled, while Cardenas was badly battered up.

On May 11 more shells were hurled into Cienfuegos, and on May 12 Admiral Sampson appeared before San Juan, Porto Rico, and opened fire. The Iowa sent in the first shot, and then under a steady fire Morro was partially reduced and injury done to the other fortifications. Soldiers of Spain were routed, and citizens fled to the country. There was a long list of casualties among the Spanish, the Americans losing only one man killed and seven wounded.

On May 13 the flying squadron went to sea, to cruise for Cervera's fleet, known to be on the ocean, but the first tidings had of it were at Curaçoa, off Venezuela. On May 18 it was reported that Cervera had succeeded in reaching Santiago, Cuba, and the squadrons combined in an attack on the fortifications there, with telling effect. On May 19 the presence of Cervera in the land-locked Bay of Santiago became almost a certainty. Lieutenant Victor Blue, after a daring trip on shore, during which he made a complete circuit of Santiago, and even entered the city, reported back, with positive information, that Cervera was in the harbor, and the American fleet took up its station there to see that the Spaniards should never get out.

In the meantime, on May 13, the first land engagement of the war had taken place on Cuban soil, when the Gussie attempted to land supplies. United States cavalrymen, commanded by Captain Dorst, were protecting the landing crews. The latter were attacked by much superior forces of Spaniards, who were driven away by the regulars.

◆

To Admiral Sampson was assigned the duty of selecting a landing place for the army of invasion being made ready at Tampa. The presence of Cervera at Santiago naturally made that city one of great importance and its capture a matter of difficulty.

On May 25 the President issued a call for 75,000 more volunteers—a demand that was met at once by men already anxious to go to the front from all the States. On the same day the first expedition of 6,000 soldiers for Manila left San Francisco, and Sampson's guns again opened on the fortifications in front of Santiago. A few nights before Cervera had sent out gun and torpedo boats to make an attack, in the dark, on the ships in the fleet which had bottled him up. They were repulsed. To more effectually prevent Cervera's escape, and, through the urging of Lieutenant Hobson, assistant naval constructor, it was decided to further blockade Santiago Bay by sinking obstructions in its narrow entrance. The collier Merrimac was selected as the obstruction, and on June 3 Lieutenant Hobson with seven volunteers, and in the face of a terrible fire from Morro, the Estrella batteries, and other fortifications, ran the Merrimac into the channel. The Merrimac was struck several times, one shot disabling its rudder. But right ahead into the channel Hobson and his heroes ran the ship, and heading her across the narrowest point of the channel left its decks and took to a catamaran. Under a furious fire they were carried by the tide, and when a proper distance from the ship they touched wires which set off explosive plants in the ship and sent the Merrimac to the bottom. The Spanish fire became so fast and furious that Hobson and his men were compelled to give themselves up, prisoners of war. Admiral Cervera sent out a flag of truce with messengers to Admiral Sampson, telling him the men were safe and praising their heroism.

◆

The bombardment of Santiago was continued, some shells being fired every day, inflicting great damage. The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius was brought into action on several nights. It "changed the landscape" and drove the Spaniards pellmell from their guns wherever a charge of dynamite from its guns fell.

On June 8, on order to prepare a landing place for the troops, Caimanera was bombarded, and two days later a force of marines under Colonel Huntington landed at Guantanamo and established Camp McCalla. On June 11 they were attacked by large forces of Spaniards hidden in the dense brush, whom they repulsed. Attacks continued daily until June 15, when in a set battle the marines, now considerably reinforced and in a more advantageous position, charged and defeated the Spaniards, but not without loss, principally caused, however, by hidden fire, or in disregard of rules of warfare. Dr. Gibbs, surgeon, was killed while attending to the wounded. On June 16 the marines, assisted by the fleet, followed up their victory by demolishing Fort Caimanera and capturing Baiquiri, the point selected for the disembarkment of the army under Major General Shafter, which had sailed from Tampa on June 14.

In the east Dewey was still active. The Boston and Concord had taken Iloilo. A second expedition had left San Francisco for the Philippines. Germany was assuming a peculiar attitude around Manila, but Admiral Dewey showed himself equal to all emergencies, demonstrating a diplomatic ability equal to the naval capacity he had already shown. Manila was at his mercy, and he was only biding the arrival of the land forces. The Charleston, escorting the second expedition, seized the Ladrone Islands and planted the American flag there.

◆

Under the guns of the fleet General Shafter began landing his troops at Baiquiri, Cuba, on June 22 and 23. On June 24 Juragua was captured, and the advance began towards Santiago. On the same day in a skirmish between Spaniards, hidden in the dense undergrowth, and Roosevelt's rough riders and the Tenth United States Cavalry, the Americans suffered the first serious loss of the war, thirteen dead and sixty wounded. On June 26 General Shafter occupied Sevilia, and the next day found him within three miles of Santiago. On June 30 he had 13,000 troops in front of the city, besides 3,000 Cubans, while 5,000 more Americans were advancing. On July 1 General Shafter assaulted the Spanish outposts, and a fierce fight raged all day. The Spaniards were driven back towards Santiago, and the Americans occupied El Caney and El Pozo. The fighting was continued all of July 2. The firing was desultory, but night saw the Americans further advanced, and in possession of most of the Spanish intrenchments. On July 3 General Lawton's division carried the heights of San Juan, after a fearful charge. Santiago was surrounded, and Shafter demanded surrender. In the three days of fighting the American loss was 231 killed, 1,283 wounded, 81 missing. Cervera's fleet was still in the bay on the first and second days' fighting, but on the morning of July 3 Admiral Cervera attempted to escape, with the Cristobal Colon, Oquendo, Vizcaya, and Maria Teresa, and the torpedo boat destroyers Pluton and Furor.

◆

Commodore Schley, with the Brooklyn, Oregon, Texas, Iowa, Indiana, Gloucester, and other boats, at once attacked the Spanish ships, which opened fire as soon as they came from the bay. The cruisers and torpedo boats, excepting the Colon, were hit and driven in ruins ashore within ten miles, while the Colon was overtaken, and driven to the beach about forty miles away. The Spanish fleet was smashed, with 600 killed and 1,100 prisoners taken.

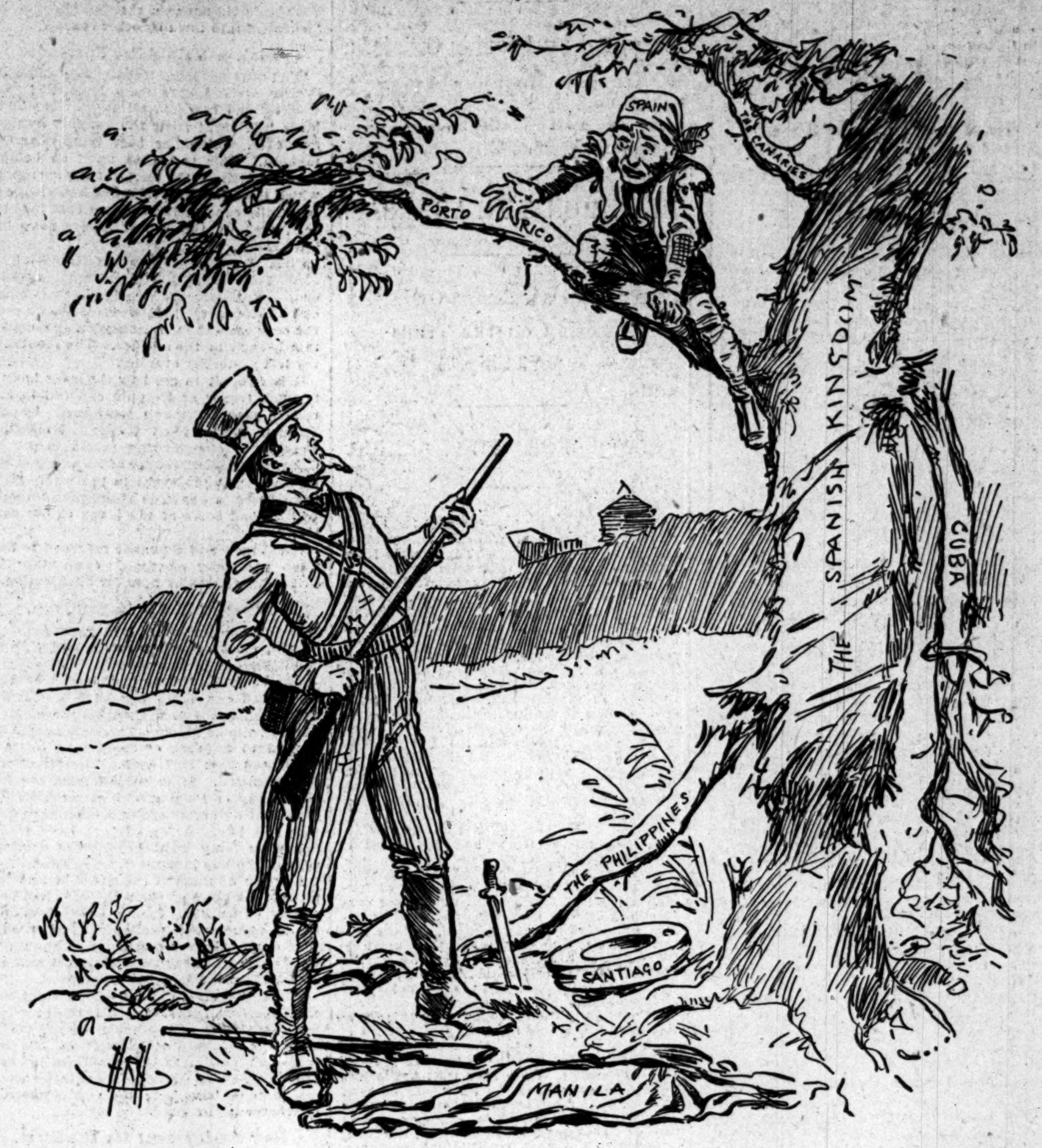
On July 10 Spanish batteries opened on the army before Santiago, but were quickly silenced, and the Americans opened on the city, firing at intervals, while completing the investment. On July 14 Santiago surrendered, General Toral giving up the entire province and nearly 25,000 soldiers prisoners.

On July 6 the Spanish ship Alfonso XII. was destroyed while attempting to run the blockade at Mariel. On July 7 the Concord and Raleigh captured an island in Subig Bay, Philippines, with 400 Spanish prisoners, many arms, and much ammunition.

On July 18 Manzanillo, Cuba, was bombarded, and several gunboats and Spanish ships captured or sunk. On July 21 the Topeka, Wasp, Leyden, and Hist entered the Bay of Nipe, Cuba, and destroyed the Spanish cruiser Jorge Juan and two small gunboats.

Immediately after the details of the surrender of Santiago had been arranged General Miles set sail for Porto Rico. He landed July 20 at Port Guanica, opposed by Spaniards. In the skirmish four Spaniards were killed, but no Americans were killed or wounded.

SPAIN—"Don't Shoot Any More. I'll Come Down!"



CHRONOLOGY OF THE WAR UP TO DATE.

April 21—President signs order for north Atlantic squadron to sail for Cuba.
April 22—Squadron leaves Key West.
April 23—President issues call for 125,000 volunteers.
April 24—Asiatic squadron sails for Philippines.
April 24—Spain declares war.
April 25—Congress declares war has existed since April 21.
April 27—Batteries at Matanzas bombarded.
April 29—Batteries at Cienfuegos bombarded.
April 30—Batteries at Cabanas bombarded.
May 1—Spanish fleet at Manila destroyed.
May 7—Matanzas forts shelled.
May 9—Fight off Cardenas between Winslow and three Spanish gunboats.
May 11—Attack on Cienfuegos.
May 12—San Juan de Porto Rico bombarded.
May 12—Cardenas shelled.
May 13—Flying squadron leaves Hampton Roads.
May 18—Flying squadron reaches Key West.
May 18—Santiago bombarded.
May 19—Cervera's squadron in Santiago harbor.
May 25—President issues second call, for 75,000 volunteers.
May 25—First Manila expedition leaves.
May 31—Santiago forts bombarded.
June 3—Collier Merrimac sunk.
June 6—Bombardment of Santiago forts.
June 8—Shafter's force leaves Tampa.
June 8—Caimanera bombarded.
June 10—Marines land at Guantanamo.
June 11—Fight at Guantanamo; Spaniards repulsed.
June 14—Army sails from Tampa.
June 15—Second Manila expedition sails.
June 15—Spanish defeat at Guantanamo.
June 16—Fort Caimanera demolished.
June 16—Bombardment of Santiago forts.
June 20—Shafter's army arrives at Baiquiri.
June 21—Charleston captures the Ladrones.
June 22 and 23—Shafter's army lands.
June 24—Juragua captured.
June 24—Fight at La Quasina; Spaniards repulsed.
June 26—Cadiz fleet at Port Said.
June 26—Shafter occupies Sevilla.
June 27—Shafter within three miles of Santiago.
June 28—Third Manila expedition sails.
June 29—First expedition arrives at Manila.
June 30—Caney evacuated by Spaniards.
July 1—Outer defenses of Santiago taken.
July 2—San Juan, near Santiago, taken.
July 3—Shafter demands surrender of Santiago.
July 3—Cervera's fleet destroyed.
July 5—Camara's fleet at Suez.
July 6—Spanish cruiser Alfonso XII. destroyed.
July 7—Dewey captures Isla Grande and 1,300 prisoners.
July 8—Camara's fleet ordered to return to Spain.
July 10—Bombardment of Santiago resumed; Linares refuses unconditional surrender.
July 10—Bombardment continued and investment completed.
July 13—Truce.
July 14—Santiago surrenders.
July 15—Spain declares martial law.
July 16—General Shafter announces terms of General Toral's surrender.
July 17—American flag is raised over Santiago de Cuba, and General McKibbin made military Governor.
July 18—War council orders invasion of Porto Rico—Manzanillo bombarded.
July 19—British naval officers at Manila promise help to Dewey.
July 20—Spanish Cabinet reported as agreed to ask for peace.
July 21—General Garcia withdraws his army from Shafter's support.
July 22—General Miles sails for Porto Rico with an advance guard—American lines close about Manila—General Wood is appointed Governor of Santiago.
July 23—Spaniards continue to surrender—Topeka captures Port Nipe.
July 24—Shafter reported active—Emperor Wilhelm said to have asked our intentions in the East.
July 25—General Miles lands at Guanica, Porto Rico.
July 26—Spain formally sues for peace through the French Ambassador.

ADDITIONS TO UNCLE SAM'S REAL ESTATE

	Sq. miles.	Population.
Philippine Islands	114,326	7,000,000
Santiago de Cuba	8,000	71,000
☆Porto Rico	3,670	806,000
Ladrone Islands	417	10,000

☆Has an option on it.

Santiago de Cuba, which has been more thoroughly reduced than any other Spanish possession, is the most easterly of the six provinces of the island, and its capital is second in population only to Havana.

Santiago was formerly the chief city of all Cuba. It contains the largest cathedral in the island, a theater, custom house, barracks, hospitals, foundries, soap works, tan yards, and cigar factories. Sugar forms two-thirds of the exports, which include also cocoa, rum, tobacco, cigars, coffee, honey, wax, mahogany, and copper ore.

The area of Cuba is 41,655 square miles, of which 10 per cent is cultivated, a large part unreclaimed forest and vast tracts unexplored. The population was 1,631,696 in 1894, of which 35 per cent were negroes. Havana has 200,000 inhabitants, and Santiago 71,307.

In 1891 there were estimated to be 90,960 landed estates in Cuba of the value of 220,000,000 pesos, and with a rental of 17,000,000 pesos. Live stock existed to the amount of 584,725 horses and mules, 2,485,766 cattle, 78,494 sheep, and 570,194 pigs. It is likely a large proportion of this character of property has been swept away.

Santiago is rich in mineral wealth. In 1891 there were 296 mining titles, with an extent of 13,727 hectares. Of the mines reported, 138 were iron, 88 manganese, and 53 copper. Two American companies are largely interested in iron mining.

◆

With Major General Nelson A. Miles and 4,000 troops in the vicinity of Ponce and Major General John R. Brooke moving the entire First Corps toward the island as fast as transports can be secured, the conquest of Porto Rico may be regarded as perhaps the easiest task the United States set itself. Ponce, already practically in hand, is the second city of the island. It has 15,000 inhabitants and its seaport, Playa, where vessels of 25 feet draft are accommodated, 5,000 more.

The island has an area of 3,668 square miles. It is 95 miles long and 35 broad and has a population of 813,937, of which 300,000 are negroes.

Railway lines extend 137 miles, with 170 constructing, wagon roads 150, and telephone and telegraph lines 470 miles. In 1895 imports amounted to $16,155,056, and exports to $14,629,494. Coffee, sugar, molasses, fruits, and tobacco are the chief exports.

San Juan, the capital, has 30,000 inhabitants.

Events have moved at a more Asiatic pace since Admiral Dewey established headquarters at Cavite, but the gradual gathering of American troops in the vicinity of Manila and, above all, the approach of expeditions which could not be headed off if the government wished on account of the lack of telegraphic communication, assures the speedy fall of the capital and the consequent possession by American arms of all the Philippines.

The islands, over 1,200 in number, embrace 52,650 square miles, and extend 16° of latitude and 9° of longitude. The largest are Luzon, on which Manila is situated, and Mindanao, which have 40,024 square miles. Possession of many islands in the group is, of course, only nominal. The population is estimated at 7,670,000. Manila has 154,062 inhabitants; Laoag, 30,642; Lipa, 43,408; Banang, 35,598; Batangas, 35,587. A few Spaniards, 100,000 Chinese, Malays, and some Negrito tribes make up the population.

◆

The conquest of the Ladrone or Mariana Islands may be regarded as complete, inasmuch as the cruiser Charleston carried off the Governor, the civil government, and the entire garrison. They are a chain of fifteen islands, north of the Carolines. The name "Isles of the Thieves" has clung to them ever since the cruise of Magellan. The chain has eleven uninhabited and four inhabited islands of a total area of 417 square miles. Those inhabited are Guahan, Rota, Aguigan, Tinian, and Saypan. The climate is, though humid, salubrious, and not so hot as that of the Philippines. The mean temperature at Guahan is 81° Fahrenheit. The population is about 10,000, all speaking Spanish. Before the Spanish conquest in 1668 there were from 40,000 to 60,000. The number fell once to 1,816.

KILLED AND WOUNDED AS FAR AS KNOWN.

Battle.	KILLED. American.	KILLED. Spanish.	WOUNDED. American.	WOUNDED. Spanish.
Manila—May 1	0	500	5	600
Cardenas—May 11	5	No report	1	Unknown
Cienfuegos—May 11	1	No report	6	Unknown
San Juan—May 12	2	7	4	33
Gussie Landing—May 13	0	3	1	Unknown
Santiago Harbor—May 31	0	0	5	Unknown
Guantanamo—June 11	4	1	0	0
Guantanamo—June 14	0	☆100	0	Unknown
Landing at Baiquiri—June 22	1	Unknown	8	Unknown
La Quasina (Rough Riders), June 24	22	60	80	Unknown
Santiago—July 1, 2, 3	231	☆1,300	1,283	☆2,000
Landing in Porto Rico—July 25	0	24	7	Unknown
Totals	266	1,995	1,400	2,633

☆Estimated.

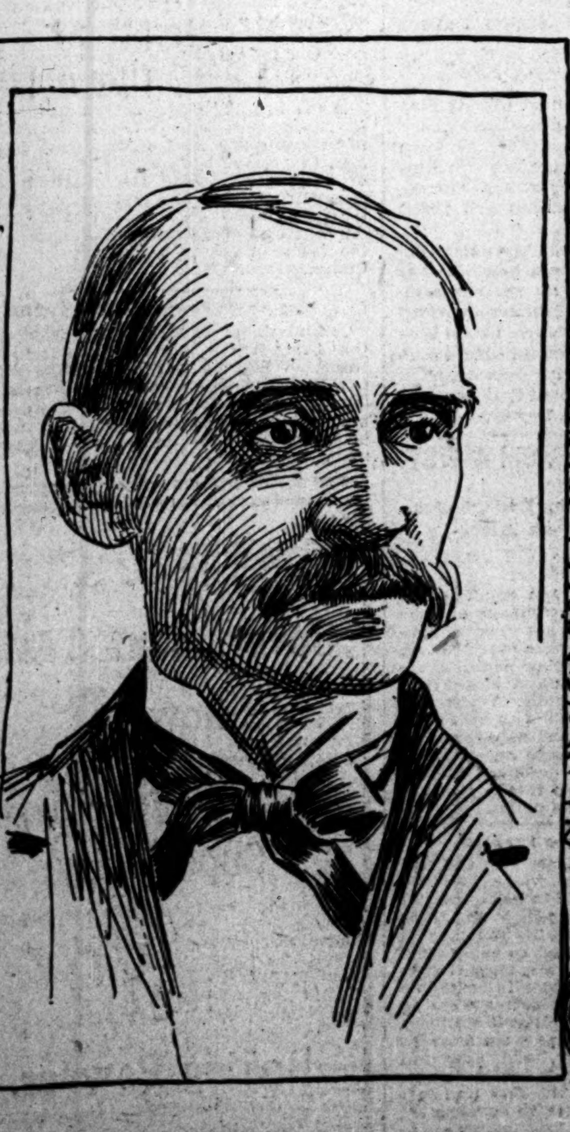
MONEY EXPENDED IN THRASHING SPAIN.

Transportation, mobilization, and troopships	$ 17,000,000
Subsistance Shafter's army	1,000,000
Relief expedition for Cubans	1,500,000
Additions to increase naval strength	20,000,000
Expenditures for ammunition	8,000,000
Expenditures for ordnance and arms	10,000,000
Commissary supplies for army	12,000,000
Tents, clothing, and camp equipment	9,000,000
Horses and mules	4,000,000
Coal for warships	4,000,000
Pay for officers and men in army	25,000,000
Pay for officers and sailors	4,000,000
Strengthening seacoast defenses	8,000,000
Laying harbor mines	1,500,000
Increased cable and telegraph tolls	3,000,000
Increased force clerks, special agents' expenses, salaries	1,000,000
Increased secret service and caring for Spanish prisoners	1,000,000
Ammunition bombarding Santiago fortifications	4,000,000
Miscellaneous expenses preparing for war	6,500,000
Total actual expenditures	$140,500,000

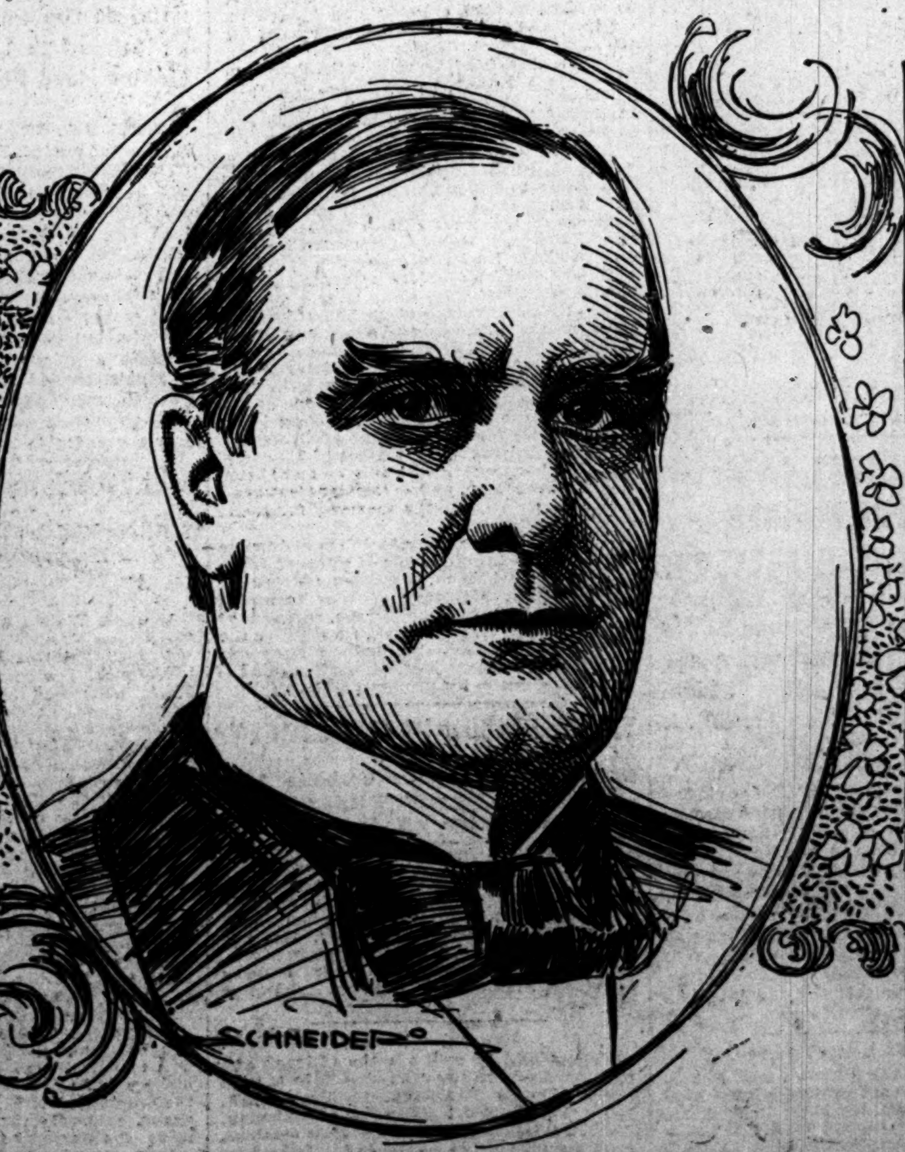
VESSELS DESTROYED.

Battle.	American.	Spanish.	Value.
Manila	0	11	$ 7,000,000
Santiago	0	6	14,500,000
Manzanillo	0	9	2,000,000
Port Nipe	0	4	700,000
Off Porto Rico	0	1	750,000
Off Mariel	0	1	600,000
Off Cardenas	0	3	850,000
			$26,400,000

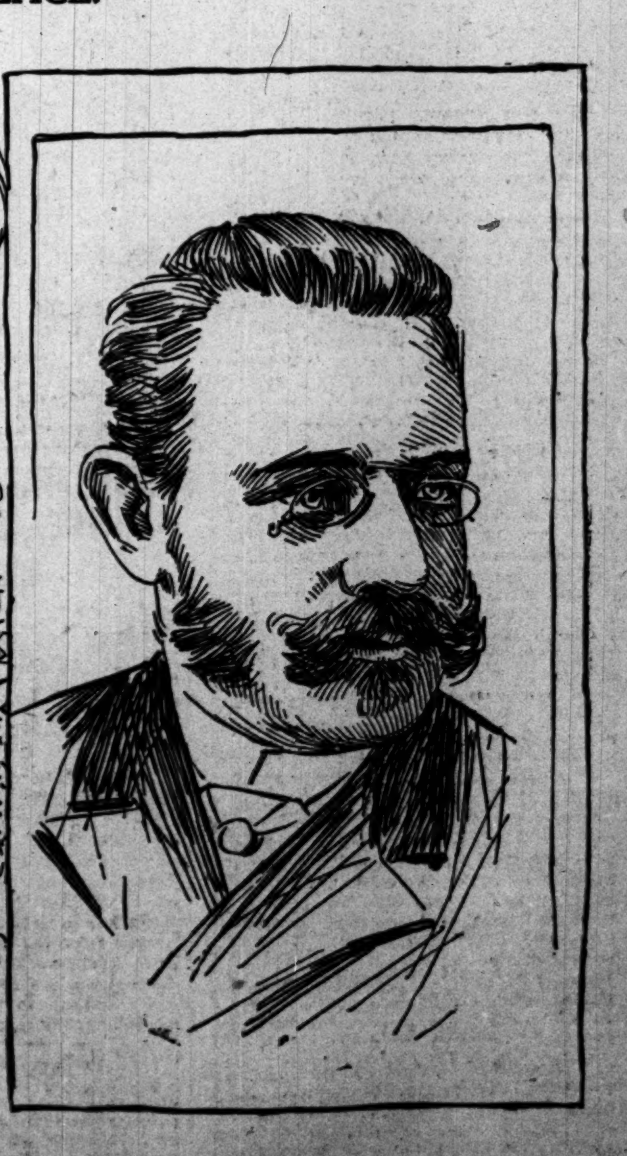
THE THREE MEN WHO FIRST DISCUSSED PEACE.



SECRETARY OF STATE DAY.



PRESIDENT McKINLEY.



AMBASSADOR CAMBON OF FRANCE.

UNCLE SAM'S ARMY.

Volunteers (first call)	125,000
Volunteers (second call)	75,000
Mounted regiments	3,000
Immune regiments	10,000
Engineer corps	3,500
Regular army	62,000
Total	278,500

SOURCE OF VOLUNTEER FORCES.

	First Call.	Second Call.
Alabama	2,800	1,500
Arkansas	2,025	1,215
California	3,327	1,942
Colorado	1,324	795
Connecticut	607	965
Delaware	351	199
Florida	750	450
Georgia	3,174	1,908
Idaho	232	140
Illinois	8,048	4,838
Indiana	4,302	2,582
Iowa	3,772	2,264
Kansas	2,782	1,672
Kentucky	3,407	2,045
Louisiana	1,940	1,164
Maine	1,256	768
Maryland	1,942	1,166
Massachusetts	4,721	2,834
Michigan	4,369	2,622
Minnesota	2,873	1,724
Mississippi	2,157	1,298
Missouri	5,411	3,246
Montana	532	314
Nebraska	2,411	1,447
Nevada	237	83
New Hampshire	752	451
New Jersey	2,962	1,778
New York	12,512	7,505
North Carolina	2,564	1,531
North Dakota	461	278
Ohio	7,248	4,348
Oregon	829	498
Pennsylvania	10,760	6,462
Rhode Island	710	426
South Dakota	1,850	1,110
South Carolina	747	498
Tennessee	3,060	1,836
Texas	4,229	2,538
Utah	428	238
Vermont	633	380
Virginia	2,787	1,673
Washington	1,178	706
West Virginia	1,389	834
Wisconsin	3,274	1,965
Wyoming	231	138
Arizona	181	108
New Mexico	330	204
District of Columbia	449	230
Oklahoma	146	84

THEY FELL AT THE FRONT.

General Shafter Sends the First Full and Authentic List of Casualties.

FEW CHANGES IN FIGURES

Says It Is Practically Correct and That There Will Be Few Alterations.

RECORD OF SANTIAGO FIGHT.

Washington, D. C., July 26.—The first full and authentic list of casualties of the battles before Santiago has reached the department in an official communication from General Shafter to Adjutant General Corbin, dated July 12, 1898. General Shafter says he reports the names of killed, wounded, and missing in action at El Caney and San Juan on the 1st, 2d, and 3d of July. The reports were submitted in such a way as to make their compilation difficult. In many cases they were mere memorandum in lead pencil and of irregular slips and sheets of paper, the best obtainable at the time. General Shafter says:

"It is thought this list is as near correct as it is possible to make it at this date. It may be subject to a few corrections, especially in regard to the missing of the Seventy-first New York Volunteer Infantry, many of whom have been accounted for before this but no report received."

General Lawton, commanding the Second Division of the Fifth Army Corps, in his returns remarks:

"The General commanding this division having received two urgent calls to move the division to the assistance of the troops fighting in front of Santiago assembled the division immediately after the firing ceased, and marched it on the road toward Santiago without waiting to ascertain the loss of his own command or of the enemy, leaving a battalion of the Seventh Infantry on the field to bury the dead and carry off the wounded on both sides. Therefore the delay in making this report. . . . It may not be out of place to call attention to the peculiar character of this battle, it having been fought against an enemy fortified and intrenched within a compact town of stone and concrete houses, some with walls several feet thick, and supported by a number of covered forts cut in solid stone, and the enemy continuing to resist until nearly every man was killed or wounded—a desperation apparently predetermined."

Losses by Brigades.

In the First Division, Major General Kent commanding, the casualties were as follows:

First Brigade, consisting of the Sixth and Sixteenth Infantry and the Seventy-first New York—Killed, 5 officers and 40 men; wounded, 14 officers and 262 men; missing, 50 men.

Second Brigade, consisting of the Second, Tenth, and Twenty-first Infantry—Killed, 1 officer and 17 men; wounded, 10 officers and 114 men; missing, 8 men.

Third Brigade, consisting of the Ninth, Eighteenth, and Twenty-fourth Infantry—Killed, 6 officers and 30 men; wounded, 11 officers and 186 men; missing, 9 men.

Second Division, Major General Lawton commanding: First Brigade, consisting of the Eighth and Twenty-second Infantry and the Second Massachusetts—Killed, 1 officer and 15 men; wounded, 8 officers and 111 men.

Second Brigade, consisting of the First, Fourth, and Twenty-fifth Infantry—Killed, 2 officers and 14 men; wounded, 5 officers and 55 men; missing, 1 man.

Third Brigade, consisting of the Seventh, Twelfth, and Seventeenth Infantry—Killed, 2 officers and 45 men; wounded, 3 officers and 148 men; missing, 1 man.

Cavalry Division, Major General Wheeler commanding: First Brigade, consisting of the Third, Eighth, and Ninth Cavalry—Killed, 2 officers and 9 men; wounded, 12 officers and 113 men; missing, 4 men.

Second Brigade, consisting of the Fifth and Tenth Cavalry and the rough riders—Killed, 4 officers and 80 men; wounded, 13 officers and 179 men; missing, 8 men.

Light Infantry Battalion—Killed, 2 men; wounded, 1 officer and 8 men.

Official Lists of Names.

The full list is as follows:

Fifth Army Corps, First Division, First Brigade.

Sixth Infantry.

KILLED—A. M. Wetherill, Captain; J. G. Ord, First Lieutenant; R. S. Turman, Second Lieutenant; E. N. Benchley, Second Lieutenant; Corporals R. Wallace, J. McConville, John J. Devan, Sergeant P. Leonard, Privates Frank Griffin, Alexander Werner, William Egan, Theodore Brown, Clare Miller, David Butler, James Mullen, Edward Neal, Musician J. F. W. Henderson.

WOUNDED—Captains G. B. Walker, Z. W. Tortey, Second Lieutenants L. H. Gross, C. N. Purdy, W. H. Simons, John Robertson, Lieutenant Colonel H. C. Egbert, Sergeants H. H. Beldon, Thomas Farrell, J. Gardire, Frank Abel, C. Deiff, J. W. Irons, Tobias Wunder, James Deckar; Corporals Dennis Guiney, Frank Chesanski, James McClure, C. Caultis, D. Ockenden, F. Christian, C. F. Myer, D. C. Lytle, F. Stranger, John Shepard, William Murphy, Privates Daniel Ausmus, William Braithwaite, William Harmes, R. A. Montague, Chris Lanwick, William Schamm, Joseph Sullivan, John B. West, Henry Schielhultz, C. Gerare (artificer), J. Bledsoe, R. Conrey, M. Conway, D. Gray, J. Hunninglake, M. J. Long, J. J. Turney, J. Hughes, Charles Elker (artificer), J. E. Nelson (wagoner), W. Apits, O. D. Beiler, C. A. Bell, Charles Franklin, Clem Greenfield, W. J. Hedd, Edward Klug, John Munson, S. S. Shelats, G. B. Alger, Dill Begley, Ernst Bodecker, A. A. Beal, Porter Dryden, W. J. Feltz, Alom Gibson, W. L. Huston, W. Myers, D. B. Patrick, D. W. Fagin, L. Begley, R. H. Breeze, Jeremiah Flynn, A. C. Gordy, Thomas Walters, Jefferson Gump, L. A. Converse, Mont Manning, Charles G. Horn, Charles Coisler, H. C. Kirne, William Miller, L. Bradford, D. F. Carter, Daniel Dempsey, V. C. Ervin, A. Golfur, F. Markley, E. Nichols, Thomas Young, I. Martin, H. Nicholas, R. Addison, J. H. Dougherty (musician), Ralph Howard (musician), J. C. Brennan, Edward Ecks, E. E. Horsley, George McClue, James Best, W. C. Buck, Thomas Duckgan, John Hall, James McKenna, E. Ropeberger, M. Walsh, Pearl Smith, C. W. F. Pemberton, Joseph Stasionsky.

Sixteenth Infantry.

KILLED—Captain T. W. Morrison, Lieutenant Leon G. Andres, Robert Kane, Corporal; Henry Bailey, private; Michael O'Brien, first sergeant; Stapleford, private; Charles Bernhardt, corporal; Axel Christiansen, private; Joseph M. Haag, first sergeant; Richard T. Lewis, private; Robert Colling, private; Ward, private; Stone, private.

WOUNDED—Captains W. C. McFarland, F. C. Woodbury, William Lassiter; Second Lieutenant Lewis L. Sorley, Quartermaster Sergeant John Pacgelaw, Sergeants John Fardy, William Plesier, Patrick Breen, Joseph Russett, Edward Sauer, Peter Carr, Rheinold Snive, —— O'Flaherty, William Graff, Benjamin F. Harbeson, —— Ogle, —— Conklin, Corporals Julius Fleming, Jeremiah Butler, Joseph F. Frankie, Andrew Kretchmer, Harvey Hone, Theodore Kakocinski, —— Seabary, —— Ochs, —— West, Theodore Paul, Frank Jefords, George Reardon, Edgar McClarey, Privates Frederick Zeitz, Ben Labude, Homer Lyons, Frank L. Clark, Michael Fitzgerald, Clarence Leedy, John Denning, Thonald Larson, Shanahan (artificer), Fay, Krause, Miller, Niteley, Barty, Broutt, Henry Albrecht, Robert Allen, John Burns, Edward Drechxlar, George B. Hess, William J. C. Horstman, Frederick Muensing, William Smith, Thomas Toomey, Coles, Smythe, Creek, Smith, Holley, Higgins, Hamilton, Williams, Banafant, Bartelane, Krause, Anderson, Minkee, Enterman, Hendricks, Scroggins, Besch, Raymond, Post, Simpson, Manor, Thurman, Kline, Ross, Lenckle, Ditty, Torrent, John Draney, White, Pelsen, Gruner, Ernest Bergen, Holdman, Patrick McDonnell, Orie T. Dunlap, Albert H. Philip, William Cameron, Edgar Shaffner, Walter Kinsel, William H. Harrison, Jules Grothendick, Gregory Nolan, James Madison, James G. Sloan, Joseph Daxley, Richard Courcy, Joseph Kiley, Theodore Kling, Allen, Martin, Austin, Koch, Miner, Schroeder.

MISSING—Corporal Fred Kaufiin, Privates —— Rumbold, —— Simmons, —— Graham, Wash Donaldson, Peter Kramer, —— Bierkly, James H. Dahlbey, Graves Hawk, Saltsman, Hoag, Smallwood, Morse, Sadder, Cosby.

Seventy-first New York.

KILLED—G. L. Tramena and C. F. Cushing, Artificer C. Deutschberger, Privates William Prague, Shinar, W. F. Booth, Dacker, Scofield, J. Booth, C. B. Brown, M. Daly, C. D. Holland, Ruben Ross.

WOUNDED—Second Lieutenant William E. Brull Jr., Quartermaster Sergeant Long, Sergeants McDermott, C. W. Cutting, J. J. Mara, Corporals William Humbert, R. S. McNab, H. J. Scheid, —— Sutton, —— Ahern, L. W. Carlyle, Privates F. Shaw, C. W. Goodman, H. P. Richardson, H. W. Zitrick, J. E. Kellen, S. E. Dixon, W. B. Clarke, Jeffrey, George M. Hurley, E. D. Hall, J. H. Miller, C. J. Weeks, L. Westerberg, J. K. Brown, J. D. Unwody, Kuhville, McClelland, Buster, J. P. Pierce, Schaller, L. G. Eistmann, G. F. Featherstone, B. B. Hall, J. G. Pohalski, F. Hebrank, J. E. Mercer, Sam McIntyre, Sinclair H. Kirby, Scheindler, —— Walters (musician), Marlow, Nichols, Roth, Nemeyer, Andre (artificer), R. E. Gannon, T. J. Holcomb, J. A. Madden, A. B. Cooper, J. Carroll, M. Barrett, J. Murphy, J. F. Donnelly, J. McGuichan, B. B. Hoyt, R. R. Potter, William B. Sheppard, H. S. Watson, L. B. Youngs.

MISSING—Quartermaster Sergeant L. Palpre, Sergeants W. M. Merriam, —— MacSpitsel, Standeman, Privates Murtaugh, A. W. Smith, J. J. Quigg, G. W. Wood, W. F. Denham, F. W. Fitzgerald, J. B. Olmstead, William Patterson, W. S. Valentine, C. Brown, W. J. Brown, F. Dubarry, Lenz, Chelmarde, Kennedy, H. A. Selyman [artificer], C. E. Wood, Ellis, Flint, Sullivan, Berultt, Rowlandson, Bergstone, Gaffney, Marth, Stamm, Schoeneman, Greene, Gass, Taylor, McClure, P. Mueben, Ed Smith, William B. Burns, T. Case, T. G. Dunning, H. W. Gardner, B. H. Rulon.

Second Brigade, Tenth Infantry.

KILLED—Captain John Dunn, Corporal J. W. McCartney, Privates H. E. Lyman, Walter Austin, L. K. Godfrey, Felix McCleary.

WOUNDED—Majors R. J. Eskridge, S. H. Lincoln, Captain R. C. Van Vliet, First Lieutenant Carl Koops, Second Lieutenant W. C. Saville, Sergeants W. E. Parker, Hans Villumsen, J. L. Ryan, Corporals W. H. King, A. J. Brigance, Dennis Warde, D. J. Taylor, Privates H. Ott, Clarence Reed, D. M. Yoakley, E. E. Collier, C. A. Wilson, S. H. Rawlins, John Meyer, George Galvin, Jones Galin, George Feldon, Phillip Jaussi, J. T. Hyder, H. J. Turner, D. Thompson, F. Wilson, J. H. Roemer, George Ford, R. A. Gooch, C. B. Henderson, W. E. Reynolds, Patrick Walker, W. C. Cox, W. F. Simpson, A. Hoffman (musician), J. J. Rogers, A. B. Swift, John Welton, Thomas Costellon, Ed S. Baines, George P. Douglass, C. O. Banner.

Twenty-first Infantry.

KILLED—James Arthur [hospital corps, attached to Twenty-first Infantry], William Davis, Fred Weisert, Ed Plande, B. F. Boling, A. Tompkinson, Robert McClatchy.

WOUNDED—Second Lieutenant F. R. Meade, Sergeants William Moore, Julius Shultz, Thomas Maher, Corporals C. Winkler, Daniel Shields, Privates Ed Carey, William Carton, C. A. Dehlberg, Otto Derr, R. Yensen, M. O'Mealy, H. Seymour, R. S. Spann, Harry V. Holcombe, C. W. Brownell, F. Ryan, William Ritter, F. A. Berlarge, Patrick McLaughlin, G. H. Reaggles, W. W. Smith, John Renner, Joe Murphy, Thomas Reed, W. H. Churchill [musician], Jonas Hansen, Thomas McDonald, August Blums, Joseph May, J. C. Wilber, Charles Roth, Guy G. Gangler.

Second Infantry.

KILLED—Sergeant C. Mayer, Privates T. P. Ryan, W. D. Demster, J. A. Lytton, J. Clusser, J. Stahlman.

WOUNDED—Major J. H. Smith, Captains W. J. Turner and C. W. Rowell, Second Lieutenant B. H. Wells, Sergeants R. C. Buell, W. E. Hayes, J. T. Duffy, Corporals Samuel Haster, L. Damm, J. B. Houston, J. J. Zitek, J. Buff, J. Comry, J. A. Bingham, L. Oleson, A. Wray, L. M. Selpes, W. Daiss, J. Hartman, A. Bauman, Privates Jacob Kuhlen, Ole J. Jensen, N. B. Arnett, J. Bomdrine, A. Briedenback, C. C. Eggleston, J. L. Willis, L. Ives, George Plance, E. E. Gayon, C. T. Vaughn, J. O'Connor, C. Rice, A. L. Welbur, F. Hamilton, J. Creicil, Thomas Newecek, Harman Johnson, John Roulben, W. L. Eschar, L. Lytell, P. B. Brittain, J. Mooney, J. J. Casgriff, J. M. Griffith, T. Kyle, J. Strother, Einstein, H. Keyser, B. Drum, J. Drum, N. Craig.

Third Brigade, Ninth Infantry.

KILLED—Second Lieutenant L. H. Lewis, Corporal John Joyce, Private William Walker, Private Thomas Longway, Corporal James F. O'Reilly.

WOUNDED—Sergeants John W. Latimore, Patrick Welch, Corporals Clarence Adams, Edward Garman, Oscar Winter, Albert Gardner, Privates Lewis Camfield, Charles T. Henry, John T. Leary, Arthur McAllister, Nelson E. Tryon, Fred J. Dimford, James J. Quirk, Philip Schwerhorn, Jeff D. Miller, Walter Welchet, Harry W. Cannover, Francis Craig, George Fargo, Louis Kalber, Fred Grim, David Smith, Frank Colliton, Christian Weaver, William Barber, Thomas Ryan, Fourth Artillery, attached to Ninth Infantry.

MISSING—Private DeForest Spicer.

Thirteenth Infantry.

KILLED—Captain James Fornance, Second Lieutenant William A. Saler, Corporal Paul Reilltur, Privates Wright, Rote, Showater, Con Selyen, Redinger, Arms, Kiernan, Casey, McIlwain, Dowling, Woom (wagoner), Wild, Soungan, Callery, Doran.

WOUNDED—Lieutenant Colonel W. S. Worth, Major V. H. Ellis, Captains J. B. Guthrie, J. B. Cavenaugh; First Lieutenant A. B. Scott, Sergeants Buckaten, Hennessey, Dineen, Walsh, Peck, Kline, Murray, Bollson, Dolan, McNalie; Corporals Grogan, Long, Siznug, Patgens, Craddock, Derr, Knowles, Gilbert, Keelenberg, Cane, Devlin; Privates Russell, Muller, Deckers, Keen, Weeshans, Finch (musician), Middleton, Johnson, Braham, Burgess, Swift, Markham, Morton, Kelly, Sullivan, Lever, Butler, Elwors, Kerr, Rogers, Dailey, Holleran, Davis, Lane, Fitzgerald, Hanson, Massey, Griffin, Proud, Harper (recruit), Gezay (musician), O'Brien, Wagner, Hood, Rothert, Smith, Hyrne, Emery, Davitt (musician), Ryan, Kinsler, McKelchum, McQuinney, Russ, Salender, Thorp, Woods, Ball, Bleser, Bratton, Coski, Evans, Lake, Sohner, Jackes, Winter, Welburn (musician), Ferrell (musician), Peterson, Beankenship, Olkin, Sergen, Strickler, Kirkland.

Twenty-fourth Infantry.

KILLED—Second Lieutenants John Gurney and J. Augustin Jr; Sergeants Frank Banks, John P. Williams; Corporals R. W. Roberts, J. S. Mess, John Robinson, John R. Miller; Privates Richard H. Bissell, Aleck Tuttle, Thomas Lidell, George A. Brown, Gus Hudson.

WOUNDED—Lieutenant Colonel E. Liscum, First Lieutenant and Quartermaster Albert Laws, Captain A. C. Ducat, First Lieutenant H. C. Lyon, Captain J. J. Breeton, First Lieutenant James E. Krett; Sergeants Mack Stanfield, M. H. Ellis, Stephen Starr, Rufus Elliott, A. Brown; Corporals William Tate, Jug W. Hall, Andrew Padgett, James Grimer, George D. Powell, Pat Keyer, George Poster, David Holden, James Rose, L. W. Washington, A. Hagen, John H. Dudley; Privates Samuel Bridgewater, Pearl Boomseller, Harry Miller, Frank M. Hill, Charles F. Pope, George Baylor, Loney Moore, Benjamin Frazier, William Howard, John C. Zellars, Frank Helijems, Alexander Morrow, Augustin Snoden, William A. Houston, Kirby Reed, Mason Robinson, William Johnson, Thomas Davis, William Clark, Pierce G. Clinton, Benjamin J. Hardeman, Richard Henderson, H. C. Newman, Albert Riddle, Thomas Swift, Winter Washington, Samuel Miller, Henry Butler, Joseph Butcher, James Davis, William Dene, A. L. Hummins, F. I. Williams, Pearl Jones, Charles H. Baker, C. F. Clay, R. M. Cleman, Eugene Crowder, Charles Hanes, P. H. Hammond, Guy F. Hilton, Jug S. Newman, Jug Rhedber, James Pierce, William Taylor, Samuel Twever, John Lomax, George H. Hazzard, Henry A. Conaway, William Willis, Thomas Fitch.

MISSING—Corporal Aaron Black; Privates J. W. Wilson, Albert Causey, William G. Hutton, Charles F. Johnson, Edward G. Prather.

KILLED—Colonel C. A. Witsoff, Twenty-second Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, First Division.

WOUNDED—Brigadier General H. S. Hawkins, commanding First Brigade, First Division; A. C. Munoz, volunteer aid, First Division.

Second Division, First Brigade, Eighth Infantry.

KILLED—Artificer Charles Foley, Corporal Charles Myers, Privates Joseph Spade, John Pazsur, Patrick Roach, Charles M. Meade (musician).

WOUNDED—First Lieutenant J. R. Seyburn, Sergeants James Donahue, George W. Leggett, William Neber, Marcus Marr, John Zimmerman, Corporals John T. Dunn, Thomas A. Grant, Thomas King, Daniel McIntosh, James Wilson, Ernst Hagedorn, John Martin, William Kutel, William E. Master, William F. Vollmer, Privates Max Muller (band), George W. Cook, William Glynn, John Miller, Henry R. O'Malley, John Rogers, William Sellman, Frank McDonald, Gregory Mullen, William Asche, John A. Baranowski, Patrick McGrath, Patrick Canning, William Boock, James Hanna, William F. Westelhut, William D. Viety, James Donnelly, John Graham, Peter O'Connor (artificer), Patrick Roach, Henry Britt, John Griffen, Henry C. Lichten, John McVey, Rudolph Rehman, Henry G. Santen, John Charles F. Ross, Charles Taylor.

Twenty-second Infantry.

KILLED—Corporal William De Forester, Privates Gustav V. Shutter, J. W. Bampton, Michael Silney, Samuel Benitt.

WOUNDED—Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Patterson, Captain Frank B. Jones, First Lieutenant George J. Godfrey, Second Lieutenant William H. Wassel, Sergeant Henry Ganz, Corporals Lawrence Graking, Harry E. Newman, Privates R. H. F. Ellingham, William Mendel, Henry J. Pohl, Michael Sheehy, Charles A. Pound, Gottfried Wenck, David Olson (musician), Frank Kohlert, John H. Goetness, Joseph Schmitt, Michael Werner, J. C. F. Hill, Charles M. Hall, James Cofingham, George Hover, Lyndall C. Jamison, Frank W. Nelson, George Winters, Fred W. Lynch, Albert Field, Albert B. Schock, Peter Johnson, Leonard Kupfer, Richard Shephard, James Harris, Michael L. Donehoe.

Second Massachusetts.

KILLED—First Lieutenant Charles H. Field, Corporal George A. Brooks, Privates Arthur H. Packard, George A. Richmond, Frank E. Moody.

WOUNDED—Captain W. D. Warrenot, Second Lieutenants D. J. Maynehan, Oscar D. Hapgood, Corporals Rushi H. Caite, Edmond Dayniaur, Anatole Dugas, Fred Slate, Bette A. Bristow, Thomas Breslin, David A. Detour, Fred A. Hastings, Leroy M. Willard, James A. Nolen, Halbert V. Morse, Henry Kent, Leonard B. Richardson, Ward Lathrop, Charles Hoodley, Fred A. Simmons, Privates Charles H. Ashley, James F. Ferrier, John H. Malone, Howard S. Meyrick, Christopher J. Riordan, Alfred E. Rose, Patrick J. Bresnan, Ernest P. Marble, Robert A. Ross, Frank E. Moody, Frank H. Barde (wagoner), Ralph A. Barkman, Henry E. Arid (artificer), George E. Blackener, Edward M. Cornell, George H. De Revere, Joseph M. Lanois, Frederick C. Schiller, Alfred A. Thiele (wagoner), Arthur L. Carey, Wallace Paradise, John Walsh.

Second Brigade, Fourth Infantry.

KILLED—Second Lieutenant J. J. Bernard, Sergeants Kirby, —— Walters (musician), Privates N. H. Kelly, —— Hassfield, Nels Anderson, —— Grube, —— Van Valkenburg.

MISSING—Private Adolph Muller.

WOUNDED—First Lieutenant William C. Nary, Second Lieutenant J. H. Hughes, Sergeant N. Johnson, Corporals J. F. Murphy, D. F. Weedon, F. Buckley, Privates J. H. Mose, C. E. Black, P. Bruschel (musician), D. Scharah, J. E. Rafferty, J. Muller, W. A. Bremer, Bert Smith, H. Houseman, H. Bachrach, A. Hunt, Thomas Sherry, C. F. Fleckinger, P. Bergman, O. Hornlein, L. Dobineer, J. Dobrasky, A. Krummel, Berton Parker, Mike O'Donnell, R. M. Callanan, J. K. Martin, J. Hartnett, J. W. Black, W. McMahon, E. E. Follet, T. P. Hicks.

Twenty-fifth Infantry.

KILLED—Second Lieutenant H. L. McCorkle, Corporal Cosins, Privates French Paine, —— Steele, —— Carol, —— Phelps, —— Leftwich, Strother.

WOUNDED—Lieutenant J. M. Murdoch, Captain E. A. Edwards, Second Lieutenant H. L. Kennison, Sergeants H. Richards, A. Coleman, Privates W. H. Clarke, A. Brown, R. Goodwin, J. H. Johnson, J. N. Harley, J. H. Boyd, A. Dansy, K. Sadler, E. Swarn, D. Gilman, E. Johnson (musician), H. Gilbert, J. Beve, J. O. Hunt, D. Buckle, A. Daniels, B. Dangblehan, H. Brightneill, G. L. Cooke, J. Thomas, F. J. Slaten, E. James.

Cavalry Division, Third Cavalry.

KILLED—Trumpeter Thomas Poole, Privates W. C. Rolls, Dan D. Cooley.

MISSING—Sergeant J. S. Ball, Privates L. Freeman, B. H. Oran.

WOUNDED—Major H. W. Wessels Jr., First Lieutenants Arthur Thayer, A. C. Merillat, Captains George A. Dodd, O. B. Meyer, George K. Hunter, Sergeants J. B. Andrews, J. T. Murphy, C. A. Severe, William H. Reese, H. Schlegel, Philip W. Lanny, Corporals W. W. Biggers, W. A. Armstrong, P. Ward, V. D. Horton, Privates C. E. Phelps [band], J. McDonald, R. Hauser, J. L. Team, J. P. Urtill, A. J. Anderson, R. W. Lester, William McComb, J. E. Nolan, William McNeill, H. Wade, John Leary [wagoner], A. Lucha, J. Keogh, Geo Pearlstein, M. Althouse, George Horn, Jr., J. Polster, H. R. Elliott, H. A. Mitchell, E. Swoler, Thomas W. Stryder, C. M. Martin, R. Moleyneaux, Edward Bonner, Joseph A. Golden, Charles F. Case, A. Flugal, Thomas P. Golden, Charles Molin, Charles G. Scanlon, William A. Wield.

Sixth Cavalry.

KILLED—M. T. [?] Perkins [wagoner], James L. Langley [saddler], Private E. Ross, and Musician Charles Schott.

WOUNDED—Lieutenant Colonel H. Carroll, Captains J. P. [?] B. Kerr, A. P. Blockson, Second Lieutenant W. C. Short, Sergeants J. Fett, E. W. Suddaeth, Charles H. Endermart, L. Anderson, Charles Vaight, Corporals Philip Tansky, Thomas Lewis, M. Mayer, S. Peterson, Privates E. Belger, O. Grosse, G. M. Mann, F. Wemgarth, J. W. Davison, J. C. Smith, W. Gattis, J. E. McCarthy, H. J. Taylor, Charles W. Hamlin, L. J. Fermey, S. Guard, B. A. W. Allen, R. Kronstat, E. A. Koebel, J. Marks, J. Gustaffson, A. Barton, J. H. Beyer, J. W. Blanchard, Charles H. Mollay, J. P. Johnson [?], J. Wright, H. Larson, W. B. Wray, S. H. Arnold [musician], H. Muller, J. A. Howell, M. T. Carle, R. Pander, W. Rutter, J. Wilson [musician], E. Hunt, H. Garrison, W. Miller, G. E. Lina, J. E. Fechet, J. M. Hammond, H. Hill, W. L. Murphy, A. Bunyon, R. Ennans.

Ninth Cavalry.

KILLED—Lieutenant Colonel J. M. Hamilton, Acting Assistant Surgeon Danforth, Privates L. Foot, J. Johnson.

MISSING—Corporal P. C. Cruse.

WOUNDED—Captain C. W. Taylor; First Lieutenant W. S. Wood; Quartermaster Sergeant Thomas B. Craig; Sergeants H. F. Walls, A. Moore; Corporals J. Mason, A. Ervine, H. Ernine, J. Felle, A. Wilson, B. H. Dullock, W. Turner, E. D. Nelson, W. O. Prince, E. Davis, E. Cuppen, E. Gandy, E. Warren, E. Henry.

Second Brigade, First U. S. Cavalry.

KILLED—Major A. C. Eorse, Sergeants Henry Anderson, Michael McGarleton, William Smith, Jacob Tobin, —— Hundertmark, Charles Karsten, Augustus B. Long, Corporals William A. Prixton, Frederick Landmark, Warren F. Ellis, Frank Morgan, Privates Edward E. Delbridge, Charles D. Jacobs Jr., Edward Fronkey, Adam Lund (?), Roland L. Linder, Melvin Ray, Harold W. Ladley, Charles E. Gallup, Alexander W. Mallen, Hugh A. Douglass, Jacob D. Holkstra, John Bickford, August Gripenstein, —— (blacksmith), George B. Gington, Henry Foster, John J. McShea, Edgar B. Jacobs, John T. Hill, James Rose Porka, Elijah Walls, William L. Cooper.

MISSING—Private Rudolph DeLon.

WOUNDED—Sergeants Francis Robinson, Michael H. Barry, William Britton, Ernest Bender; Corporals James Ritchie, Clarence Gerber; Privates Louis Bertschin, Martin L. Robinson, David Ruhe, Frank B. Witel, Charles F. Swartz, William E. Allen, Lee Rogers, Reilly G. McCullough, Gideon O. Dolmdye, John J. Watson (saddler), Robert L. Conrad, James Barber, Charles M. James, Edmond C. Joergenson, William A. Janze, Roy L. Pierce, George Reubelt, Hubert C. Townsend, Clarence Gerber, Rufus Carpenter (farrier), Patrick J. Levy.

First United States Volunteer Cavalry.

KILLED—Captain W. O. O'Neil, First Lieutenants Fred Champlin, Lewis Reynolds, James Boyle, C. B. Perry, Sergeants H. H. Haywood, Miley Hendricks, William Soutz, Corporal J. K. Hall, Privates John Swetman, O. Norton, Dave Logne, Roy V. Cashius, Henry C. Greene, John F. Robinson.

MISSING—D. C. Cusin and James Cork, trumpeter.

WOUNDED—First Lieutenant Joseph A. Carr, Cadet Lieutenant Haskell, Second Lieutenants David J. Leahy, H. K. Devereaux, First Lieutenant R. C. Hay, Sergeants W. W. Greenwood, James Greenly, Stephen Pate, Dan Hughes, Jerry Lee, Fred C. Wesley, Timothy Breen, Fred C. Myers, Henry H. Haywood, Walter Cash, John G. Adams, —— Cosby, Kenne D. Robinson, —— Deovir, William G. Simmons, Joe G. Kline, W. W. Carpenter, D. M. Bell, W. R. Reber, —— Rickets, Corporals Harry White, Henry Meagher, Henry H. Wycokop, John Mullen, James Dean, Edwin C. Waller, M. Powers, W. Freeman, Sam Goldberg, A. F. Perry, B. G. Davis, J. J. Rogers, J. W. Davis, George Seaver, Privates H. J. Waller, C. B. Jackson, Edward O'Brien, Fred W. Bugber, Stanley Hollister, Murphy, Han, Smith, Hammer, Starr W. Wetmore (trumpeter), William Bailey, Warren E. Crocket, Thomas M. Holmes, Ed W. Johnson, F. M. Miller, R. L. McMillen, G. W. Detamore, John P. Hall, Otto Meuger, C. E. McKinley, J. W. McGregor, H. M. Gibbs, J. G. Winter, R. V. Clark, Winslow Clark, Louis G. Eoer (?), Alvin C. Ash, John McSperran, Mason Mitchell, Benjamin Long (saddler), A. E. Scoboy, F. R. McDonald, G. R. Eugart, Dick Oskison, O. E. Parker, B. V. Thompson, Dave Warford.

Sixteenth Cavalry.

KILLED—First Lieutenants W. E. Shipp, William H. Smith, Sergeants Smith and Johnson, Corporals William F. Johnson, J. G. Mitchell, Privates John H. Smith, —— Dodson, W. H. Slaughter, Nathan Wygatt (trumpeter), William A. Cooper, Benjamin Franklin, Wiley Hipscher, Richard James, Robert E. Lee, Daniel Blue, Luther D. Gould, William G. Brown, John Primrose, William Gregory, Peter Saunders.

MISSING—Privates George Berry, William Jackson, George Stowall, John F. Chirm.

WOUNDED—Second Lieutenants F. R. McCoy, H. O. Willard, Harry C. Whitehead, F. A. Roberts, Major F. J. Wint, First Lieutenants M. H. Barnum, E. B. Anderson, Captain John Bigelow Jr., Sergeants Adam Haster, Edward Lane, Walker Johnson, George Dyalls, John J. Taylor, William Pegue, Amos Ethston, Frank Rankin, E. J. Washington, Robert Milbrown, U. G. Gunter [?], Corporals Allen Jones, Marcellus Wright, Privates John Embucks [saddler], John Brown, William Mathews, Lewis Marshall, Benjamin F. Gaskins, Frank Ridgley, Benjamin F. Tyler, Willis Hatcher, J. H. Campbell, Fred Shockley, Wade Bledsoe, William Tyler, Henry Fearn, Harry D. Sturgis, Sprague Simms, James F. Taylor, George Stowall, Lewis L. Anderson [blacksmith], Henry McCormick, Gilmore Grimes, Hilly Brown, Charles Robertson [blacksmith], Isone Taylor, John Watson, George Jackson, Charles Arthur, John Brooks, Joseph Williams, Samuel T. Miner, John Arnold, Charles Hopkins, Bennett, Thornton Berkley, Wesley Hardy, Wesley Jones, Huston Biddell, John F. Chirm.

Independent Brigade, Third Brigade.

KILLED—Privates John E. Warren, Henry Bertram, Frank E. Kappe.

WOUNDED—Corporal William Delme, Privates John J. Endra, Joseph B. Miskowitz, James Russell, George W. Martin, William Murcheson, Otto Schere (musician), Charley Eastburg, Emil Schellimann, Anton Geneinder, William Foster, George B. Ruly, Levi Austinson, Louis Galour, John McDonald.

Twentieth Infantry.

WOUNDED—Captains John B. Rodman, Henry B. Moon, Sergeant Walter Beltz, Corporals Arthur Rowe, Oliver E. McConnell, Privates Linton E. Mathews, John Doherty, William Prather, James Curran, William D. Check, James Irving, Edward W. Wonderly, George Fallman, Morris C. Fisher.

Light Artillery Battalion, Second Artillery.

KILLED—Private A. B. Underwood, Artificer Victor Helm, Sergeant Gregory McCarthy.

WOUNDED—Captain C. D. Parkhurst, Sergeants George C. Henry, C. Veith, M. E. Comford, Corporal H. A. Keine, Privates E. R. Mass, C. McCoy, —— Barr, —— Gates.

Balloon Detachment—Signal Corps.

WOUNDED—Private Millard P. Hayward.

Third Brigade, Twelfth Infantry.

KILLED—First Sergeant Raimond Miller; Sergeants Silas Willon, John Dahl, W. A. Park; Privates Brattin, Leahr, Glenning, Scott.

WOUNDED—Second Lieutenant W. E. Dove; Sergeant Daniel Arundel; Corporals Perry, A. M. Allen, Louis Behls; Privates John Taylor, Henry E. Smith, James, Johnson, Tiernmer, Orrin B. Hatch, Little, Grothe, August Wilmer, Daniel Mulkey (artificer), John Cate, Rufus Sigher, John Winburn, Gideon, Cockrill, William P. Moore, Barney Redmond, Moore, Schondelmayer, Baumgartel, Hopkins, D. S. Kelly, John P. Nape, Gilbert Syvian, Joseph Whitman, Palmer.

Seventh Infantry.

KILLED—Second Lieutenant F. A. Wunsbor, Sergeant J. W. Jones, Corporals P. J. Shea, J. M. Hunt, R. M. Smith, Daniel Conway, V. S. Austin, Fred Riney, Privates Henry Clark, Henry C. Crocker, John R. O'Dowd, Lee Carson, F. W. Dwyer, R. A. Jones, A. H. Gray, —— McGrath, W. H. Bahlok, Francis Hulline, E. S. White, Con Crowley, Daniel Maher, R. B. Davis, John Slaven, John Cleary, James Maguire, J. Dermody, J. W. Long, S. J. Ryan, George Shields.

MISSING—Private C. F. Hunt.

WOUNDED—Second Lieutenant H. A. Lafferty, Sergeants R. C. Samuels, George Rapp, Corporals John Broadfoot, Charles A. Ayer, George Smith, William McFerland, R. N. Smith, J. H. Dunn, J. P. Stache, William F. Burke, Martin Madden, A. W. Kibler, John Ratletan, G. B. Bertholomen, T. L. Fairfax, George Bantzhoff, Fitzhugh Bernard, Oaks Grotz, A. R. Lewis, Privates F. E. West [band], F. Halcomb [band], R. H. Bayley, Charles Henderson, Norman Torway, Daniel Mahoney, M. S. Moore, John McMellan, William J. Rogan, J. H. Brown, Julius Rienke, Joseph Stevens, Michael Hart, Archie McKay, Harry Mitchell, Frank Bay, Robert Klahibon, Alwah G. Stewart, William Burleson, John Lyons, John J. Buchter, Charles Fuchs, Arthur F. Diergen, Fred Johnke, William McMahon, Ray L. Fernold, Ernest Gerber, John Corcoran, A. J. Arnett, M. M. Bowry, C. C. Cassidy, Daniel Connelly, Martin Crowley, Lewis Jacobson, —— Kennigan, W. W. Leimbach, —— O'Connor, John Sheekan, H. E. Weatherby, August Sandburg, Fred Tinanus, William P. Kamihlis, Louis F. Steen, J. F. Mack, Peter Manion, Charles Spallen, Askan Head, Hyman Vean, Bent Riverman, R. S. McDonnell, Niels Christensen, John Kleckl, A. R. Murphin, W. S. McIntyre, Ohio Rose, Carl Talbret, Thomas Kelly, James B. Jackson, —— Kerryter [musician], William H. Kamball, Homer Kell, Framer Long, James Greely, Francis Groty, William McGuire, Ed Becker, Frank Savalanio, E. W. Houston, N. Osler, John Kraus, John Gaunard, William Killiakenwick, A. P. McAllister, J. O. Hensley, G. H. Copeland, J. H. Larsen, G. W. Meridith.

Seventeenth Infantry.

KILLED—First Lieutenant W. M. Dickinson, Privates Walter Brown, William F. Fusom, Christian Hils, John Gray, Leonard Weber.

WOUNDED—Lieutenant Colonel J. T. Haskell, Sergeants Philip Henderson, —— O'Rourke, John Dixon, Corporal Charles B. Daniell, Privates —— Richmond, G. W. Dildine, John Daun, John McBride, —— Bay, —— Beyer, —— Brookins, —— Bang, —— Danielson, —— Kelly, —— Large, —— Martin, Joseph D. Neher, Fred Sprague, James Clark, William H. Mattice, William Klanskop, Joseph Ball (artificer), Herman Kapper, O. H. Tonsey, Jacob Merser, August Bahn.

Hospital Corps, Eighth Infantry.

WOUNDED—Private Thomas Griffin.

TO RAISE CLAIMS WHEN PHILIPPINES BECOME SETTLED.

Cologne Gazette Says There Is No Use Asking Compensation for German Losses Until a Stable Government Has Been Arranged.

London, July 27.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times says: "The Cologne Gazette, in an article evidently inspired, says it would be difficult to claim compensation for the losses of German firms at Manila, because, though Spain is officially mistress of the Philippines, she has no voice there; but when a settled government has been provided for the islands, then Germany will raise a claim. The Gazette says also that Germany has a fleet at Manila for no other purpose than to protect German interests while anarchy reigns."

Pockets Picked of $1,740.

While going to the Chicago and Northwestern railway depot yesterday afternoon to take the train for his home in Oshkosh, J. L. Meyers was robbed of $1,340 and a certificate of deposit for $400. Mr. Meyers is a merchant in the Wisconsin city.

ASTOR HELD IN QUARANTINE

Detained by Florida Officials, Though Bearing Army Dispatches.

FEVER ON THE ARANSAS.

Commotion at Tampa Owing to Infection on the Transport Ship.

TROOPS FOR PORTO RICO.

Tampa, Fla., July 26.—[Special.]—The arrival of the transport Aransas at quarantine station at the entrance of Tampa Bay from Santiago yesterday afternoon created a commotion here. The Aransas left Playa del Este on the 20th inst., and, after having been out a few hours, yellow fever developed on board, and it was compelled to put back to port, where the fever patients were removed and the ship proceeded to Port Tampa on the 21st. The fact that it had yellow fever on board was cabled to the authorities at Washington, and Surgeon General Wyman of the quarantine hospital service telegraphed the officers in charge of the quarantine at this point the facts in the case and told them to keep a sharp lookout.

The vessel will be compelled to remain there five days after the work of fumigating the passengers and the ship itself has been completed.

On board the Aransas is Lieutenant Colonel John Jacob Astor, who is the bearer of important documents from Shafter addressed to the Secretary of War. Among the other passengers are a number of foreign diplomats and several newspaper correspondents who were deported from Santiago, Sylvester Scoville being one of the latter. The Aransas was met at quarantine by Dr. A. H. Glennan, representing the marine hospital service in the territory of Florida. All aboard were well, and there was no sign of fever among the passengers.

Colonel Astor insisted that he and his party had not been in any infected places and was urgent in his efforts to secure the consent of Dr. Glennan to leave the vessel and proceed to Washington. He stated that the letters which he carried to the Secretary of War were of such a nature that he was compelled to deliver them in person, and used this as one of the arguments in favor of his being allowed to proceed. Dr. Glennan, however, refused positively to grant the request, and said that he believed it would not only be a dangerous precedent to establish but would be a most hazardous thing to do, and that the public health would not allow him to deviate from the rule, no matter who the party was affected.

The people of Tampa heartily approve the stand taken by Dr. Glennan, and will insist that the quarantine rules be applied to all persons alike. The request of Colonel Astor to be made an exception of at so critical a time and in so vital a matter has caused him to be severely criticised.

Dr. Glennan has offered to transmit the letters which Colonel Astor has for the War department to any one whom the government may designate to receive them, and thus prevent any embarrassment which might otherwise be occasioned by the delay. This, however, Colonel Astor has thus far refused to consent to.

The War department has at last designated the troops which are to compose the next expedition to Porto Rico. They are the Fifth United States Cavalry, the Fifth United States Infantry, First Florida and Fifth Georgia and Fifth Maryland Volunteers, and the Batteries of the Seventh Artillery.

Six transports will be available within a week. Five of them are en route here and the Aransas has already arrived at quarantine. The six transports which have thus far been designated to carry the expedition are the Michigan, which will arrive tomorrow, the Aransas, Santiago, Leona, Concha, and Rio Grande.

TO LEAVE CAMP THOMAS.

General Grant's Brigade Is Ordered to Proceed to Newport News at Once.

Camp Thomas, Chickamauga National Park, Ga., July 26.—[Special.]—Orders have been received for the Third Brigade, commanded by General Fred Grant, consisting of the Fifth Illinois, First and Third Kentucky, to strike camp, march to Rossville, four miles distant, and there take cars for Newport News at 6 o'clock Wednesday morning. All is animation with the Fifth Illinois.

General Grant and seven brigade officers will go out with the First Kentucky Regiment, Colonel J. B. Castleman commanding, as this regiment will be the first to march to Rossville, followed by the Fifth Illinois, Colonel J. S. Culver commanding. This regiment consists of 1,252 men, forty-seven officers, and civilians employed by the officers and the government to the number of sixteen.

The headquarters car of the Fifth Illinois will contain Colonel J. S. Culver, Lieutenant Colonel Frank P. Wells and wife, and Captain Stewart Brown, Adjutant. The tents were struck this evening and loaded on wagons, and the men used shelter tents for the night.

The route will be by way of the Southern railway via Knoxville, Asheville, Danville, Richmond, to Newport News. The time consumed in reaching the latter place will be about thirty-eight hours.

The marriage of Captain Ed C. Butler, Troop G, First Illinois Cavalry, and Miss May Brewer of Bloomington, Ill., took place at 5 o'clock p. m. on Tuesday, at the headquarters of the First Illinois Cavalry Regiment. Chaplain Bullock performed the ceremony. Mrs. Butler will spend a few days with her husband before returning to her Northern home.

The Fifth Illinois, not to be outdone by the First Cavalry, also had a wedding. Regimental Musician J. B. Long, Company E, residence Roodhouse, Ill., and Miss Mollie Sivley of Hill City, Tenn., were married last night in Chattanooga. The courtship of the couple was of brief duration. Young Long met his bride for the first time after coming to Camp Thomas in the service of his country. His honeymoon will be even more brief than his courtship, as his regiment leaves at 6 o'clock on Wednesday morning for Rossville.

William N. Senn, Hospital Steward in the Fifth Illinois Infantry, son of Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel Senn, has been ordered by the Assistant Secretary of War to report without delay to Major Torrey, surgeon, 39 Whitehall street, New York, for duty on the hospital ship Relief. Young Senn has made a fine record in the hospital service, and his friends rejoice in his promotion.

TAKES POISON IN THE STREET.

Susie Roth Swallows Carbolic Acid While Walking with William Newman—Recovery Is Doubtful.

While walking with William Newman, 2716 Butler street, at Twenty-fourth and Butler streets, last evening, Susie Roth, 20 years old, swallowed a quantity of carbolic acid and fell at the feet of her escort. She was taken to her home, 411 Twenty-sixth street, and physicians pronounced her recovery doubtful. Jealousy is said to have prompted the deed.

Half Rates Sundays.

Tickets will be sold via the Chicago and Northwestern railway at one fare for the round trip to Evanston, Highland Park, Lake Forest, Fort Sheridan, Waukegan, Kenosha, Racine, and intermediate stations, good returning the same day. Passenger station, Wells and Kinzie streets.

BATTLE OF BAHIA HONDA.

(Continued from first page.)

vent the entrance to Santiago of reinforcements for Toral that he sent an orderly to General Lawton to inform him that the Spaniards did not pass through his lines, but "sneaked into town by other roads."

Sink a Ship After Surrender.

Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, July 26.—The Prairie arrived here from Nipe Bay last evening and reported all quiet. The Spaniards last night sunk the Spanish gunboat Sandoval, which has been lying near Caimanera. This is looked upon as being a gross breach of the terms of the surrender, which the Spaniards then had knowledge of, especially considering the fact that food has been sent by the United States navy into Caimanera.

First Sergeant of Marines Kinnie of the New York went North yesterday evening on the Texas to get his commission as Second Lieutenant of Marines. This is almost the only case of such promotion on record in this branch of the service. The Montgomery left yesterday evening.

It is difficult to see how the large body of Spanish troops at Holguin can fail to surrender soon, although reinforced by the Spanish forces from Gibara. Holguin is one of the commanding points in eastern Cuba, and the surrender of its garrison will be an important event in the war. News from there is expected shortly, and upon it will depend some of the plans of our commanders.

The Vixen and Suwanee returned to Santiago yesterday morning, convoying the prize ships brought here for disinfection.

Effect of Shells in Santiago.

A bulletin just issued in regard to the investigation of the navy's shelling at the bombardment of Santiago de Cuba says:

Twelve houses were completely wrecked inside and one house was burned. Sixteen eight-inch shells struck within three blocks on the Calle de Marina. These excavated the ground to a depth of about four feet and about ten feet in length. The street was macadamized. It is judged from the fact that many of them struck near the waters' edge that a number of shells must have gone into the bay. Army officers have stated thirty or forty went beyond the northern edge of the bay into the Spanish lines.

A dozen or more of the shells had not exploded. In four of them the base had been simply blown out. In one case a four-inch shell, which was probably a stray shell fired during the demonstration at Aguadores on July 1, had gone through a tree and had exploded in the ground beyond.

When the severe effect of the eight-inch shells is considered, it is a matter for congratulation that it was not necessary to continue the bombardment longer and fire thirteen-inch shells, as the squadron had prepared to do. The effect of these latter would undoubtedly have been of a most disastrous character to the town.

New Assignment for the First.

Santiago de Cuba, July 26.—The First United States Infantry, under Lieutenant Colonel Bisbee, went to Guantanamo yesterday afternoon in order to occupy that place.

General Shafter and staff left this city yesterday for Camp Wood. The military Governor, General Wood, remains here.

Company F of the Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers published today, with General Shafter's consent, the first American paper published in Cuba. It is edited and printed by members of the company and bears the title "Company F Enterprise."

Michigan Soldiers Die.

General Shafter cables as follows to Washing on the health of the army:

"To the Adjutant General, Washington: The following is the sanitary condition for July 25: Total sick (other than fever), 287; total fever, 2,138; new cases of fever, 495; cases of fever returned to duy, 412.

"Private Ward Marrs, Company E, Thirty-third Michigan, died of yellow fever on July 24.

SHAFTER."

Siboney, Cuba, July 26.—Adjutant General, Washington: First Lieutenant A. J. Babcock, Thirty-third Michigan, died in the hospital of typhoid fever at 5 a. m. today.

LA GARDE, Surgeon.

Fire on a Dispatch Boat.

Key West, Fla., July 26.—A squad of Spanish soldiers three miles west of Bahia Honda, Cuba, yesterday afternoon fired half a dozen shots at the Associated Press dispatch boat Dandy, which was passing that point, two miles out. Flash and smoke signals also marked the progress of the Dandy along the shore, which seemed to be excellently watched.

The country from a point west of Bahia Honda to Havana is in a high state of cultivation.

The red hull of the Spanish steamer Alfonso XII., sunk near Mariel, is a conspicuous landmark.

Cape San Antonio light, at the western extremity of the Island of Cuba, is burning, and Havana was brilliantly illuminated last night.

MANILA'S SURRENDER TO THE AMERICANS REPORTED IN SPAIN.

Statement in Madrid That the Capital of the Philippines Has Capitulated to Uncle Sam's Forces After Hard Fighting.

Madrid, July 26.—It is rumored here that Manila has surrendered to the Americans.

The government believes that the town was bombarded by the American warships and that it was concurrently attacked on the land side by 12,000 Americans and 20,000 rebels.

Captain General Augustin has about 10,000 soldiers, sailors, and marines. He has been sorely embarrassed by the non-combatants, but he was nevertheless expected to make a prolonged resistance, unless lack of provisions and water caused him to consider the sufferings of the inhabitants.

In any case, it was supposed that he would only surrender to Admiral Dewey.

KILLED BY BLOW FROM A FIST.

William Walsh Struck by George Duck at Harvey During an Altercation.

William Walsh, an artisan employed by the Austin Manufacturing company at Harvey, was instantly killed last evening by a blow on the jaw from the bare fist of George Duck, keeper of the boarding-house where Walsh lived, at One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street and Center avenue. Walsh was intoxicated, and in an effort to quiet him Duck provoked the man, and an altercation ensued in which Walsh made an attack on his landlord. The latter defended himself with the blow that proved fatal. Duck at once gave himself up to the police.

Thessaly's Postage Stamps.

There has been a great run on the new postage stamp for Thessaly which the Turkish government has caused to be circulated. According to the Pittsburg Dispatch, these stamps are of the value of 5, 2, and 1 piastres and of 20 and 10 paras, and so eager were collectors to possess the new stamps that on the third day following their introduction those valued at 5 and 2 piastres were all bought up, and changed hands at 18 shillings. The traders in these stamps were Turkish officers and civil servants, who, now that the evacuation of Thessaly is taking definite shape, evidently thought the first and only issue of stamps by the Turkish government was an opportunity for making money not to be thrown away.

BOLD CRIME OF ROBBERS.

Aged Henry Faeil and His Wife Assaulted in Their House by Thugs.

RAID MADE BY DAYLIGHT

Gain Entrance as Express Men and Stun Helpless Couple with Revolvers.

ESCAPE WITH THE SILVER.

Three burly robbers, by pretending to be delivery men for an express company, gained entrance to the flat of Henry Faeil, a retired merchant, 5130 Wabash avenue, yesterday afternoon, beat the aged man and his wife into insensibility with their revolver butts, and after ransacking the flat made their escape with the silverware they found in the dining-room, leaving their victims apparently dying on the floor.

Mrs. Faeil revived an hour afterward and feebly crawled to a window, whence she jumped or rather fell into the yard. She succeeded in notifying the police and in calling Dr. Farren, who returned with her to the house and helped restore her husband to consciousness. Both Faeil and his wife will recover. He is 65 years of age.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Faeil were asleep when the robbers entered. Faeil was in a rear room on the first floor and his wife was sleeping in the front room. The house is a three-story structure, with a basement serving as a first floor. A stairway leads to the flat occupied by the Faeils. Up this stairway the three men made their way between 4 and 5 o'clock and began knocking at the front door.

Attack on Mrs. Faeil.

They aroused Mrs. Faeil, who went to a window and demanded their business. Each of the men carried a package, which he exhibited, telling her he had some valuables from an express company which were consigned to her husband.

Suspecting nothing wrong, Mrs. Faeil opened the front door and admitted the men. As soon as the door had been closed behind them one of the robbers drew a revolver and struck Mrs. Faeil on the head with it, knocking her to the floor unconscious.

The men next entered the room occupied by Faeil and beat the aged man on the head until he was insensible. They then ransacked the flat, but found no valuables except some spoons and other silverware which were in the dining-room. In Mrs. Faeil's bedroom they found two pocketbooks, which they took, but both purses were empty.

When Mrs. Faeil regained consciousness she made her way to a window and jumped into the yard, falling several feet and severely bruising her side. After notifying the police she summoned Dr. Farren, who returned with her to the house. Faeil, still unconscious, was found lying on the bed. He was restored soon and his wounds were dressed. After the wounds of the couple had been attended to the police questioned them concerning the robbery.

Faeil knew nothing about it, as he was asleep when the robbers attacked him.

Robbers Are Young Men.

Mrs. Faeil described the men as being about 20 years old and well dressed. One of them, who acted as spokesman, wore a light colored suit and the other two were attired in clothes of dark material. The packages which the robbers carried were found in the hallway by the police, but they contained only three empty cigar boxes.

The crime is similar in boldness to the robbery of Mrs. Maurice Eppenstein, who was plundered of diamonds valued at $3,000 last winter by four masked men.

POLICEMEN AND FIREMEN LOWER A NATIONAL FLAG.

Morris Reiman's Banner Removed Because It Darkens Mr. Sadowsky's Room—Piano Playing Is the Cause of the Trouble.

Chicago policemen and firemen removed a national flag and its staff from the dooryard of Morris Reiman, 4325 Drexel boulevard, yesterday afternoon. Mr. Reiman clasped the staff in his hands, and protested against the act in the name of the constitution of the United States, but Fire Marshal Hannan disregarded him.

Mr. Reiman was charged by Mr. Sadowsky, who lives in the adjacent apartment building, with hoisting the flag to shut the light out of his rooms used as a music studio.

Sadowsky is a music teacher, and Mr. Reiman asserts that the piano practice has become a nuisance. He tried for a time to wage war with the music teacher on his own ground by hiring a hand organ man to play before the apartment house. He found, however, that the hand organ was a greater infliction than the piano, and he dismissed it.

War broke out opportunely, and Mr. Reiman was informed by a lawyer friend that if he hung an American flag in front of Sadowsky's windows the law could not question the act. The flag floated until yesterday, when complaint to the Building department brought a load of firemen and policemen to remove the obstruction. Hundreds of persons witnessed the lowering of the flag. Mr. Reiman said last night that he intended to build a brick wall to the level of the windows of the apartment house. He is the father-in-law of former Civil Service Commissioner Gartz.

Reynolds Inspects the Yards.

Commissioner of Health Reynolds visited the Stock-Yards yesterday in search of odors. When he left he said the work of the Health department inspectors is bearing fruit and that within a few months nearly every odor-producing nuisance will be either abolished or reduced to the minimum.

The U. S. Government Tests Show the Absolute Superiority of Royal Baking Powder.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

The flag under which all women should march is the banner of good health. A woman owes it to herself, her husband and children to enlist under this flag. If she does not do so she will live a life of wretchedness herself, and unless her husband is an exceptionally good man, he will become indifferent to her, her home will be unhappy and her children will be puny and sickly.

Ill-health in a womanly way may almost invariably be traced to weakness and disease of the femine organs that are the vestibule of human life. No woman can enjoy good general health who is dragged down by continual pain and local weakness. Troubles of this description utterly unfit her for wifehood and motherhood. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription gives health, strength, elasticity and vigor to the special organs concerned. It makes a woman strong and healthy in a womanly way. It gives the nerves a rest from pain and an opportunity to build up. It makes motherhood safe and comparatively easy. It transforms weak, sickly, despondent women into happy, healthy wives and mothers.

Jas. Caswell, Esq., of Ocheltree, Johnson Co., Kans. (P. O. Box 61), writes: "My wife was troubled with prolapsus, or 'female weakness' for several years. She was not able to do her work, she had such bearing down pains and pain in her back. Her periods were irregular, varying all the way from two to six weeks. At those times she would have fainting spells so bad that I thought she could not live. She was attended by the best doctors in the country. They did her no good and she grew worse all the time. I thought I would try your medicines. By the time she had taken four bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription' and two of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and two of the 'Pleasant Pellets' she was completely cured."

Every day, a dose. Once you start, you can never stop them. That is the way with some so-called remedies for constipation. It is different with Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They are a positive, complete and permanent cure for constipation and they don't become a habit. One "Pellet" is a gentle laxative and two a mild cathartic. Druggists sell them. Nothing else is "just as good."

It is a druggist's business to give you, not to tell you, what you want.

BAD BREATH

"I have been using CASCARETS and as a mild and effective laxative they are simply wonderful. My daughter and I were bothered with sick stomach and our breath was very bad. After taking a few doses of Cascarets we have improved wonderfully. They are a great help in the family."
WILHELMINA NAGEL.
1137 Rittenhouse St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York.

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

MY MAMA USED
I WISH MINE HAD

Not Made Alone for Woolens

If you use Wool Soap for woolens only, you have lost nine-tenths of its value. You need a pure soap in your bathroom and bedroom. Your face is more important than wool. Wool Soap is a pure soap. It's the only soap containing no injurious ingredients.

WOOL SOAP
IT SWIMS.

Beware of Imitations

LEA & PERRINS' The Original & Genuine Worcestershire SAUCE

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, NEW YORK.

IT IS NOT

What you pay for the advertisement, but what the advertisement pays you. It pays to advertise in THE TRIBUNE.

HOW IS THE BABY?
POORLY, WEAK, WON'T THRIVE? JUST FEED IT ON
AREND'S DOUBLE KUMYSS
and you will be surprised at the quick improvement. Nothing like it for weak children, especially in summer complaint. To be sure of the genuine, fresh article, get it at
AREND'S DRUG STORE,
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WE SELL CONCENTRATED ATTRACTIONS.
Our Prices and Terms Are Unapproachable.
GEO. E. MARSHALL,
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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
Should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

DR. PARKER'S CURE FOR RUPTURE
is guaranteed by him to be the surest, quickest, most permanent. A genuine $100 forfeit. Guaranteed in any case his "Retentive Truss" fails to retain. Est. over 30 yrs. Send for Free Book.
COMMON SENSE TRUSS CO., 58 State-st.

For the Latest War News Rely on The Tribune.

VICTIM TO A MAUSER.

Shot at El Caney, Corporal Reardon Lives to Say Farewell to His Sister.

SAD SCENE BY HIS COT.

Chief Devery Administers a Thorough Shakeup to New York's Police.

CASTING AN EYE ON HAWAII.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, July 26.

Wounded Hero Passes Away on the Relief.

Within a few hours after the hospital ship Relief dropped anchor in the North River this morning its flags were hoisted at half mast for the death of another hero of Santiago. He was Corporal George J. Reardon of Company E, Sixteenth Infantry, formerly of Colonel Moran's Irish Volunteers. A Mauser bullet struck Reardon in the spine in that charge on El Caney.

When he was carried aboard the Relief the surgeon told him he had but a few days, perhaps only a few hours to live. The brave fellow received the sad news without a whimper. Then he exclaimed: "Well, doctor, if I must die I'll die like a man; but may God grant that I arrive in New York harbor and see my sister Annie before I go. Don't you think, doctor, you can keep me alive until then? Please try."

Within a few minutes after the Relief reached quarantine on Monday a message was sent to the sister at New London, Conn. She hurried here as fast as steam could carry her. Just as she arrived before the bunk in which the brother was lying he regained consciousness. The sister kissed him. This aroused him still more.

"No hope, no hope, Annie," moaned Reardon. "Thank God, George, that you fought for the Stars and Stripes. Thank God that you fought to free Cuba," sobbed the sister, as she fondly kissed him again and again.

"Yes, thank God for that," faintly replied the patient. These were Reardon's last words. Two hours later he passed away. The body was given into his sister's charge.

Devery Shakes Up the Police.

The expected big police shakeup occurred late this afternoon, when Chief Devery, with an ever broadening smile, announced that he had shifted twenty-three Captains and 150 special duty men, many of whom had been enjoying "soft snaps," "for the good of the service."

One hundred and fifty men who had been detailed to duty in courts and other "downy beds of ease" were remanded to patrol duty. The Chief said the men were needed in various places where there is a scarcity of patrolmen. Sixty of the men will be sent to the borough of Queens for the summer, twenty-five to Staten Island, twenty-five to Coney Island, and the others to different precincts in the Borough of Manhattan, where the force is short-handed. These changes will go into effect at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The shakeup of Captains is the most extensive in the history of the department, and demonstrates how surely "the whirligig of time" brings about its revenges. Tammany has rewarded its friends and chastised its enemies with unerring severity. To cite one example: Schmittberger, who turned State's evidence before the Lexow committee, has been sent to the most remote point of weedy Westchester, where even "the wicked cease from troubling." His chances of emerging from the jungle for a long time to come are slim indeed.

Sugar Trust Has Its Eye on Hawaii.

In connection with the annexation of Hawaii there have been persistent rumors to the effect that the sugar trust had concluded important arrangements with the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar company, which owns a monopoly in making raw sugar on the Island of Maui, one of the most important of the group. The President of the company is Rudolph Spreckels, and Charles S. Wheeler is Vice President. These two are also on the board of five directors, the other members being C. A. Spreckels, manager; M. S. Wilson, a well-known San Francisco lawyer, and M. H. Hacht. The company's New York office is in the Commercial Cable company's new building in Broad street. P. J. Hoffacker is the local representative.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Hoffacker said that C. A. Spreckels had left New York more than a week ago for San Francisco. Mr. Spreckels had said nothing to him before leaving the city regarding any deal with the sugar trust, nor had he received any word on the subject since his departure. There was positively nothing of a definite character which he might say regarding it. Mr. Hoffacker gave much information regarding the Hawaiian company.

The Hawaiian company owns about 40,000 acres on the island, together with an enormous plant erected at a cost of over $1,000,000. There are over seventy miles of railroad track on the island constructed by the company, on which are operated four locomotives and 540 cars, fitted up for drawing sugar cane. In connection with the sugar trust rumor it is interesting to note that there has been a cleaning up of the Hawaiian company's stock in the local market.

Says Nurse Jennings Is Hysterical.

Miss Janet Jennings, the Red Cross representative, over her own signature, blamed the surgeons of the hospital ship Relief for failing to afford proper assistance to the improvised hospital ship Seneca, and said that she understood that Surgeon General Sternberg has asked for an investigation, which she hopes would be a thorough one. No notice had been received up to last night by Major Torney, the surgeon in charge of the Relief, that any investigation had been instituted. He declined to discuss in any way the charges made by Miss Jennings, which, he said, were simply the emanations of a hysterical woman.

Other physicians and officers of the ship said that the statement of the Red Cross nurse, to the effect that the Relief had refused to supply medicines and surgical appliances when asked for them, was untrue; that the Relief could not be blamed for coming to New York with half its cots unoccupied, because it had taken every sick and wounded American soldier left on Cuban soil, and could not do more. Chief Steward Robert Marsden of the Relief contradicted flatly the charge made by Miss Jennings as to the refusal to furnish medical supplies.

"Drs. Hicks and Baird had charge of the wounded on the Seneca," said Mr. Marsden, "and it was their duty to make requisition for the supplies they needed, and my duty to honor the requisition. This I did promptly whenever the demand was made. I gave them medicines, bandages, surgical instruments, and whatever else they asked for. Any statement to the contrary is a falsehood. Major Torney will, I think, substantiate what I say."

Boston's Claim to the Longest Street.

Boston claims to have the longest paved street in the world—Washington street—which is seventeen and a half miles in length.

$2.00 MILWAUKEE AND RETURN,

$2.25 Waukesha and Return,

via Chicago and Northwestern every Sunday on trains leaving at 8:30 a. m. and 9:30 a. m., tickets good returning same day. Passenger station, Wells and Kinzie streets.

HARLEM TRACK IS NEXT.

GRAND JURY TO HEAR CHARGES OF GAMBLING THERE TODAY.

Line of Inquiry to Be the Same That Resulted in "True Bills" at Washington Park—Bookmakers May Be Held Once More—Thirty-six Indictments Are Returned — President Wheeler and Secretary Howard Give Bonds—Boat Cases Come Next.

The grand judy today will investigate the charges of gambling at the Harlem racetrack. The line of inquiry, according to the State's Attorney, will be the same that resulted in "true bills" against officials and bookmakers at the Washington Park track. It is expected that many of those indicted for bookmaking at the latter track will be included in the list for Harlem.

Thirty-six "true bills" were returned yesterday. The most important was that voted on Monday against President George H. Wheeler and Secretary James Howard of the Washington Park club, charging the defendants with keeping a "common gaming house. There is also a count in the indictment accusing them of bookmaking and selling pools. Both defendants gave bonds during the day.

It was said at the State's Attorney's office that evidence was expected to be heard today against all the officials of the Harlem Jockey club as well as the bookmakers. Two of the most responsible officials of the club are understood to be John Condon and Jerry Driscoll. John Hill Jr. has had detectives at the track during the last two days and it was intimated that much evidence had been procured. Among the witnesses who will appear before the jury will be Detectives H. B. King and Frank McMahon.

The members of the grand jury are deeply interested in the investigation of gambling. During the day they sent for Mr. Hill and questioned him for half an hour on the subject of gambling in Chicago generally. Special reference was made to the Harlem track. Mr. Hill said that he expected full reports from the detectives engaged in procuring evidence last night and would submit the facts to the jury today.

Besides the Harlem track, gambling which is said to be now carried on aboard boats runing to Manhattan Beach probably will receive the attention of the jury during the week. In this connection some evidence is said to have been collected already.

It is probable that in the general round up of gambling and gamblers a few bucket shop operators and a number of down-town roomkeepers may be included.

Mr. Hill said last evening he knew nothing about the issuance of warrants to the Sheriff for a raid on the Harlem track today. The report credited Mr. Hill with having sworn them out.

President Wheeler and Secretary Howard appeared in Judge Waterman's court in the afternoon and gave bonds of $1,000 each. Both came into court without the service of a capias. Charles W. Wheeler, who resides at the Auditorium Annex, and L. F. Minzesheimer, who lives at the Vincennes Hotel, signed their bonds. Charles W. Wheeler scheduled real estate valued at $40,000, and swore he was worth $200,000 over and above his debts. Attorney Minzesheimer scheduled real estate of the value of $5,000 and stated under oath that he was worth $10,000.

Gilbert Crocker was indicted on a charge of bigamy. It is alleged that he was married at Mukwonago, Wis., on Sept. 9, 1869, to Miss Abbie A. Sargeant and on April 6, 1893, was married in Chicago to Margaret De Colange.

AUTOGRAPH QUILT SALE TO COLLECT RELIEF WORK FUNDS.

Auxiliary to Blue and Gray Legion Has a Novel Plan—Signatures of Prominent Men and Women Secured.

The Woman's Auxiliary to the Blue and Gray Legion, which meets every Wednesday afternoon in Parlor K of the Great Northern Hotel, proposes to raise money for its relief work by the sale of an autograph quilt. Among the autographs already secured are those of President and Mrs. McKinley, Vice President and Mrs. Hobart, Secretary and Mrs. Long, Secretary and Mrs. Gage, Rear Admiral Dewey, Rear Admiral Sampson, and Commodore Schley.

The Ladies' Auxiliary gave a war concert and entertainment in the First Regiment Armory last night for the benefit of C Company, First Illinois Volunteers. A large crowd was present, and the managers estimated that $250 was realized. The committee in charge consisted of Miss Lillian Gunlock, Miss Elizabeth Mather, Miss Gertrude Beattie, Miss Mary Daniels, and Miss Fannie Russ.

The West Side War league met in the afternoon in the Centenary Methodist Church, Monroe and Morgan streets. Mrs. C. O. Tower, President of the league, presided. A number of contributions of merchandise and money have been received, and will be sent to the soldiers.

Oak Park women have formed an organization to brighten the lot of the soldiers. They met during the day at the residence of Mrs. Seamans, 139 South Grove avenue, and completed 100 suits of pajamas and a supply of bandages for the army hospitals.

Lieutenant Commander Vail of the Naval Recruiting Station has announced that none but first-class seamen, machinists, and firemen will be enlisted in the navy, because of the great number of applicants. Enough lower grade seamen have been secured to supply the immediate needs of the navy.

Although a number of indirect reports of the destitution of the families of officers of the Illinois Volunteers have reached Secretary Bicknell of the Army and Navy league investigation has not resulted in authenticating one of real need. Secretary Bicknell said that pride may be causing some to conceal their necessities, but it is his opinion that the majority of reports have no foundation.

Mrs. Dorsey Patton, wife of Lieutenant Patton, Troop A, First Illinois Cavalry, will start for Chickamauga today with several trunks full of clothing and supplies for the troopers.

OLIVETTE SAILS WITH SUPPLIES FOR WOUNDED IN CUBA.

Takes an Outfit for a Seven-Hundred Bed Hospital, a Corps of Surgeons, Thirty-four Newly Made Lieutenants, and $770,000.

New York, July 26.—[Special.]—The United States transport steamer Olivette, Major Appel commanding, sailed from the foot of Montague street, Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock this afternoon for Santiago de Cuba, heavily laden with supplies for the wounded soldiers. The Olivette is the best equipped supply ship that has yet been sent to Cuban waters.

Besides hospital supplies, provisions, and delicacies, the Olivette carried $770,000 in gold, silver, and bills to pay the soldiers. The money was brought to the steamer in bags and thence transferred to a safe on board. It is in the custody of Major C. C. Sniffen of the Paymaster's department, four army paymasters, and four pay clerks.

The Olivette carries a complete outfit for a 700-bed hospital, or, in other words, 500 "A" tents, 200 wall tents, and 1,000 cots, with bedding and bed linen. There are also on board 2,500 bottles of carbolic acid, 1,200 packages of sulphur, besides other disinfectants, 100 crates of fresh eggs, and 1,200 quarts of ice cream. The Red Cross society is said to have forwarded $4,000 worth of supplies by the Olivette.

The transport carries a corps of army surgeons and thirty-six nurses, twenty of whom are negresses.

Thirty-four Second Lieutenants, who recently passed the government examination at Fort Monroe, sailed on the transport to join the army before Santiago.

OPPOSE BIG TRACTION DEAL

Small Stockholders of Chicago City Railway Against a Consolidation.

VIEWS OF RANK AND FILE

Do Not Want Their Securities Put on an Equality with Those of Yerkes.

SCOPE OF PLAN NOW HELD.

The publication of the purpose, reported on excellent authority, of the consolidation of the Chicago City railway property with the properties comprised in the Yerkes systems has aroused the ire of the rank and file of the City railway stockholders. It is evident that if any definite attempt is made to effect a merger of these companies the leading interests in City railway may find it a serious task to deliver the goods to the new company, organized to take up the assets of the present systems.

The commission houses in La Salle street, which are interested in City railway rather than in the Yerkes securities, revolt at any plan which would allow the Yerkes properties to come in on an equality with the City railway.

Plans for the Deal.

It is understood that the plan of consolidation, as now tentatively held, is that the City railway shall go into the deal with 300 as the price for the stock, the same price for North Chicago, and par for West Chicago. Several brokers said that it would be more equitable if City railway went in at 500, North Chicago at 200, and West Chicago at 75. A leading banker, however, who handles considerable amounts of all these stocks as collateral on loans, said that expert railroad judgment was against the opinions of City railway stockholders, and that North Chicago paying the same dividends relative to the capitalization, and being under more direct and easy control from the heart of the city than the City railway, should come in on equal terms in any joint plan of capitalization.

The following table furnishes data on which the troublesome question of relative prices of the three stocks would have to be settled:

	Stock.	Market value, July 26.	Rate earned on stock. 1897. Per ct.	Dividend rate. Per ct.
City railway....	$12,000,000	275	13.747	12
North Chicago..	*7,920,000	210	14.47	12
West Chicago..	13,189,000	92¾	6.82	6

*In 1897 capitalization was $6,600,000.

It appears to be the prevailing view on La Salle street that it would be impracticable successfully to promote the consolidation, unless an extension of the franchises is first secured, for otherwise the assets of the systems would seem of a shadowing kind to conservative moneyed men.

It is believed that if the new company is formed, and Mr. Yerkes retires to New York to live, President Bowen of the City railway will become the head of the consolidated systems.

The denial of Mr. Yerkes that he has been working for a consolidation is taken humorously on La Salle street, where it is known that for several years he has been earnestly in favor of a consolidation of both the surface and elevated systems of Chicago.

In the case of the surface lines, the independent attitude of the City railway has been in the way, while in the case of the elevated lines the "Alley L" road has held out to avoid entangling alliances.

Might Mean General Consolidation.

It is the opinion of those well posted on the street railway systems of Chicago that consolidation of either the surface or the elevated roads would ultimately lead to a general consolidation of all the roads of Chicago in one big traction company. There would undoubtedly be big economies in such a scheme. The elevated lines could be used in some instances as trunk lines for long haul electric cars of the surface lines, and useless paralleling of lines could be avoided.

The total capitalization and mileage of tracks of such a big corporation would be as follows, the figures in each instance being as furnished by the respective companies in W. K. Ackerman's recent report to the Civic federation:

	Stock and bonds.	Miles.
Chicago City railway......	$16,619,500	189.72
Calumet Electric..........	3,700,000	90
Chicago Elec. Transit Co..	2,597,000	37
Chicago General..........	1,636,000	30
Chi. and Jefferson Urban..	2,206,000	7.07
Chicago and North Shore..	1,325,000	17
Cicero and Proviso........	4,393,000	38.18
Englewood and Chi. Elec....		21.50
Lake Street Elevated......	15,902,000	15
Metropolitan W. S. Elev...	30,000,000	33
North Chicago Electric....	2,829,000	42.50
N. Chicago Street railroad.	15,351,000	111.64
North Side Electric........	1,655,000	6.58
Ogden Street Railway Co..	2,576,000	34.09
S. Chicago City Ry. Co....	3,166,000	87
South Side Elevated.......	11,073,000	17
Suburban Railway Co.....	2,500,000	55
W. Chicago Street railroad.	29,724,000	209.27
Ham., Whit. and E. Chi...	384,000	22
Union Elevated...........	9,212,000	3.98
Totals..................	$166,848,500	1,017.45

The consummation of such a deal would make the new company one of the heaviest capitalized corporations in the United States, which would control mileage in Chicago, greater than the distance between Chicago and New York.

WILL ASK AN INJUNCTION

OUSTED WARD SUPERINTENDENTS TO APPEAL TO THE COURTS.

Their Attorney Will File an Application Today Petitioning That the Civil Service Board Be Restrained from Sustaining the Results of Their Examination—Affidavits to Support Their Charge of Fraud—Marked Increase in Receipts at Water Office.

Application for an injunction against the Civil Service board will be filed in the Circuit or Superior Court this morning by counsel for the ousted ward superintendents, who claim fraud was perpetrated in the examination which they failed to pass.

The orators are those whose names appeared in print yesterday. Thomas Canon, John Snyder, and John D. Robertson attach affidavits that their written answers to the "duty" questions were purposely lost, under instructions, by employés of the board.

At a meeting of the complainants in the evening it was decided to ignore the board's offer for an investigation and to go at once into court. President Lindblom asked the privilege of coming before the meeting and making an explanation, but was refused. Addison Blakely, attorney for the orators, said:

"We will be able to prove that fraud was practiced at the examination. We have witnesses to prove that the questions were given out in advance and that certain candidates came into the room with the answers already written out. The fact that experienced, competent inspectors failed to pass convinced us that the test was fraudulent.

"I asked President Lindblom to allow me to inspect the examination papers, but the privilege was denied. He said it was against the rules. The rules require applicants to pass with an average of 70 or over. In this instance only 14 succeeded in getting this average. They wanted thirty-four eligibles, so the commission without notice deliberately violated one of its own rules by adding ten points to the average of all under 70. In this way fifty-one eligibles were secured."

Commissioner McGann in the morning assigned the civil service ward superintendents to duty.

In the future the individual order of a commissioner will not be recognized in the office of the Civil Service board. A rule prepared by President Lindblom and adopted by the commission yesterday requires that every suspension, appointment, and discharge shell hereafter be made a matter of record in the official minutes of the board.

In accordance with a request from Commissioner McGann, Chief Kipley has issued an order calling upon his men to use greater care in preventing corporations stringing wires, laying tracks, and doing other work in the streets without proper permits.

Superintendent Nourse reports that the receipts of the water office for the first twenty-five days of July show an increase of $48,000 over the corresponding period last year, and for seven months of this year $232,000 increase.

Health Commissioner Reynolds was requested by a delegation representing the South Water Street Commission Dealers' association to delay the enforcement of Alderman Gunther's fruit ordinance until a test suit can be taken to the Supreme Court. The request was denied, as the lower courts have held the ordinance to be valid.

Superintendent of Streets Doherty had a barricade erected in front of the Donahue & Henneberry Building on Dearborn street. This portion of the street will be kept blockaded until the owners of the building pay their assessment for paving. The owners of the Old Colony and Fisher Buildings have agreed to pay their share of the expense of paving the street.

During the month of June there were thirty-one gasoline explosions in Chicago, as shown by the records at police headquarters. The majority of these resulted in fires, but in some instances severe injuries were received, and in a few cases death followed.

DENIES SHE GAVE SIGN FOR BOYCOTT OF FRENCH GOODS.

Mrs. Caroline Lorillard Spencer Explains That American Women Are Too Cultured to Lend Themselves to Such a Crusade.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Paris, July 26.—Mrs. Caroline Lorillard Spencer writes tonight to the Temps denying the recent allegation of its New York correspondent that she had given the signal for the recent attempt to boycott French goods. She says such a campaign would have been more worthy of the middle ages than of the end of the nineteenth century, and that American women would never lower themselves to conduct a crusade so unworthy of their education and love of culture. Love of country, she holds, does not necessarily imply hatred of other nations.

MISS CANNON IS MARRIED.

Niece of the Congressman Weds Against the Wishes of Her Parents in Wisconsin.

Danville, Ill., July 26.—Miss Anna M. Cannon, daughter of William P. Cannon, President of the Second National Bank, and niece of Congressman Cannon, was married to Gratz W. Helm of this city at Fond du Lac, Wis., on Sunday morning. The marriage was against the wishes of the bride's parents. The couple have returned and will reside here.

TON OF GOLD IN A TEAM.

Returned Klondike Man Describes the El Dorado He Left Behind.

TEN POUNDS IN A DAY.

Yield from One Claim Which He Saw Washed and Weighed Himself.

DOMINION POLICE ARE BAD.

Tacoma, Wash., July 26.—[Special.]—William Ewing of Tacoma returned on the Charles Nelson from St. Michael's, having come down the river in a rowboat from Dawson. He says:

"Were I to tell you all I have seen of riches of El Dorado I am afraid my veracity would be impeached and what little value my story has would be lost. I will say, however, I have seen eight mules and as many men in one team heavily laden with the precious metal. Each mule carried 250 pounds and each man from 50 to 80.

"I have seen ten pounds of gold taken in a day from one claim on French Hill. This gold was washed in a rocker and I saw it weighed myself. A friend of mine sunk a shaft on his claim and took sixty-four ounces before he struck bedrock. He bonded his claim for $75,000 before he drifted a foot. He was allowed to reserve all he could take out himself during the winter. Now he prays the option may be forfeited.

Bonanza Creek a Failure.

"Lest these statements seem too roseate for strict impartiality I will admit there is another side. Bonanza Creek has proved a failure. There is no definite pay streak, and the few strikes have been from isolated pockets, which are extremely irregular. It's what is called a 'spotted' creek. The disappointed on this stream have given the whole section a black eye, and perhaps have done good in checking the irresponsible stories that made everything too good to be true, for every man who has come out with his fortune I can show you numbers who are praying to get out and get money to pay their passage.

I do not look for a prosperous coming year in the Klondike district. If much work is done it will be on the American side, which will prove even as rich as El Dorado. The reason for the depression around the Klondike is the increasing oppression of the Dominion government, which has made it almost impossible for a man to work even a rich claim successfully. As a result mineowners are resting on their oars, hoping that matters will be adjusted.

Those who cannot afford to be idle will transfer their operations to the American side, where they will be at least allowed to keep what they find. The royalty system at present will retard the development this year nearly altogether, and the Dominion will find it has killed the goose which laid the golden egg. The boasted efficiency of law exists not in fact either. Miners' law is far more rigid than civil law, and the camps on the American side preserve much better order than the Canadian police.

Postoffice in Unscrupulous Hands.

"The Dominion postoffice is in unscrupulous hands, and it is frequently impossible to get any attention without bribing the officials. They look over the mail in a perfunctory way, and announce that there is nothing for you, but later, out of office hours, you are given to understand that if you make it worth while they will look again, and usually successfully."

Twenty-five Men Bring $300,000.

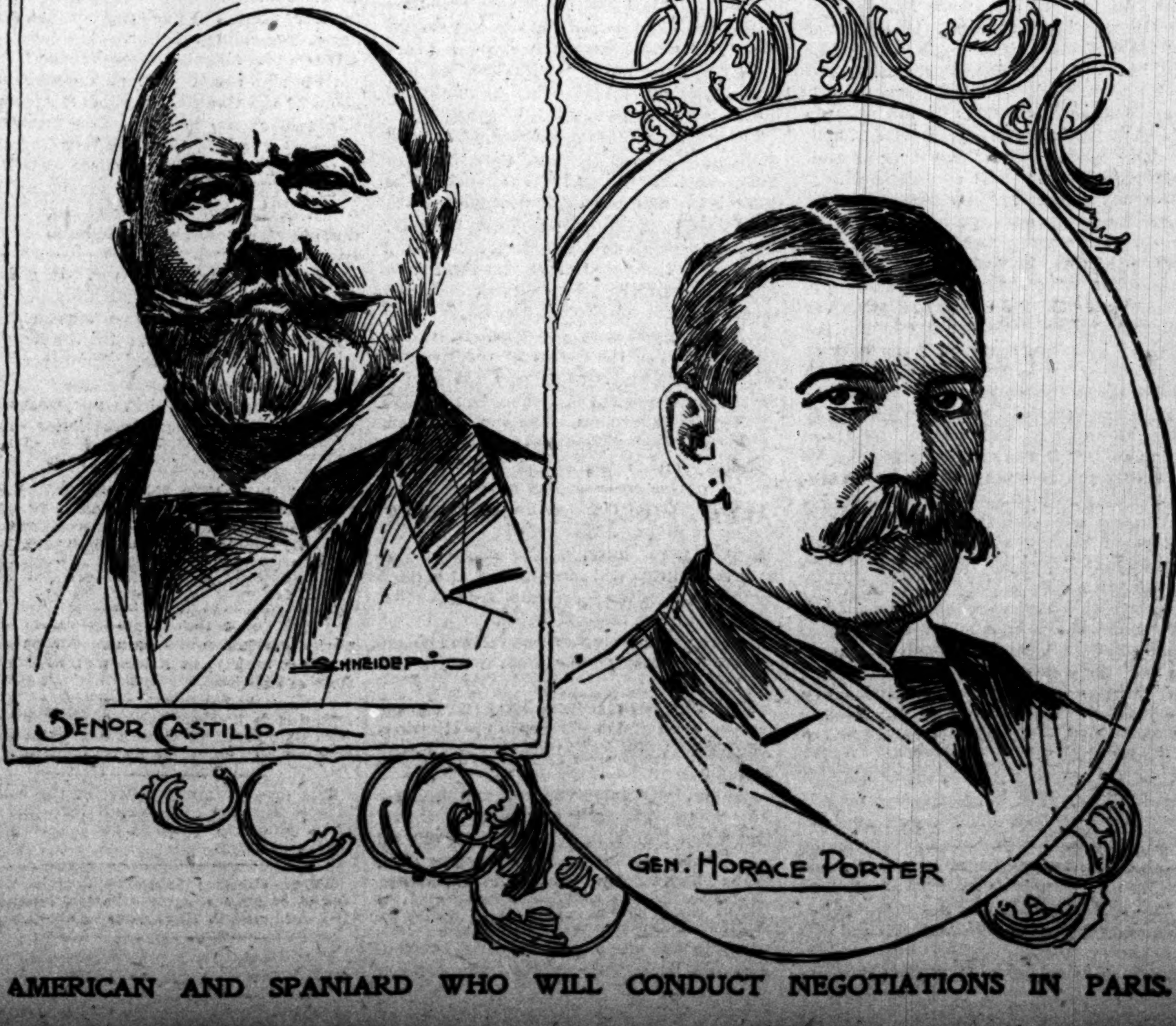
Seattle, Wash., July 26.—[Special.]—Three hundred thousand dollars' worth of Klondike gold was brought into port yesterday by the steamers Rosalie and City of Kingston. It was in possession of about twenty-five miners, who had made their way out from Dawson either over the Dalton trail or by coming up the river on a line of small river steamers. The Rosalie brought back a lot of disgusted miners from Copper River, and the poor and rich mingled as they came off the gangplank. News from Dawson as late as July 7 is brought by today's arrivals.

Some important discoveries on Indian Creek had caused a stampede in that direction, which was in full force at the time they left. The gold was continuing to pour into Dawson from the mines and was being prepared for shipment outside. The Fourth of July celebration by the Americans in camp was a noisy event. So many shots were fired, according to one Klondiker, that the dogs were driven into the street. The river boats had no trouble in making the trip out.

City Engineer Frank Reid of Skaguay, who killed the notorious St. Louis gambler, "Soapy" Smith, died on Wednesday from wounds inflicted by Smith. He was shot through the groin and blood poisoning set in. Reid was the idol of Skaguay citizens for the period between the shooting of Smith and his death. He formerly lived in Chicago, where he has a brother. He was tried for murder in Oregon a few years ago, but was acquitted. Skaguay is reported to be orderly, and the citizens intend to keep it so.

Pageman's Expedition Safe.

Seattle, Wash., July 26.—[Special.]—After passing through perils that more than once placed the lives of its passengers in jeopardy the river steamer Alaska Union has reached the Yukon. The expedition consists of eighty people, headed by Dr. F. C. Pageman of Chicago.



AMERICAN AND SPANIARD WHO WILL CONDUCT NEGOTIATIONS IN PARIS.

Wednesday Tribune, July 27.

Two specials

"Silk Underwear."

Opportunities to purchase silk underwear *at about half* its real value are so seldom offered that we anticipate a quick sale of the following two items:

Silk Shirts and Drawers.

Men's full regular made pure silk shirts and drawers—This is a regular *$5 quality*—For this sale, all sizes at

$2.95 per garment.

ALSO—Novi silk undershirts—honey-comb weave—full regular made—all sizes—our regular *$5 grade*—For this sale

$2.95 per garment.

"Early Saturday Closing."

Beginning next Saturday, *July 30, to August 27 inclusive,* this store will close at 6 p. m. We desire to make this fact prominent to our many customers so that they will not put off their purchasing for Saturday nights during this early closing period.

BROWNING KING & CO.

Madison and Wabash.

KILLS HERSELF IN SAN DIEGO.

Mrs. Alice Aiken Brewer of Milwaukee Takes Her Own Life in California.

San Diego, Cal., July 26.—Mrs. Alice Aiken Brewer of Milwaukee, who arrived here six months ago, for her health, committed suicide last night by shooting herself through the head with a revolver. Her husband, Hugo Brewer, a prominent retired real estate dealer of Milwaukee, joined her about three weeks ago. No cause is known for the suicide.

Special artist for children's photos; 15 cabinets, 3 styles, $3. Stevens, McVicker's.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

E. & W. NAKODAS. E. & W

The popular Summer collar.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU. Washington, D. C., July 26.—Forecast for Wednesday:

Illinois and Indiana—Fair, warmer, southerly winds.

Kentucky—Fair, warmer, southerly winds.

Ohio—Fair, warmer, light east to south winds.

Lower Michigan, Upper Michigan, and Wisconsin—Fair, warmer, light variable winds.

Minnesota—Showers, southerly winds, becoming westerly.

North Dakota and South Dakota—Fair weather, cooler, northwesterly winds.

Iowa and Missouri—Fair weather, high temparature, southerly winds.

Nebraska—Generally fair, cooler in western portions, southerly winds, becoming northerly.

Montana—Fair, northerly winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: July 26, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer...	Thermometer.	Max. temp....	Direction of wind.......	Precipitation 12 hours....	State of weather....
Abilene	29.90	84	94	S.	Tr.	Clear
Albany	29.96	74	80	S.	.02	Clear
Alpena	29.94	66	74	E.	....	Clear
Atlanta	29.96	76	86	S.W.	.94	Clo'dy
Amarillo	29.88	86	86	S.E.	....	Clear
Battleford	29.72	64	70	N.W.	....	Fair
Bismarck	29.60	92	98	N.W.	....	Clear
Buffalo	29.92	78	82	N.E.	....	Fair
Boston	29.98	70	82	S.E.	.28	Rain
Cairo	29.86	80	82	S.E.	.02	Clear
Calgary	29.68	70	72	W.	....	Fair
Charlotte	29.90	72	92	S.	.80	Rain
Cheyenne	29.70	88	92	W.	....	Fair
Chicago	29.88	72	73	N.	....	Clear
Cincinnati	29.88	84	86	N.	....	Clear
Cleveland	29.90	74	76	N.	....	Clear
Concordia	29.74	94	98	S.	....	Clear
Davenport	29.84	86	88	S.	....	Clear
Denver	29.74	90	96	S.W.	....	Fair
Des Moines	29.82	90	92	S.W.	....	Clear
Detroit	29.88	80	80	S.E.	....	Clear
Dodge City	29.78	88	92	S.	....	Clear
Dubuque	29.84	84	86	N.E.	....	Clear
Duluth	29.74	70	76	N.E.	....	Fair
El Paso	29.82	92	92	N.E.	....	Clear
Edmonton	29.90	64	68	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Galveston	29.94	84	88	S.	.01	Clo'dy
Grand Haven	29.86	78	86	N.W.	....	Clear
Green Bay	29.88	74	86	E.	....	Fair
Havre	29.78	74	82	N.	....	Clear
Helena	29.88	78	80	W.	....	Clo'dy
Huron	29.64	84	92	S.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Indianapolis	29.88	84	88	S.E.	....	Clear
Jacksonville	30.04	80	90	E.	....	Clo'dy
Kansas City	29.84	90	92	S.	....	Fair
Lander	29.86	84	90	N.W.	....	Clear
Little Rock	29.90	80	84	S.	Tr.	Fair
Los Angeles	29.86	78	86	S.W.	....	Clear
Marquette	29.76	74	76	S.E.	....	Fair
Memphis	29.90	74	84	N.W.	.18	Clo'dy
Medicine Hat	29.74	74	74	N.W.	....	Fair
Minnedosa	29.50	66	82	N.W.	.12	Clo'dy
Montgomery	29.96	82	86	S.W.	.04	Clo'dy
Montreal	29.90	70	78	N.E.	....	Fair
Nashville	29.98	82	88	S.W.	.80	Rain
New Orleans	29.98	82	88	S.W.	Tr.	Fair
New York City	29.98	74	80	E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Norfolk	29.88	80	86	S.E.	.40	Clo'dy
North Platte	29.68	98	100	......	....	Clear
Oklahoma	29.86	88	92	E.	....	Clear
Omaha	29.76	88	92	S.E.	....	Clear
Oswego	29.90	76	80	N.E.	....	Clear
Palestine	29.92	76	88	S.	.08	Clo'dy
Parkersburg	29.90	78	84	E.	.10	Clo'dy
Philadelphia	29.94	76	86	E.	Tr.	Rain
Pittsburg	29.92	80	82	S.E.	....	Fair
Pueblo	29.78	92	100	S.E.	....	Fair
Qu'Appelle	29.62	68	80	N.W.	....	Fair
Rapid City	29.64	92	94	S.E.	....	Fair
San Francisco	29.82	62	74	W.	....	Clear
St. Louis	29.88	86	88	E.	....	Clear
St. Paul	29.74	86	88	S.	....	Clear
Salt Lake City	29.90	92	92	N.W.	....	Clear
Ste. Marie	29.86	70	78	S.W.	....	Clear
Springfield, Ill.	29.86	86	90	S.E.	....	Fair
Springfield, Mo.	29.86	84	86	W.	....	Clear
Vicksburg	29.94	78	84	W.	.01	Clo'dy
Washington	29.90	76	90	N.	....	Clo'dy
White River	29.84	72	78	S.W.	....	Fair
Winnipeg	29.44	86	88	S.W.	.10	Fair

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, 88 East Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 73 degrees; 9 a. m., 74; 10 a. m., 74; 11 a. m., 75; 12 m., 77; 1 p. m., 79; 3 p. m., 79; 6 p. m., 78. Barometer—8 a. m., 30.12; 6 p. m., 30.08.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
William Hansen, Mary Paeld	24—21
Charles Starr, Ida M. Willoughby	39—34
Stanislaus Stachowski, Kaczmiera Lukaczewska	32—27
Arthur Weston, Annie Jamieson	30—21
Florian Bugaski, Annie Smetonouna	22—22
John Keohene, Nora Murphy	32—26
William W. Prasser, Cora L. Spoon	26—25
James J. Kennelly, Delia Ronayne	43—37
Bohumid Hackl, Mary Salava	24—21
Benjamin Golubock, Julia Rosenthal	28—24
William P. Robinson, Oline Rengen	28—22
George B. McClellan, Angeline Desplessis	21—18
Gustave Lade, Katie Hoff	37—33
Philip J. Klengenbeck, Emma Kotchenseuthel	26—29
Baldassare Livengini, Assunta Andreott	40—31
Alexander M. Williams, Clara E. McDonald	26—23
James Riley, Annie Malloy	25—20
Thomas Ferguson, Jennie Mensching	24—22
Levi B. Larimore, Catherine Larimore	37—32
Frank Adams, Emma Rignier	33—21
Emil Rosenthal, Josephine Redner	29—20
Anthony Boaette, Gertrude Snyder	23—20
John G. Zollman, Medora Windes	34—36
Hezahich M. Atherton, Olive Phillips	40—28
John C. Reagan, Grace M. Black	26—22
John Withers, Maggie Tully	42—25
John Brunzell, Elan Brandell	29—22

DEATHS.

DUBIA—Harriet B., beloved wife of Frank H. and mother of Harry A., Walter J., and Ovington R. Dubia, 345 S. Morgan-st. Funeral Thursday, 9:30, to Holy Family Church. Carriages to Calvary. Member of Married Ladies' Sodality, Benevolent Assoc., St. Rose Guild No. 1, Holy Family parish.

FISH—Roswell Percy, beloved son of R. P. Fish, in the 29th year of his age. Funeral Thursday at 3 o'clock from his late residence, 43 Roslyn-pl.

HELM—July 26, George Helm, aged 85 years. Funeral services at his late home, 659 Warren-av., on Friday, July 29, at 8:30 a. m. Interment at Northfield, Ill.

LANGER—Gustav E. Langer, suddenly. Funeral notice later.

LENAHAN—July 26, at 5257 Union-av., John, beloved brother of James, Patrick, and Daniel Lenahan and cousin of Bridget Gleason, native of Killuren, County Clare, Ireland, aged 28. Funeral on Thursday at 9 a. m. to Church of Visitation, where high mass will be celebrated, thence to 49th and Halsted-sts. depot by cars to Mount Olivet.

ROBERTS—July 25, at her home, 3917 Vincennes-av., Flora E. Roberts, née Dillett, wife of David B. Roberts. Funeral today at 2:30.

SAUNDERS—Harry, aged 54, at St. Luke's Hospital, of appendicitis. Brother of Thomas W. Saunders and father of Richard W. and Edward Saunders. Funeral from late residence, 3243 Prairie-av., to Oakwood Cemetery, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock sharp. Member of Court Logan No. 117, I. O. F.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the Health department:

Baker, Henry, 39; 5617 Center-av., July 25.
Braycki, Mary, 38; 3349 Buffalo-av., July 25.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

Carver, Dorcas, 60; 1065 Jackson-blvd., July 25.
Coonley, Elizabeth, 63; 4938 Drexel-blvd., July 25.
Dermody, William, 40; 722 47th-st., July 24.
Donovan, Joseph, 39; 173 Aberdeen-st., July 25.
Dorum, Henry, 38; 71 N. Center-av., July 23.
Dubia, Harriet B., 58; 345 S. Morgan-st., July 26.
Fischer, William, 39; 3648 S. Ashland-av., July 24.
Franck, Joseph, 23; 799 Allport-st., July 24.
Gottschall, Victor H., 16; 756 Racine-av., July 24.
Harrison, Betty, 31; County Hospital, July 22.
Hucks, John, 31; 600 Sedgwick-st., July 23.
Jackson, Vera M., 22; 723 48th-pl., July 24.
Johnson, John, 60; County Hospital, July 25.
Kast, Ada A., 10; 299 Washburne-av., July 25.
Kuepker, Bernhard, 60; 85 Ward-st., July 25.
Kosek, Anna, 34; 819 Fairfield-av., July 25.
Krumhaar, Fredericka, 52; 725 N. Halsted-st., July 25.
Kupperstein, Jacob, 42; 770 Artesian-av., July 25.
Lewandofska, Rozalie, 25; 4729 Lincoln-st., July 25.
Luebke, Louise, 77; 32 Nutt-st., July 25.
Lytle, Thankfull, 81; 430 Wolfram-st., July 25.
McCabe, Bridget, 28; 645 Root-st., July 24.
Nyhan, Thomas, 36; 6421 Sangamon-st., July 25.
Olsen, Clarence, 13; Mercy Hospital, July 26.
Porliski, Steve, 22; 4536 Paulina-st., July 24.
Quintal, Annie, 59; 493 12th-st., July 25.
Saunders, Harry, 54; 3243 Prairie-av., July 26.
Schlechting, Charles, 57; 262 W. Taylor-st., July 23.
Skozinski, Michael, 33; 2881 Throop-st., July 25.
Spaulding, Roland C., 10; 18 Sholto-st., July 25.
Storms, Nels B., 78; 611 Armitage-av., July 25.
Trulson, Pernella, 61; 265 W. Division-st., July 24.
Wallin, Mathilda, 35; 9035 Superior-av., July 25.
Wylder, Willie, 16; 540 41st-st., July 26.

JUST FOUR DAYS MORE.
Twice Daily at 2 and 8 p. m.—Rain or Shine.
At Harrison and Loomis-sts.
Buffalo Bill's Wild West
Congress of Rough Riders of the World,
Many Things Entirely New and Novel.
International Military Tournament.
Prices 50c and $1.00.
Seats sold at Hallet & Davis' Piano Warerooms, 239 Wabash-av.

HARLEM JOCKEY CLUB
HARLEM RACE TRACK.
JUNIOR STAKES TODAY
SIX RACES—AT 2:30 P. M.
ADMISSION 75c, LADIES 50c.
Grand concert by Banks Cregier's Orchestra daily at 1:30 p. m.
Special express trains [no stops] direct to track in 25 minutes, leave Grand Central Station, Harrison-st. and 5th-av., at 12:40, 1:20, and 1:45 p. m. Round trip, 25 cents.
Special trains on Lake St. L, stopping at all Loop stations, leave Randolph-st. and 5th-av. station at 1:24, 1:36, and 1:48 p. m., stopping at Halsted-st. and Ashland-av., connecting with electric cars at 52d-st. Special electric cars via 12th-st. and 5th-av. leave Van Buren and State-sts. every 10 minutes from 12:40 to 1:50 p. m., stopping at Canal and Halsted-sts. and Ashland and Ogden-avs., direct to track.

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MILWAUKEE AND RETURN, 170-Mile Ride, for
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On Chicago's Finest Steamship
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The magnificent sidewheel steamer STATE OF OHIO leaves Chicago 9 a. m. daily; Sunday, 9:30 a. m.; return 8 p. m. Special excursion to St. Joe and Benton Harbor every Saturday evening at 8. Fare, one way, 75 cents; round trip, $1.00. Steamer Lawrence leaves daily 12 noon; Saturday, 1:30 p. m. STATE OF OHIO MOONLIGHT EXCURSION on lake every evening, except Saturdays, at 8:30 p. m.; return 10:30 p. m. Music and dancing. Fare, round trip, only 25 cents. Dock, State-st. bridge, north side of river. Telephone Main 1782.
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Excellent cuisine. Coolest place in the city.
CONCERT EVERY EVENING
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PAIN'S Great War Spectacle.... CUBA
TONIGHT—CHILDREN'S NIGHT.
Prices—25, 50, 75c; box seats, $1. Bicycles checked free. Seats on sale at Lyon & Healy's and at Stony Island Elevated Station.

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CORINNE. | THE BIOGRAPH.
LA PETITE LUND—Mayme Gehrue—Gilbert Girard—Mike Whalen and Several Others.
UNDER THE CITY LAMPS.
THEATER COOL AS THE SEASHORE.

MASONIC TEMPLE ROOF THEATER.
THE FASHIONABLE RESORT.
PAPINTA and her beautiful Mirror Dances the talk of the town.
LAST WEEK OF SABEL.
SIX OTHER BIG ACTS—ALL NEW.
GREAT COMEDY BILL.
Matinee Every Day, 25c; Evening Admission, 50c.

GREAT NORTHERN ROOF.
PEERLESS VAUDEVILLE
ENCHANTING MUSIC.
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Delicious Ices Served Gratis.

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$1 EXCURSIONS DAILY. $1 Round Trip. 9:30 A. M. 12:30 Noon. 11:30 P. M.
Special trips Sundays, 10:00 A. M. Saturdays, 2:00 P. M.
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Leaves north end Rush-st. Bridge daily 9:30 a. m. Sunday 10 a. m. $1 Round Trip. Extra trip Saturdays 10 p. m., $1.50 Round Trip unlimited.
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Madison-st., nr. State. Tel. Main [illegible]
Only Burlesque in Chicago.
2 Grand Performances Every Day 2 and 8. "FORTY THIEVES."
JENNIE YEAMANS
—MAUD KING—
Prices.. ....15c, 25c and 50c

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FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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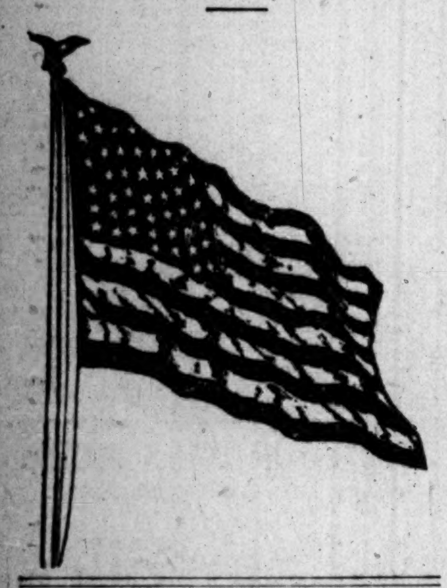
WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1898.

ONE FLAG, ONE CAUSE, ONE COUNTRY.



Ex-Queen Lil's return to Hawaii indicates that she likes the United States so well that she has determined to spend her natural life under the Stars and Stripes.

The Chilean battleship O'Higgins has arrived in a Chilean port. It is a pity it could not have been sold to Spain in time to become a prize to the United States.

The Nashville America announces that the "Hon. John P. Altgeld comes out for imperialism." That is nothing new, however, as John Peter was always in favor of imperialism—for Altgeld.

Zola can use his novelist's pen perhaps as profitably while in exile, just as Victor Hugo did a generation ago, and in accordance with numerous French precedents may return to Paris with honors a few years hence.

Even Spain's most trusted ally, the yellow fever, seems to be playing it false just now, inducing the suspicion that it has been converted to the American side and is far less to be dreaded than it used to be.

The Captain of the late Spanish auxiliary cruiser, Alfonso XII., which was sunk off the coast of Cuba the other day, has a poor opinion of American gunnery, but it sufficed to dispose of his vessel as well as two or three squadrons of Spanish war vessels beside.

The talk of peace in Spain is probably prompted by anticipation of the Spaniards that they are in danger of annexation. But they may dismiss their fears. We must draw the line somewhere, and we draw it at Spaniards. If the process was once completed, however, the probability is that they would rather like it, as Toral's soldiers do.

The announcement that Admiral Camara's squadron will stop opposite Gibraltar and "await events" is only another way of saying that it is ready for its fate. That will be a good place to "await" Commodore Watson's fleet, and the "events" to follow have already been indicated by what befell Montejo at Manila and Cervera at Santiago.

The fact that Miss Jessie Schley has visited Madrid to induce the Queen Regent to make peace with the United States induces the suspicion that this is only an attempt on the part of the Schley family to bring Spain to terms by completely surrounding it. With Commodore Schley on one side and his niece on the other it would seem that there is no hope except in surrender.

DECIDES AGAINST DREYER.

Dreyer was tried and convicted on the charge of failing to turn over to the West Park board funds held by him as its Treasurer. He was indicted over a year ago under the law which makes it a criminal offense for a banker to receive deposits when he knows he is insolvent. Such an offense is made punishable by a penitentiary sentence for not exceeding three years. Dreyer and his partner, Berger, have not been tried on any of the numerous indictments returned against them under that law regarding bankers, because they went into the United States Circuit Court to see if they could not have that law declared in violation of the federal constitution. Their lawyers contended that the State statute was class legislation, which deprived their clients of the "equal protection of the laws."

Judge Showalter rules otherwise. He holds that a statute which makes it an offense for an insolvent banker to take deposits, pretending to be solvent, does not deprive a banker of any of the privileges or immunities guaranteed by the constitution. The Judge is unable to perceive where the constitution recognizes the right of the American banker to pretend to be solvent when he is not in order to induce people to lend him their money. A banker who does that is merely a genteel confidence operator. An appeal will be taken from Judge Showalter's decision to the Supreme Court, but there is no reason to believe that that decision will be reversed.

It is possible that the State Supreme Court will hold that Dreyer is not criminally punishable for his failure to turn over the West Park funds. If that should happen, still Dreyer will not be out of the woods. He will have to face these other indictments, the validity of which has been upheld by Judge Showalter. He cannot escape conviction on some one of them, for the evidence is clear. Therefore it is only a question of time when this man, who took and squandered so much money belonging to other people, while pretending he was abundantly able to pay it back, will go to the penitentiary.

SPAIN'S TENDER OF PEACE.

Through M. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador at Washington, the Spanish government yesterday afternoon presented to the President a message "looking to the termination of the war and the settlement of terms of peace." Though the document itself is not given to the public as yet, enough has been made known concerning its general nature to show that it should not and probably will not have any effect in retarding the present vigorous prosecution of the war at all points. The proposition for peace is in such vague and general terms that it amounts to nothing. It may lead up to something in the course of time, especially if the Spanish habit of procrastination and evasion is overcome by our vigorous continuation of hostilities, but for the present it is a mere confession that Spain would like peace on some terms unknown, and would like an armistice while it is finding out whether it wants to throw up the sponge or get ready for more fighting.

If it is Spain's idea to save Porto Rico, Cuba, or the Philippines—any or all of them—it is too late, as usual. We will need every one of those islands to reimburse us for what the war has already cost us, or what it will cost us before the troops can be mustered out. But the dispatches state that the so-called tender of peace submitted to the President suggests absolutely no specific terms and makes no mention of Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines, or any other captured Spanish possessions. This is entirely too gauzy and tenuous a document to base any definite action upon other than a statement of the terms on which we will cease hostilities. This is undoubtedly what President McKinley will do. When he and his Cabinet have discussed the subject in thoughtful council they will recall M. Cambon and give him a message, either naming the definite terms on which the United States will call off its dogs of war or telling the Spanish government that its suit for peace must come in more definite shape before a specific reply can be made to it.

Whatever the answer of the President may be, it will not be accompanied by the armistice which the Spanish government evidently hopes for during the negotiations. It was to avoid being interfered with by just such tricks that President McKinley has rushed the Porto Rico invasion with such commendable speed. General Miles has already landed with 4,000 troops at Guanico, just as The Tribune exclusively announced he would, brushing the Spanish soldiers aside in two slight skirmishes in which seven Americans were wounded and twenty-four Spaniards killed. That is the kind of answer the United States gives to any dilatory tactics under the guise of peace negotiations. General Miles and his fellow-officers may be trusted to push the Porto Rico campaign to a speedy end and leave the American flag floating over it for all time to come. The work, both there and in the Philippines, ought to be pushed with even more vigor than before, in view of the peace tactics by which the Spaniards have now begun to try to save a part of them.

When Spain is willing to evacuate Cuba, Porto Rico, and every one of the Philippine Islands, as well as the Ladrones and the Carolines, and when it clearly and unequivocally states the fact in black and white to the President, then, and not till then, it will be time to talk of a cessation of hostilities on our part. Until Spain comes to that point no so-called "tender of peace" should have a featherweight of influence upon the actions of the army and navy, unless to accelerate their movements and make them hit harder.

Spanish Faith Illustrated. The destruction by the Spaniards at Caimanera, Cuba, of a gunboat lying in the harbor there, in violation of the terms of surrender agreed upon by General Toral, under which the arms, munitions, and other property belonging to Spain were to be given up to the United States, is a fair illustration of the Spanish idea of national honor. In ancient times "punic faith" was regarded as only another name for falsehood and treachery of the vilest sort, but "punic faith" seems destined to give way to "Spanish faith" as the summing up of modern infamy. Some method should be discovered for the punishment of this act of treachery.

AN ARMISTICE PREPOSTEROUS.

Spain asked by implication, if not in just so many words, for an armistice yesterday through the French Ambassador. But the President will not grant an armistice, for he is not ignorant of the fact that it would be a stupendous blunder as far as the United States is concerned. It would be an act of inhumanity as far as the pacificos in Cuba are concerned. The President has just received a pitiful appeal from starving Cubans at Cienfuegos. They beg him to send his vessels to take possession of the town in order that they may get something to eat. A suspension of military operations would simply protract the misery of the pacific inhabitants of that part of Cuba not yet within the American military lines. While Spanish and American diplomats were arguing, old men, women, and children would be starving to death.

If there were to be an armistice expenses would run on, though military operations did not. The government would have to disburse nearly a million dollars a day on account of an army and navy which was doing nothing except waiting impatiently for the end of the armistice, so as to resume the pleasant duty of extending the area of American territory, in the discharge of which they had been interrupted. The American troops are marching from victory to victory. They should not be paralyzed. Spain's tentative and obstructive peace overtures should not stop them. After Scott's victories at Contreras and Cherubusco he could have marched into the City of Mexico without opposition. A month's armistice was granted the enemy in order to enable the American Commissioner to negotiate a peace. He failed and the battles of Molino del Rey and Chapultepec, with a heavy loss in killed and wounded, had to be fought before the city could be occupied. That kind of blunder, for which Scott was not responsible, should not be repeated.

Wars are expensive. Therefore, when one has been begun it should be prosecuted without letup until it has been finished and the soldiers and sailors who have been called into service because of it have been mustered out and sent to their homes. While drawing pay they should be kept busy, especially when they are in the enemy's country. The soldiers are more likely to get sick and fill the hospitals when they are fretting away their time in camps than when they have the benefit of the time of active service.

One of the last acts of the Spanish government before war broke out was to propose an armistice to the Cuban insurgents. They rejected it because they knew the offer was not made in their interest, but in that of Spain. The latter was seeking to gain time in which to strengthen itself. In regard to the indirect proposal of an armistice now made to the United States by Spain, President McKinley will understand that it is made in order that the onward march of the American forces might be checked and the Spanish flag allowed to float a little longer over possessions which are being torn from that country, thus continuing the unhappy conditions which exist in those possessions at this time.

The American people have made up their minds that Spain must be driven out of the West Indies and the Philippines. The sooner it is done the less it will cost. Therefore they are opposed to armistices, and would protest energetically if one were granted. The only persons who would approve of it would be the mugwumps. While the majority of the leaders of the Bryanite Democracy are opposed to national expansion yet they would be the first to assail the administration were it to grant the Spaniards a breathing space and an opportunity to procrastinate and diplomatize in the hope of saving something from the wreck.

If the Spanish government wants the war stopped there are two courses open to it. One is to ask the United States on what terms peace can be had. The other is to state what the concessions are which Spain is ready to make in order that hostilities may cease. If those concessions should not go far enough to meet the views of the President, all he would have to do would be to say so. No armistice would be necessary to give him time in which to make up his mind. This may be the course of negotiation intended to be begun by M. Cambon's visit to the President, and again that visit may be only a trick for securing delay. In any case there should be no armistice until the time has come to order a final cessation of hostilities.

OUR WAR BILL AGAINST SPAIN.

The United States government will now have to begin seriously considering the amount of the war indemnity which Spain must pay when it finally gives up the fight. An interesting article on the war indemnities that have been paid by the vanquished in other wars of the present century is reproduced elsewhere in this issue of The Tribune. The writer of the article in question thinks our price of peace will probably be $375,000,000 if the war comes to an end in a few months from now. His figures are too small to cover the whole cost of the trouble and expenditure caused by Spain's fatuous action. When all the bills come in they will be found to amount to not a cent less than $500,000,000—the sum which Mr. Dingley recently declared would be the cost of maintaining our present forces in the field for one year.

It has become a fixed custom in civilized warfare that the vanquished shall pay to the victor the cost of the war, either in money or in territory. This rule did not apply, of course, to the terms of peace in the civil war, but it did apply to the Mexican war, and it will to the present war with Spain. The conditions of war, and especially the relative expensiveness of it, have changed greatly since 1848, yet a comparison of the wars is not without its advantages at this juncture. The Mexican war lasted two years and three months; 112,000 troops were called out, and it cost the American people $100,000,000. In the present war over twice as many troops have been called out, and in less than one-half the same length of time the hostilities will cost us $500,000,000. A little rough figuring thus shows that a year of war in 1898, with the same number of troops in the field, costs five times as much as a year of war half a century ago.

Mexico was too poor to pay the $100,000,000 of indemnity due us in money, so we took the alternate of territorial compensation, and New Mexico and California came forever into our possession. The fact that we paid a sort of rebate or equity of $15,000,000 to Mexico does not alter the principle; it only indicates the government's estimate of what the new territory was worth over and above our legitimate damages of $100,000,000.

The Spanish exchequer is also empty and we shall probably be obliged again to take land instead of money. It will need an enormous area of Spanish colonial territory to compensate us for what the war is costing us. All the colonies we shall conquer will not more than suffice to reimburse the government. If California and New Mexico were worth only $115,000,000, certainly Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines, all combined, are not worth more than $500,000,000. In the absence of a cash indemnity we shall have to hold all these islands, and Spain may as well make up its mind to part with them all.

The newspaper article already referred to gives many interesting figures showing why modern warfare is so much more expensive than war in former times. The expensiveness of all naval operations is tremendous. A first-class battleship or armored cruiser costs $3,000,000 in the building and equipment and the cost of its maintenance in war times is on a similar scale. The nation that goes to war with these intricate machines not only takes the risk of losing them, as Spain has done, but it also undertakes to pay for the costly job of sending them to the bottom. Every 13-inch shell that Spain forces us to fire will cost that country $1,500, and every shot from the smaller main battery guns will cost it from $200 to $1,000 at our end of the line, not to mention what it costs the Spaniards where the shells hit. The ammunition in a single battleship is worth $400,000, and a complete supply for all the vessels now at sea in the Spanish war costs nearly $5,000,000. When the cost of the men and of all the rest of the naval equipment is considered it is easily seen that a war indemnity nowadays is a thing that piles up with amazing rapidity. The mere item of coal to keep our war fleet afloat a year amounts to $3,000,000. A little common sense should teach Spain that peace at any price would be cheap for it under such conditions.

The estimate that places the amount of indemnity below $500,000,000 fails to take into account the multitude of items and the numerous after-costs that cannot be avoided. There is not only the $2,500,000 to pay for the Maine, the $5,000,000 or more of pensions to the families of the 266 murdered seamen of the Maine, the millions already expended on the navy, the other millions required to mobilize and pay the regular and volunteer regiments of the army, and all the other direct and indirect costs of the war thus far; but there are also to be considered the pensions to be paid to the families of our brave men who have died in battle, the necessity of keeping an army of occupation in each of the islands for a considerable time, and various other details yet to arise. The war can no longer be stopped without costing a year's expenses on the present basis. No indemnity can compensate us that falls short of half a billion of dollars or full possession of Cuba, Porto Rico, and all the Philippine Islands.

INCREASE IN RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The report of the Chicago and Northwestern road for the fiscal year ending May 31 last shows a gain over the preceding year of five millions in gross earnings and three and a third millions in net earnings. The road was able to pay three and a half millions in dividends and carry nearly two and a quarter millions to the surplus account. That is doing well, but other roads have not done badly. All the lines have been helped by the rising tide of American prosperity. The heavy crops and the active demand for them account for the notable gains in the earnings of the grain carrying roads, but the improvement in the condition of the roads has been general. There is hardly one which has failed to participate to some extent in that improvement.

The reports received from 202 roads, with a mileage of 158,000 miles, show that their gross receipts for the first six months of 1898 exceed by 57½ million dollars their receipts for the same months in 1897. It is believed that when all the roads have been heard from the gain in gross receipts will be about 65 million dollars. The panic of 1893-'94 reduced the receipts of the roads for the first half of 1894, as compared with the first half of 1893, about 74½ millions. Then business began to improve. That improvement was checked early in 1897, but since then all the conditions have been favorable. The freight rates have fallen a trifle since 1893, but the gross earnings of the roads during the first half of that year were 12 millions less than for the first six months of the current year.

The railroads cannot fare badly without the country feeling it. So much capital is invested in them in the expectation of a profit, so many men are employed by them—nearly a million now—and they are such extensive consumers in good times of certain kinds of products that when the earnings of the roads fall off materially the community suffers. Investors are losers. Employés are dismissed or their wages cut down. There is less demand for the products of the steel mills. When prosperity returns to the roads capital and labor feel the difference.

The American railways have had rather a hard time of it since 1892. Many of them, which had been badly managed and had too heavy a load of indebtedness, were thrown into the hands of receivers. Nearly all of them have been reorganized, with the exception of the Baltimore and Ohio, which will be soon. Those roads have lower interest rates to pay on indebtedness than they had before they were reorganized. With their fixed charges reduced they ought to be able to get along. The immediate outlook for all the roads is eminently satisfactory.

THE CASE OF DON CARLOS.

The announcement that Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, has secretly left Brussels for Switzerland probably indicates that he is getting ready to strike his own nation as soon as he is sure it is down; but it also quite probably indicates that King Leopold of Belgium has given him a summary notice to get out of that country. The cowardly and selfish ambitions of Don Carlos find little sympathy among the European courts. Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria long ago forbade him to cross the Austrian border. He seems to have found some slight encouragement at the hands of certain titled adventurers in England, and Switzerland will probably suffer his presence, as it tolerates conspirators of all sorts for the sake of liberty; but elsewhere in Europe Don Carlos will find the cold shoulder and the frowning reception he richly deserves.

Don Carlos has repeatedly announced his intention of heading a Carlist rebellion to overthrow the Spanish regency the moment the latter begins to make peace on American terms. As these are the only terms that will ever be available, and as the Madrid government seems convinced that Carlos will carry out his threat, his somewhat insignificant personality temporarily takes on more importance than rightfully belongs to it. The existence of a considerable Carlist following, especially in the northern portions of Spain, cannot be doubted. The thing seems to be a pious tradition with certain classes of the people, like the Jacobite creed in England and Scotland that so long fed the hopes of the exiled and more or less worthless Stuarts, whose case that of the Carlos pretenders somewhat resembles. As Don Carlos seems convinced that it is "now or never" with him, he will probably stir up trouble when he thinks the time is ripe for it—and will be squelched.

The claims of this professional idler and political walking delegate date back to 1829, when Ferdinand VII. abolished the Salic law, thus making it possible for the succession to pass to his daughter, Isabella, instead of to his brother, Carlos, as would have been the case under the Salic law. The brother, Carlos, entered a protest, and there began a desperate struggle between the government and the Carlists, which finally ended in the defeat of the latter in 1839. This first Carlos was the grandfather of the present one, there being a line of three of that name. The second Carlos, father of the present one, inherited the "cause" and repeated the revolutionary tactics of his predecessor, until he finally got sick of the business in 1868 and resigned in favor of the present Don Carlos Marie-de-los-Dolores. The chances are that this Carlos will likewise repeat history by going out of the revolution business after he gets a good taste of it, for he will find that the other European powers will cheerfully aid in making the draft a bitter one for him.

The European powers have wisely refrained from lifting a finger in the Hispano-American conflict, because they knew that Spain deserved to lose the colonies it had so shamefully mismanaged, and because they knew this fight was none of theirs. But when Don Carlos attempts to stir up one of the regulation wars of succession, with which all Europe is familiar, and in which every court is more or less directly interested, the case will be different. Austria will not interfere if we send Commodore Watson to bombard the Spanish coast, but Austria will probably be in action in pretty short order if it comes to a question of saving the regency of the Emperor's kinswoman from overthrow at the hands of a man like Don Carlos.

Don Carlos is a man who has never shown any mark of ability to rule or to do anything else that demands intellectual or moral strength. He would undoubtedly have made even a worse mess of things than has the present government, which he assumes to criticise so loftily. He probably can delude a lot of Spanish malcontents into aggravating the bad condition of Spanish affairs for purposes of selfish ambition, but no good will ever come from him, whether on the throne or off. He ought to be suppressed and he probably will be.

HURRY UP THE RELIEF WORK.

The West made the war and has contributed liberally to the ranks of the volunteer army. In one direction, however, the East exceeds the West, and that is in the important branch of relief work. All over New England and in various parts of New York and Pennsylvania the women are busy preparing supplies, and the Boston papers print columns of names of those who have contributed to the wants of the army. At the watering places and summer resorts sewing for the soldiers takes the place of the usual seaside gayeties. The Volunteer Aid association of Boston, of which the Hon. Sherman Hoar is President, sent forty tons of relief supplies to Cuba on its steamer on last Saturday, including hospital shirts, pajamas, towels, handkerchiefs, sheets, pillow cases, and cotton socks, and slippers, as well as generous supplies of malted milk, cocoa, canned soups and broths, jellies, canned sour fruits, limes, oranges, and tobacco. Tea, sugar, soft biscuits, and mild stimulants are also included. On Aug. 1 another steamer load will be sent to Cuba and Porto Rico. The same association is also sending supplies to the New York and Brooklyn hospitals and to hospital ships. The following letter from Mr. Hoar to Mr. Hayes, Secretary of the association, contains valuable hints as to the relief which is most urgently needed:

> Dear Mr. Hayes: Since I saw you last I have been talking with James Creelman, the war correspondent wounded at Caney. I asked him what was wanted at Santiago. He said: "Ice! Ice! Ice! and Oranges! Oranges! Oranges!"
>
> He said that limes were useful, but that the boys craved the less harsh acid. Men cry for currant jellies, ices, and oranges.
>
> He said the absolute lack of such things is pathetic. Men offer $5 for a piece of chicken and $1 for an egg, and cannot get them.
>
> Dying men are fed on hardtack.
>
> Anything to cool the mouth, to taste good, to allay fever, will be blessed, but he said it is no use to send things unless some one goes with the stuff with means to land it and distribute it. Cannot we send a supply vessel with ice, oranges, etc.? Yours faithfully, SHERMAN HOAR.

The Volunteer Aid association of Boston is of the same general character and has the same purpose in view as the Sanitary commission of the civil war, in which Chicago took so prominent an interest. But what are we doing now? Are the Chicago people behind New York and Boston in this important work? Any day now Illinois troops may be called into action or may suffer from disease. Chicago must not be behind in relief work.

SILVER DOLLARS AT SANTIAGO.

Some of the government officials at Washington are displeased at the conduct of some Santiago shopkeepers who refuse to accept American silver dollars when tendered them by the soldiers for more than their bullion value, which is now about 45 cents. Possibly those shopkeepers are not deserving of censure. They may be rather ignorant men who have handled no American silver dollars, but have handled a good many Mexican dollars, which they know are worth less than half their face in gold. Of late the Cuban-Spanish silver money has been below par and the Santiago shopkeepers may have a distrust of all silver.

They will get over that distrust, however, as far as American silver is concerned when they learn that it is worth its face and that it is always good at its face value in the payment of debts due to American merchants, from whom they buy goods. It will not be necessary for the military authorities to compel the shopkeepers to take silver dollars at their face value. It will be sufficient to explain the difference between the American and Mexican silver dollars—that the former are kept at gold par and the latter are not. Mexican merchants have long known the difference. Then the soldiers will get 100 cents' worth of goods in exchange for their silver coins.

It is a pity that Orator Bryan is not at Santiago. If he were, since he professes to be an expert in silver, General Shafter might detail him to expound to the petty dealers in Santiago the superior merits of the American silver dollar. This would not be an agreeable duty, for Bryan has been laboring hard for some time to break down the silver dollar of the United States, so that it would buy no more than the Mexican dollar. Bryan has a great affection for the latter coin, in spite of or because of its defects, but if his military superior were to order him to run down the Mexican dollar and praise the American one, of course he would have to do it, and to explain to the shopkeepers that the American dollar was the better of the two by more than 100 per cent because it was not a free coinage dollar.

It is a pity also that those deluded free silverites who are in Bryan's regiment or in some of the Southern regiments are not at Santiago to see how the first impulse of tradesmen is to assign to silver its bullion value. They know they are safe from loss if they take silver money on that basis. They accept American gold without demur. They know a ten-dollar piece is sure to be worth its face. They have a wholesome distrust of silver. In order to find how much it is worth they put it on the scales. The scurvy treatment of American silver dollars by the Santiago shopkeepers is due to their ignorance, but if this country were to adopt free coinage its silver dollars would have no greater purchasing power abroad or at home than is accorded them at Santiago.

General Blanco says he "shall always oppose all negotiations which have not as their foundation the acknowledgment of Spanish sovereignty in Cuba." While the Spanish chief regrets that he is "not young enough to give his entire life and all his faculties to fighting incessantly," he is still young enough to change his mind, and is pretty certain to do so when fighting becomes a reality, as it was with his compatriots at Santiago.

There is a comfortable conviction prevalent that Admiral Dewey can get a Nelson lock on any emergency that confronts him.

The great summer resort of the country is now also the great depot for army supplies. Come to Chicago for health, happiness, and hams.

As to General Fitzhugh Lee, he will be found doing a greatly enlarged business at the old stand in Havana later on.

Don Carlos is overconfident. He hasn't carried any of the primaries yet.

OF INTEREST FROM EXCHANGES.

Our Price of Peace Will Probably Be $375,000,000—Indemnities Other Nations Have Had to Pay.

New York Sun, July 24: In the earlier wars of the century some notable precedents have been made from which an idea may be formed of the size of the bill shortly to be made out by the United States against Spain. The principle followed has been that, both in territory and in cash, the defeated nation is liable to pay for its experience. A far off but famous illustration of this principle is found in the terms of peace dictated by the allied powers of Europe to France, after the fall of Napoleon at Waterloo. Not only were various pieces of French territory appropriated, but her important fontier fortresses were held for five years by an "army of occupation," which the French treasury was made to pay and support.

As a result of the three wars between Great Britain and China (1840, 1857, and 1860) the Chinese government, besides ceding Hongkong to the victorious British and opening several of her ports to trade, was made to pay an indemnity amounting in all to about $35,000,000. In the case of the war between the United States and Mexico, when the terms of peace were dictated by our government, compensation was taken wholly in territory. Mexico was too poor at that time to have paid a cash indemnity equivalent to the cost of the war, which was about $100,000,000. So we took California and New Mexico instead of money, and considered the bargain so good that we paid $15,000,000 to the Mexican government as an additional consideration for the transfer.

Although not strictly a war indemnity, that paid by Great Britain on account of the depredations of the Alabama during our civil war is of timely interest as exemplifying the extent to which claims for compensation may be built up and cut down. As originally put forward, the American claims practically comprised every item in the expense of the war from the day on which the Alabama put to sea. The prolongation of the war was attributed entirely to it, and it was therefore made responsible for this, as well as for the loss suffered by American commerce through its transference to foreign vessels and the increased rates of maritime insurance. The Geneva tribunal, however, decided that such indirect results of the Alabama's depredations could not be included in the bill, and awarded an indemnity of $15,875,000 as an equivalent for the injury actually done to the United States through the fault or negligence of England.

The recent war between China and Japan was terminated by the peace of Shimonoséki three years ago. By the treaty China agreed to pay Japan a sum equivalent to $175,000,000. In addition, she ceded the Island of Formosa to her conquerors, recognized the independence of Corea, and consented to open four new treaty ports.

The war between Prussia and Austria, in 1866, was rounded off by the payment of a notable indemnity by the vanquished Austrians. In addition to the territorial aggrandizement of Prussia and the exclusion of Austria from the German Bund, the treaty of Prague, which terminated the war, provided for the payment by Austria of an indemnity of 40,000,000 Prussian thalers, or about $30,000,000. From this amount, however, deduction was made of 15,000,000 thalers, representing Austrian claims on Schleswig-Holstein, and 5,000,000 thalers as an equivalent for the free maintenance of the Prussian army in Austria, pending the conclusion of peace.

The heaviest war indemnity of modern times was, of course, that paid by France at the close of the war with Germany. The hostilities lasted over eight months, and the total cost of the war was estimated at $1,580,000,000. Besides the cession of Alsace and Lorraine, France had to pay Germany five milliards of francs ($1,000,000,000) in installments which were allowed to extend over three years. The original demand of Germany was six milliards, or $200,000,000 more. M. Thiers strove in vain to save Metz, but it was on his exertions that the reduction in the amount of the indemnity was due.

The cost of the Russo-Turkish war of 1877 has been estimated at $945,000,000. Between the declaration of war by Russia and the treaty of San Stefano nearly eleven months elapsed. By this treaty the Porte admitted itself indebted to Russia in the sum of 1,410,000,000 rubles (about $725,000,000) as indemnity for the losses and expenses of the war. The items in the account were as follows: $460,000,000 for war expenses, $205,000,000 for damage done to the south coast of Russia, her export commerce, industries, and railways; $55,000,000 for injuries caused by the invasion of the Caucasus, and $5,000,000 for injuries suffered by Russian subjects and establishments in Turkey. In consideration of the financial embarrassments of the Ottoman Empire, the Czar consented to accept in substitution for about three-fifths of the total sum the various territorial cessions sanctioned by the treaty of Berlin. This left a balance of $225,000,000 due to Russia by Turkey, and a part of it is still unpaid.

The latest and most lenient war indemnity was that levied by victorious Turkey on Greece last year. The Sultan was obliged by the great powers of Europe to cut it down to $20,000,000, which was not a fourth part of what it actually cost him.

A few comparative figures, taken from official records, will serve to put the great increase in the cost of war as now conducted, with all the modern improvements, in a clear light. Our war for independence lasted eight years, and its cost is officially recorded as $135,000,000, using round figures. There were about 310,000 troops engaged in that war—one-third more than have been called out in the present conflict with Spain. It follows that, accepting Mr. Dingley's estimate of $500,000,000 a year as the cost of the present war, it is going to cost three times as much to fight Spain for one year in 1898 as it cost to fight Great Britain for the eight years from 1775 to 1783. The war of 1812, which lasted two years and eight months, cost the United States a little over $107,000,000, and to carry it on we put in the field 576,000 troops, nearly three times as many as we have now under arms.

The Mexican war, which lasted two years and three months, cost the American people $100,000,000 and 112,000 troops were engaged in it. If the number of the troops who carried our flag victoriously to the capital of Mexico had been doubled they would have about equaled the number of the army now in the field against Spain, and the cost of their two years and three months of operations would have been about $200,000,000. From which it is a plain deduction that, with the same number of men under arms, a year of war in 1898 is about five times as expensive as was a year of war in 1846.

The cost of our great civil conflict has been put down at $6,189,929,909, but that estimate includes all expenses growing out of the war, as well as the actual cost of the military and naval operations. The direct outlay of the United States government in carrying on the war for four years was $3,400,000,000, and in the course of the struggle 2,859,132 union troops were engaged. It is estimated that the number of troops actually engaged on the union side averaged 2,326,168 for three years. Hence it appears that the direct cost of the war, counting it on this three years' basis, was about $1,466,000,000 a year. But Mr. Dingley has told us that it will cost $500,000,000 to keep 200,000 men fighting Spain for one year, which is more than one-third as much as it cost the government to keep 2,326,000 men fighting the Confederate States for the same length of time.

It is easy to understand why modern warfare is so much more costly than the old-fashioned kind if we turn to a few of the leading items in the military and naval expenditure of our time. The average cost of a first-class battleship is $3,000,000. The cost of the Maine, which was a battleship of the second class, was $2,500,000. An armored cruiser of the Brooklyn type costs $3,000,000. An armored ram like the Katahdin costs $1,000,000. A double-turreted monitor costs about $500,000. A protected cruiser costs all the way from $1,000,000 to $2,700,000; the Charleston cost the former and the Columbia the latter sum. An unprotected cruiser of the Detroit type costs $600,000. An unarmored gunboat like the Concord is worth $500,000. A composite gunboat of the Newport class costs $230,000. A dynamite gunboat like the famous Vesuvius is worth $350,000. A torpedo boat of the Farragut pattern costs $225,000.

We have not lost any of our vessels in the war with Spain. The Maine, destroyed in Havana harbor before the war began, is the only item of this kind that will figure in the coming bill of costs. The Maine cost about $2,500,000 to build. A more serious item will be compensation for the lives of the 266 American sailors that were destroyed with it. This may well justify a claim of $5,000,000 more, to be distributed among the surviving families of the men who were thus treacherously killed. Other items in the bill will cover our general war expenses of all kinds; for coal used at sea, for transportation of our soldiers by land and by sea, for war supplies of all kinds, for the pay of our soldiers and sailors, and for the losses sustained by the interruption and disturbance of our trade and commerce, not only with Cuba but with other parts of the world.

The Quartermaster's department has estimated that $44,000,000 will be needed to pay the transportation charges alone of our armies now engaged in fighting Spain for six months. The Navy department's latest estimate of the cost of furnishing our fleets in time of peace with all their necessary equipment—of which coal is the leading article—was nearly $1,500,000 a year. The exigencies of war have certainly doubled it. This has nothing to do with the cost of guns or the ammunition or the torpedoes. It covers only such things as coal, hemp, wire, anchors, cables, chains, nautical instruments, lamps, bunting, and other things that come strictly under the head of "ships' equipments."

The high cost of modern ordnance and ammunition will also help to swell Spain's indemnity bill. A complete supply of ammunition to fill once all the vessels sent to sea against Spain costs about $4,750,000. One battleship's full supply of shot and shell costs about $400,000. Everytime one of our monster 13-inch guns is fired the charge costs $1,500; a great many of these charges are already included in our little account against Spain. The smaller guns are fired at a cost running all the way from $200 up to $1,000 for each charge. The guns themselves are costly, too. The bill for 100 high-power steel guns for seacoast defenses, built at Bethlehem, Pa., is $3,500,000—averaging $35,000 apiece.

Mr. Dingley's estimate of $500,000,000 as the cost of our war operations against Spain for a year covers all these things, and is probably a calculation well within the actual expenditure. Even though Spain sues for peace quickly it is not possible for our government to avoid a large portion of this estimated outlay, as the troops have been called out and contracts of all kinds have been made for months ahead.

The indemnity demanded of Spain, therefore, will probably be not less than the cost of nine months of war, based on Mr. Dingley's estimate—$375,000,000. But, then, there is the alternative of territory. Where the victorious nation has elected to take large areas of territory from the conquered nation it has usually been counted as part of the indemnity. So that if the ownership of the Philippines, the Ladrones, Cuba, and Porto Rico passes from Spain to Uncle Sam, or to the people of these islands under the protection of the United States, that may be allowed to cut down the amount of the indemnity considerably.

Results of Indian Education.

Indian Commissioner Jones has prepared an interesting statement in regard to the beneficial results attained by Indian pupils attending non-reservation schools. It is shown that so far as efficiency, customs, manners, mode of living, etc., and the educational facilities are concerned, the pupils at these schools have the same advantages as those attending other schools in the service. The commissioner gives figures showing that 76 per cent of the non-reservation graduates return to their reservations and become good citizens. This class is rated as excellent. It is estimated that the remaining 24 per cent, while they exhibit some of the civilizing influences attained during their school days, return to their old way of living, and after a time sink as low in the social scale as before attending school.

The commissioner also shows from statistics that 48 per cent of the Indians graduating from the non-reservation schools take up allotments after their return to the reservation and become no mean competitors with their white brethren. With reference to the physical development at the non-reservation school, it appears that 89 per cent leave the school in splendid physical condition, while the remaining 11 per cent show no advancement whatever.—Washington Correspondence St. Paul Pioneer Press.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Bare-Faced Insult.

Algernon—"Look out, there! What are you doing?"

Insolent Barber—"I am trimming your eyebrows, sir. I don't find anything on your face to shave."

How Spontaneous It Was.

Rising Politician (whose friends have given him a brass band serenade)—"My fellow-citizens, this spontaneous tribute touches me deeply. I am at a loss to find words to express my thanks. You have laid me under obligations I shall never, never be able to repay."

Leader of Brass Band (in alarm)—"But dis vas to pe a gash dransaction, mein friendt!"

Two Ways of Putting It.

"I notice, Miranda," remarked Mr. Neggschoice, "that your first husband's clothes do not fit me."

"No, Cyrus," coincided Mrs. Neggschoice, with a little sigh. "You don't fit them."

The Important Point.

"O, dear!" screamed Mrs. Skinnphlint. "Johnny has run a tenpenny nail in his foot!"

"Save the nail!" shouted Mr. Skinnphlint, with great self-possession.

Fulfilling His Destiny.

Gwilliams—"Slickinger has disappointed me. He was a young man of great promise. Everybody thought he would be a big gun some day."

Sflint—"Well, he did become what you might call a pretty smooth bore. He's a life insurance agent."

Everything Going.

The steamer rolled and pitched in the waves.

"Deah boy," groaned Cholly, at the end of his first hour on shipboard, "promise me you will send my remains home to my people!"

A second hour passed.

"Deah boy," feebly moaned Cholly, "you needn't send my remains home. There won't be any."

Underestimated.

"Great Scott!" exclaimed the visitor at the dime museum, stepping up to the Smallest Human Being on Earth and engaging him in conversation. "You must be mighty near three feet high. The painted sign on the outside says you measure only twenty-two inches."

"Yes," answered the Smallest Human Being on Earth. "I was marked down eleven inches on account of the hard times."

And he resumed his march up and down the platform.

Entitled to a Fair Trial.

Irate Customer—"That bug exterminator you sold me the other day is no good. The cockroaches fatten on it."

Affable Salesman—"Yes, sir. That's the first stage. They get fat on it and then they die of apoplexy. Come around next week and report again. Anything I can do for you, ma'am?"

PERSONALS.

It is said that Colonel John Hay, our Ambassador to England, during the two days following Schley's victory, shook hands with over 4,000 people who came to congratulate him on his country's triumph.

The Hon. Walter F. Frear, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands, recently appointed by President McKinley, graduated from the Yale Law School in 1890 at the head of a large class.

Emile Zola was recently asked which of his works was most suitable for young girls to read, and replied: "Young girls should read only what their parents allow. An author has no authority to point out which of his books should be forbidden and which permitted."

Edmund Kean's autograph letters brought good prices at a recent sale of Charles Kean's library and relics in London. The last letter to his wife, in which he said, "Let us be no longer fools. Come home, forget and forgive. If I have erred it was my head, and not my heart," brought [illegible]

Christine Nilsson, whose beautiful voice made such a lasting impression on American operagoers a number of years ago, invested some of her savings in American real estate, which [illegible] in value. The other day she disposed of her holdings in Boston, consisting of [illegible] houses, which brought over $150,000.

FUNNYGRAPHS.

"Is Challer, the artist, as bad as he is painted?" "Worse; he is as bad as he paints."—Philadelphia Call.

Crimsonbeak—"No one need feel discouraged about this war business. Every one can help a little." Yeast—"How so?" "Well, if a man can't go to the front and lick a few Spaniards he can stay at home and lick the war revenue stamps."—Yonkers Statesman.

Old Fogy—"I am pained to hear that you are addicted to poker-playing, and that last night you lost $25." Young Fogy—"The idea! Why, I don't even know how to play the game." Old Fogy—"So I am informed by the party who won your money."—Boston Transcript.

Which.—Watts—"Briggs is either the [illegible] or the most modest man among my acquaintances. I can't decide which." Potts—"What is the matter with Briggs?" "He says he knows [illegible] about his business than he does about how to conduct the war."—Indianapolis Journal.

Little Nellie, the 5-year-old daughter of a clergyman, had been listening attentively to a [illegible] story. "Now, Nellie," asked her mamma, "can you tell me what we must do before we can expect to have our sins forgiven?" "[illegible] san," she replied. "We've got to [illegible]"

RELATE HOW CERVERA LOST

Sampson, Schley, Clark, and Evans Describe Spanish Fleet's Destruction.

ADMIRAL PRAISES ALL.

Schley Not Specially Referred To, but Work of Brooklyn and Oregon Lauded.

GLOUCESTER WELL HANDLED

Washington, D. C., July 26.—The Navy department today made public the reports of Admiral Sampson, Commodore Schley, Captain Clark of the Oregon, and Captain Evans of the Iowa on the battle of July 3, which resulted in the destruction of Cervera's squadron. They are as follows:

"United States Flagship New York, First Rate, off Santiago de Cuba, Cuba, July 15, 1898.—Sir: I have the honor to make the following report upon the battle with and the destruction of the Spanish squadron, commanded by Admiral Cervera, off Santiago de Cuba, on Sunday, July 3, 1898.

"The enemy's vessels came out of the harbor between 9:35 and 10 a. m., the head of the column appearing around Cay Smith at 9:31, and emerging from the channel five or six minutes later.

"The positions of the vessels of my command off Santiago at that moment were as follows: The flagship New York was four miles east of its blockading station, and about seven miles from the harbor entrance. It had started for Siboney, where I intended to land, accompanied by several of my staff, and go to the front to consult with General Shafter. A discussion of the situation, and a more definite understanding between us of the operations proposed, had been rendered necessary by the unexpectedly strong resistance of the Spanish garrison of Santiago. I had sent my chief of staff on shore the day before to arrange an interview with General Shafter, who had been suffering from heat prostration. I made arrangements to go to his headquarters, and my flagship was in the position mentioned above when the Spanish squadron appeared in the channel.

Position of the American Ships.

"The remaining vessels were in or near their usual blockading positions, distributed in a semi-circle about the harbor entrance, counting from the eastward to the westward in the following order: The Indiana about a mile and a half from shore, the Oregon, the New York's place between these two, the Iowa, Texas, and Brooklyn, the latter two miles from the shore west of Santiago.

"The distance of the vessels from the harbor entrance was from two and one-half to four miles—the latter being the limit of day blockading distance. The length of the arc formed by the ships was about eight miles. The Massachusetts had left at 4 a. m. for Guantanamo for coal. Its station was between the Iowa and Texas. The auxiliaries Gloucester and Vixen lay close to the land and nearer the harbor entrance than the large vessels, the Gloucester to the eastward and the Vixen to the westward.

"The torpedo boat Ericsson was in company with the flagship and remained with it during the chase until ordered to discontinue, when it rendered efficient service in rescuing prisoners from the burning Vizcaya. I inclose a diagram showing approximately the positions of the vessels as described above.

"The Spanish vessels came rapidly out of the harbor, at a speed estimated at from eight to ten knots, and in the following order: Infanta Maria Teresa (flagship), Vizcaya, Cristobal Colon, and the Almirante Oquendo. The distance between these ships was about 800 yards, which means that from the time the first one became visible in the upper reach of the channel until the last one was out of the harbor, an interval of only about twelve minutes elapsed. Following the Oquendo, at a distance of about 1,200 yards, came the torpedo boat destroyer Pluton, and after it, the Furor. The armored cruisers, as rapidly as they could bring their guns to bear, opened a vigorous fire upon the blockading vessels, and emerged from the channel shrouded in the smoke from their guns.

Beat to General Quarters.

"The men of our ships in front of the port were at Sunday 'quarters for inspection.' The signal was made simultaneously from several vessels, 'Enemy's ships escaping,' and general quarters was sounded. The men cheered as they sprang to their guns, and fire was opened probably within eight minutes by the vessels whose guns commanded the entrance. The New York turned about and steamed for the escaping fleet, flying the signal 'Close in towards harbor entrance and attack vessels,' and gradually increasing speed until, toward the end of the chase, it was making sixteen and one-half knots and was rapidly closing on the Cristobal Colon. It was not at any time within the range of the heavy Spanish ships, and its only part in the firing was to receive the undivided fire from the forts in passing the harbor entrance and to fire a few shots at one of the destroyers, thought at the moment to be attempting to escape from the Gloucester.

"The Spanish vessels, upon clearing the harbor, turned to the westward in column, increasing their speed to the full power of their engines. The heavy blockading vessels, which had closed in towards the Morro at the instant of the enemy's appearance and at their speed, delivered a rapid fire, well sustained and destructive, which speedily overwhelmed and silenced the Spanish fire. The initial speed of the Spaniards carried them rapidly past the blockading vessels, and the battle developed into a chase, in which the Brooklyn and Texas had at the start the advantage of position. The Brooklyn maintained this lead.

"The Oregon, steaming with amazing speed from the commencement of the action, took first place. The Iowa and the Indiana, having done good work and not having the speed of the other ships, were directed by me, in succession, at about the time the Vizcaya was beached, to drop out of the chase and resume blockading stations. These vessels rescued many prisoners. The Vixen, finding that the rush of the Spanish ships would put it between two fires, ran outside of our own column and remained there during the battle and chase.

Good Work of the Gloucester.

"The skillful handling and gallant fighting of the Gloucester excited the admiration of every one who witnessed it and merits the commendation of the Navy department. It is a fast and entirely unprotected auxiliary vessel—the yacht Corsair—and has a good battery of light, rapid-firing guns. It was lying about two miles from the harbor entrance, to the southward and eastward, and immediately steamed in, opening fire upon the large ships. Anticipating the appearance of the Pluton and Furor, the Gloucester was slowed, thereby gaining more rapidly a high pressure of steam, and when the destroyers came out it steamed for them at full speed and was able to close to short range, where its fire was accurate, deadly, and of great volume.

"During this fight the Gloucester was under the fire of the Socapa battery. Within twenty minutes from the time they emerged from Santiago harbor the careers of the Furor and Pluton were ended and two-thirds of their people killed. The Furor was beached and sunk in the surf; the Pluton sank in deep water a few minutes later. The destroyers probably suffered much injury from the fire of the secondary batteries of the battleships Iowa, Indiana, and the Texas, yet I think a considerable factor in their speedy destruction was the fire, at close range, of the Gloucester's battery. After rescuing the survivors of the destroyers the Gloucester did excellent service in landing and securing the crew of the Infanta Maria Teresa.

"The method of escape attempted by the Spaniards, all steering in the same direction and in formation, removed all tactical doubts or difficulties and made plain the duty of every United States vessel to close in, immediately engage, and pursue. This was promptly and effectively done. As already stated, the first rush of the Spanish squadron carried it past a number of the blockading ships, which could not immediately work up to their best speed, but they suffered heavily in passing, and the Infanta Maria Teresa and the Oquendo probably were set on fire by shells fired during the first fifteen minutes of the engagement.

Could Not Put Out the Fire.

"It was afterward learned that the Infanta Maria Teresa's fire main had been cut by one of our first shots, and the crew was unable to extinguish fire. With large volumes of smoke rising from their lower decks aft these vessels gave up both fight and flight and ran in on the beach—the Infanta Maria Teresa at about 10:15 a. m. at Nima Nima, six and one-half miles from Santiago harbor entrance, and the Almirante Oquendo at about 10:30 a. m. at Juan Gonzales, seven miles from the port.

"The Vizcaya was still under the fire of the leading vessels; the Cristobal Colon had drawn ahead, leading the chase, and soon passed beyond the range of the guns of the leading American ships. The Vizcaya was soon set on fire, and at 11:15 it turned inshore and was beached at Aserradero, fifteen miles from Santiago, burning fiercely, and with its reserves of ammunition on deck already beginning to explode.

"When about ten miles west of Santiago the Indiana had been signaled to go back to the harbor entrance, and at Aserradero the Iowa was signaled to 'resume blockading station.' The Iowa, assisted by the Ericsson and the Hist, took off the crew of the Vizcaya, while the Harvard and the Gloucester rescued those of the Infanta Maria Teresa and the Almirante Oquendo.

Gallantry in Rescue Work.

"This rescue of prisoners, including the wounded, from the burning Spanish vessels was the occasion of some of the most daring and gallant conduct of the day. The ships were burning fore and aft, their guns and reserve ammunition were exploding, and it was not known at what moment the fire would reach the main magazines. In addition to this a heavy surf was running just inside of the Spanish ships. But no risk deterred our officers and men until their work of humanity was complete.

"There remained now of the Spanish ships only the Cristobal Colon, but it was their best and fastest vessel. Forced by the situation to hug the Cuban coast, its only chance of escape was by superior and sustained speed. When the Vizcaya went ashore the Colon was about six miles ahead of the Brooklyn and the Oregon, but its spurt was finished, and the American ships were now gaining upon it. Behind the Brooklyn and the Oregon came the Texas, Vixen, and New York. It was evident from the bridge of the New York that all the American ships were gradually overhauling the chase, and that it had no chance of escape. At 12:50 the Brooklyn and the Oregon opened fire and got its range—the Oregon's heavy shell striking beyond it—and at 1:10 it gave up without firing another shot, hauled down its colors, and ran ashore at Rio Torquino, forty-eight miles from Santiago.

"Captain Cook of the Brooklyn went on board to receive the surrender. While his boat was alongside I came up in the New York, received his report, and placed the Oregon in charge of the wreck to save it, if possible, and directed the prisoners to be transferred to the Resolute, which had followed the chase. Commodore Schley, whose chief of staff had gone on board to receive the surrender, had directed that all their personal effects should be retained by the officers. This order I did not modify. The Cristobal Colon was not injured by our firing, and probably is not much injured by beaching, though it ran ashore at high speed.

Valves Opened Treacherously.

"The beach was so steep that it came off by the working of the sea. But its sea valves were opened and broken, treacherously, I am sure, after its surrender, and despite all efforts it sank. When it became evident that it could not be kept afloat it was pushed by the New York boldly up on the beach, the New York's stem being placed against it for this purpose—the ship being handled by Captain Chadwick with admirable judgment—and sank in shoal water, and may be saved. Had this not been done it would have gone down in deep water and would have been, to a certainty, a total loss.

"I regard this complete and important victory over the Spanish forces as the successful finish of several weeks of arduous and close blockade, so stringent and effective that the enemy was deterred from making the attempt to escape at night and deliberately elected to make the attempt in daylight. That this was the case I was informed by the commanding officer of the Cristobal Colon.

"It seems proper to briefly describe here the manner in which this was accomplished. The harbor of Santiago is naturally easy to blockade, there being but one entrance and that a narrow one, and the deep water extending close up to the shore line, presenting no difficulties of navigation outside of the entrance. At the time of my arrival before the port—June 1—the moon was at its full, and there was sufficient light during the night to enable any movement outside of the entrance to be detected. But with the waning of the moon and the coming of dark nights there was opportunity for the enemy to escape, or for his torpedo boats to make an attack upon the blockading vessels.

Merrimac Failed to Obstruct.

"It was ascertained with fair conclusiveness that the Merrimac, so gallantly taken into the channel on June 3, did not obstruct it. I therefore maintained the blockade as follows:

"To the battleships was assigned the duty, in turn, of lighting the channel. Moving up to the port, at a distance of from one to two miles from the Morro—dependent upon the condition of the atmosphere—they threw a searchlight beam directly up the channel, and held it steadily there. This lightened up the entire breadth of the channel for half a mile inside of the entrance so brilliantly that the movement of small boats could be detected. Why the batteries never opened fire upon the searchlight ship was always a matter of surprise to me, but they never did.

"Stationed close to the entrance of the port were three picket launches, and at a little distance farther out three small picket vessels—usually converted yachts—and when they were available one or two of our torpedo boats. With this arrangement there was at least a certainty that nothing could get out of the harbor undetected. After the arrival of the army, when the situation forced upon the Spanish Admiral a decision, our vigilance increased. The night blockading distance was reduced to two miles for all vessels and a battleship was placed alongside the searchlight ship, with its broadsides trained upon the channel in readiness to fire the instant a Spanish ship should appear. The commanding officers merit the greatest praise for the perfect manner in which they entered into this plan and put it into execution. The Massachusetts, which, according to routine, was sent that morning to coal at Guantanamo, like the others, had spent weary nights upon this work, and deserved a better fate than to be absent that morning. I inclose for the information of the department copies of orders and memoranda issued from time to time relating to the manner of maintaining the blockade.

All Did Their Work Well.

"When all the work was done so well it is difficult to discriminate in praise. The object of the blockade of Cervera's squadron was fully accomplished, and each individual bore well his part in it—the Commodore in command of the second division, the Captains of ships, their officers and men. The fire of the battleships was powerful and destructive and the resistance of the Spanish squadron was, in great part, broken almost before they had got beyond the range of their own forts.

"The fine speed of the Oregon enabled it to take a front position in the chase and the Cristobal Colon did not give up until the Oregon had thrown a 13-inch shell beyond it. This performance adds to the already brilliant record of this fine battleship and speaks highly of the skill with which its admirable efficiency has been maintained during a service unprecedented in the history of vessels of its class. The Brooklyn's westerly blockading position gave it advantage in the chase, which it maintained to the end, and it employed its fine battery with telling effect. The Texas and the New York were gaining on the chase during the last hour, and had any accident befallen the Brooklyn or the Oregon they would have speedily overhauled the Cristobal Colon.

From the moment the Spanish vessel exhausted its first burst of speed the result was never in doubt. It fell, in fact, far below what might reasonably have been expected of it. Careful measurements of time and distance give it an average speed—from the time it cleared the harbor mouth until the time it was run on shore at Rio Tarquino—of 13.7 knots. Neither the New York nor the Brooklyn stopped to couple up their forward engines, but ran out the chase with one pair, getting steam, of course, as rapidly as possible on all boilers. To stop to couple up the forward engines would have meant a delay of fifteen minutes —or four miles in the chase.

Brooklyn Struck Oftenest.

"Several of the ships were struck, the Brooklyn more often than the others, but slight material injury was done, the greatest being aboard the Iowa. Our loss was one man killed and one wounded, both on the Brooklyn. It is difficult to explain this immunity from loss of life or injury to ships in a combat with modern vessels of the best type; but Spanish gunnery is poor at the best, and the superior weight and accuracy of our fire speedily drove the men from their guns and silenced their fire. This is borne out by the statements of prisoners and observation. The Spanish vessels, as they dashed out of the harbor, were covered with the smoke from their own guns, but this speedily diminished in volume and soon disappeared.

"The fire from the rapid-fire batteries of the battleships appears to have been remarkably destructive. An examination of the stranded vessels shows that the Almirante Oquendo especially had suffered terribly from this fire. Her sides are everywhere pierced and its decks were strewn with the charred remains of those who had fallen.

"The reports of Commodore W. S. Schley and of the commanding officers are inclosed.

"A board, appointed by me several days ago, has made a critical examination of the vessels, both with a view of reporting upon the result of our fire and the military features involved, and of reporting upon the chance of saving any of them, and of wrecking the remainder. The report of the board will be speedily forwarded. Respectfully,

"W. T. SAMPSON,

"Rear Admiral United States Navy, Commander-in-Chief United States Naval Force, North Atlantic Squadron."

FOLLOWS ORDERS OF ADMIRAL.

Commodore Schley Says His Conduct of the Battle Was in Accord with Instructions.

Washington, D. C., July 26.—The following is Commodore Schley's report:

"United States Flagship Brooklyn, Guantanamo Bay, July 6, 1898.—Sir: I have the honor to make the following report of that part of the squadron under your command which came under my observation during the engagement with the Spanish fleet on July 3, 1898.

"At 9:35 a. m. Admiral Cervera, with the Infanta Maria Teresa, Vizcaya, Oquendo, Cristobal Colon, and two torpedo boat destroyers, came out of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba in column at distance, and attempted to escape to the westward. Signal was made from the Iowa that the enemy was coming out, but his movement had been discovered from this ship at the same moment.

"This vessel was the farthest west, except the Vixen, in the blockading line, and signal was made to the western division as prescribed in your general orders, and there was immediate and rapid movement inward by your squadron, and a general engagement at ranges beginning at 1,100 yards, and varying to 3,000, until the Vizcaya was destroyed, about 10:50 a. m.

Furious Concentrated Fire.

"The concentration of the fire of the squadron upon the ships coming out was most furious and terrific, and great damage was done them. About twenty or twenty-five minutes after the engagement began two vessels, thought to be the Terror and Oquendo, and since verified as such, took fire from the effective shell fire of the squadron and were forced to run on the beach some six or seven miles west of the harbor entrance, where they burned and blew up later. The torpedo boat destroyers were destroyed easily in the action, but the smoke was so dense in their direction that I cannot say to which vessel or vessels the credit belongs. This doubtless was better seen from your flagship.

"The Vizcaya and Colon, perceiving the disaster to their consorts, continued at full speed to the westward to escape, and were followed and engaged in a running fight with the Brooklyn, Texas, Iowa, and Oregon, until 10:50, when the Vizcaya took fire from our shells. It put her helm to port, and with a heavy list to port stood inshore and ran aground at Aserradero, about twenty-one miles west of Santiago, on fire fore and aft, and there she blew up during the night.

"Observing that it had struck its colors, and that several vessels were nearing it to capture and save its crew, signal was made to cease firing. The Oregon having proved vastly faster than the other battleships, it and the Brooklyn, together with the Texas and another vessel, which proved to be your flagship, continued westward in pursuit of the Colon, which had run close inshore, evidently seeking some good spot to beach if it should fail to elude its pursuers.

Chase of the Colon.

"This pursuit continued with increasing speed in the Brooklyn, Oregon, and other ships, and soon the Brooklyn and the Oregon were within long range of the Colon, when the Oregon opened fire with its thirteen-inch guns, landing a shell close to the Colon. A moment afterwards the Brooklyn opened fire with its eight-inch guns, landing a shell just ahead of it. Several other shells were fired at the Colon, now in range of the Brooklyn's and Oregon's guns.

"Its commander, seeing all chances of escape cut off and destruction awaiting his ship, fired a lee gun and struck its flag at 1:15 p. m., and ran ashore at a point some fifty miles west of Santiago harbor. Your flagship was coming up rapidly at the time, as were also the Texas and Vixen. A little later, after your arrival, the Cristobal Colon, which had struck to the Brooklyn and the Oregon, was turned over to you as one of the trophies of this great victory of the squadron under your command.

"During my official visit a little later Commander Eaton of the Resolute appeared and reported to you the presence of a Spanish battleship near Altares. Your orders to me were to take the Oregon and go eastward to meet it, and this was done by the Brooklyn, with the result that the vessel reported as an enemy was discovered to be the Austrian cruiser Infanta Maria Teresa, seeking the commander-in-chief.

Brooklyn a Target.

"I would mention for your consideration that the Brooklyn occupied the most westward blockading position, with the Vixen, and, being more directly in the route taken by the Spanish squadron, was exposed for some minutes—possibly ten—to the gun fire of three of the Spanish ships and the west battery, at a range of 1,500 yards from the ships and about 3,000 yards from the batteries. The vessels of the entire squadron, closing in rapidly, however, soon diverted this fire and did magnificent work at close range.

"I have never before witnessed such deadly and fatally accurate shooting as was done by the ships of your command as they closed in on the Spanish squadron, and I deem it a high privilege to commend to you for such action as you may deem proper the gallantry and dashing courage, the prompt decision and skillful handling of their respective vessels, of Captain Philip, Captain Evans, Captain Clark, and especially of my chief-of-staff, Captain Cook, who was directly under my personal observation and whose coolness, promptness, and courage were of the highest order. The dense smoke of the combat shut out from my view the Indiana and Gloucester, but as these vessels were closer to your flagship no doubt their part in the conflict was under your immediate observation.

Recommended for Gallantry.

"Lieutenant Sharp, commanding the Vixen, acted with conspicuous courage; although unable to engage the heavier ships of the enemy with his light guns, nevertheless was close into the battle line under heavy fire, and many of the enemy's shots passed beyond his vessel.

"I beg to invite special attention to the conduct of my flag lieutenant, James H. Sears, and Ensign Edward McCauley Jr., aid, who were constantly at my side during the engagement and who exposed themselves fearlessly in discharging their duties; and also to the splendid behavior of my secretary, Lieutenant B. W. Wells Jr., who commanded and directed the fighting of the fourth division with splendid effect.

"I would commend the highly meritorious conduct and courage in the engagement of Lieutenant Commander N. E. Mason, the executive officer, whose presence everywhere over the ship during its continuance did much to secure the good result of this ship's part in the victory.

"The navigator, Lieutenant A. C. Hodgson, and the division officers, Lieutenant T. D. Griffin, Lieutenant W. B. Rush, Lieutenant Edward Simpson, Lieutenant J. G. Doyle, Ensign Charles Webster, and the junior divisional officers were most steady and conspicuous in every detail of duty contributing to the accurate firing of this ship in its part of the great victory of your forces.

"The officers of the medical, pay, and engineer and marine corps responded to every demand of the occasion, and were fearless in exposing themselves. The warrant officers, Boatswain William L. Hill, Carpenter G. H. Warford, and Gunner F. T. Applegate, were everywhere exposed, in watching for damage, reports of which were promptly conveyed to me.

"I never in my life served with a braver, better, or worthier crew than that of the Brooklyn. During the combat, lasting from 9:35 until 1:15 p. m., much of the time under fire, they never flagged for a moment, and were apparently undisturbed by the storm of projectiles passing ahead, astern, and over the ship.

Killed and Wounded.

"The result of the engagement was the destruction of the Spanish squadron and the capture of the Admiral and some 1,300 to 1,500 prisoners, with the loss of several hundred killed, estimated by Admiral Cervera at 600 men.

"The casualties on board this ship were: G. H. Ellis, chief yeoman, killed; J. Burns, fireman, first-class, severely wounded. The marks and scars show that the ship was struck about twenty-five times, and it bears in all forty-one scars as the result of its participation in the great victory of your force on July 3, 1898. The speedcone halliards were shot away, and nearly all the signal halliards. The ensign at the main was so shattered that in hauling it down at the close of the action it fell in pieces.

"I congratulate you most sincerely upon this great victory to the squadron under your command, and I am glad that I had an opportunity to contribute in the least to a victory that seems big enough for all of us.

"I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of the commanding officer and a drawing in profile of the ship, showing the location of hits and scars; also a memorandum of ammunition expended and the amount to fill its allowance.

Planned to Sink the Brooklyn.

"Since reaching this place and holding conversation with several of the officers—viz.: Captain Eulate of the Vizcaya, and the second in command of the Colon, Commander Contreras, I have learned that the Spanish Admiral's scheme was to concentrate all fire for a while on the Brooklyn and the Vizcaya to ram it in hopes that if they could destroy it the chance of escape would be increased, as it was supposed it was the swiftest ship of your squadron. This explains the heavy fire mentioned and the Vizcaya's action in the earlier moments of the engagement. The execution of this purpose was promptly defeated by the fact that all the ships of the squadron advanced into close range and opened an irresistibly furious and terrific fire upon the enemy's squadron as it was coming out of the harbor.

"I am glad to say that the injury supposed to be below the water line was due to a water valve being opened from some unknown cause and flooding the compartment. The injury to the belt is found to be only slight and the leak small.

"I beg to inclose a list of the officers and crew who participated in the combat of July 3, 1898.

"I cannot close this report without mentioning in high terms of praise the splendid conduct and support of Captain C. E. Clark of the Oregon. Its speed was wonderful, and its accurate fire splendidly destructive.

"Respectfully, W. S. SCHLEY,

"Commodore, United States Navy, commanding Second Squadron, North Atlantic Fleet."

UNDER SHOWER OF MISSILES.

Captain Clark of the Oregon Relates the Share of His Ship in the Victory.

Washington, D. C., July 26.—Following is the report of Captain C. E. Clark of the Oregon:

"United States Steamship Oregon, First Rate, Off Santiago de Cuba, July 4, 1898.—Sir: I have the honor to report that at 9:30 a. m. yesterday the Spanish fleet was discovered standing out of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. They turned to the westward and opened fire, to which our ships replied vigorously. For a short time there was an almost continuous flight of projectiles over this ship, but when our line was fairly engaged, and the Iowa had made a swift advance, as if to ram or close, the enemy's fire became defective in train as well as range. The ship was only struck three times, and at least two of them were by fragments of shells. We had no casualties.

"As soon as it was evident that the enemy's ships were trying to break through and escape to the westward we went ahead at full speed with the determination of carrying out to the utmost your order: 'If the enemy tries to escape the ships must close and engage as soon as possible and endeavor to sink his vessels or force them to run ashore.'

"We soon passed all of our ships except the Brooklyn, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Schley. At first we only used our main battery, but when it was discovered that the enemy's torpedo boats were following their ships we used our rapid-fire as well as the six upon them with telling effect. As we ranged up near the sternmost of their ships it headed for the beach, evidently on fire. We raked it as we passed, pushing on for the next ahead, using our starboard guns as they were brought to bear, and before we had this one fairly abeam it, too, was making for the beach. The two remaining vessels were now some distance ahead, but our speed had increased to sixteen knots and our fire, added to that of the Brooklyn, soon sent another, the Vizcaya, to the shore in flames.

"Thanks for Splendid Assistance."

"Only the Cristobal Colon was left, and for a time it seemed as if it might escape, but when we opened with our forward turret guns and the Brooklyn followed, the Colon began to edge in towards the coast and its capture or destruction was assured. As it struck the beach the Spanish flag came down and the Brooklyn signaled 'Cease firing,' following it with 'Congratulations for the grand victory; thanks for your splendid assistance.'

"The Brooklyn sent a boat to the Colon and when the Admiral came up with the New York and Texas and Vixen it was taken possession of. A prize crew was put on board from this ship, under Lieutenant Commander Cogswell, the executive officer, but before 11 p. m. the ship, which had been filling in spite of all efforts to stop leaks, was abandoned, and just as the crew left it went over on its side.

"I cannot speak in too high terms of the bearing and conduct of all on board this ship. When they found the Oregon had pushed to the front and was hurrying to a succession of conflicts with the enemy's vessels if they could be overtaken and would engage, their enthusiasm was intense.

"As these vessels were so much more heavily armored than the Brooklyn they might have concentrated upon and overpowered that vessel, and consequently I am persuaded that but for the way the officers and men of the Oregon steamed and steered the ship and fought and supplied the batteries the Colon and perhaps the Vizcaya would have escaped. Therefore I feel that they rendered meritorious service to the country, and while I cannot mention the name of each officer and man individually, I am going to append a list of the officers with their stations that they occupied, hoping that they may be of service to them should the claims of others for advancement above them ever be considered."

Here Captain Clark gives a list of the officers and their positions in the fight.

IOWA'S SHARE IN THE BATTLE.

"Fighting Bob" Evans Reports His Ship's Action During the Engagement.

Washington, D. C., July 26.—Captain Robley D. Evans, commanding the Iowa, gives the following account of his ship's action during the engagement:

"U. S. S. Iowa, First Rate, Off Santiago de Cuba, Cuba, July 4, 1898.—Sir: I have the honor to make the following report of the engagement with the Spanish squadron off Santiago de Cuba on the 3d of July.

"On the morning of the 3d, while the crew was at quarters for Sunday inspection, the leading vessel of the Spanish squadron was sighted at 9:31 coming out of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. Signal 'Enemy's ships coming out' was immediately hoisted, and a gun fired to attract attention. The call to general quarters was sounded immediately, the battery made ready for firing, and the engines rung full speed ahead.

"The position of this vessel at the time of sighting the squadron was the usual blockading station off the entrance of the harbor, Morro Castle bearing about north, and distant about three to four miles. The steam at this time in the boilers was sufficient for a speed of five knots.

"After sighting the leading vessel, the Infanta Maria Teresa, Admiral Cervera's flagship, it was observed that it was followed in succession by the remaining three vessels of the Spanish squadron—the Vizcaya, Cristobal Colon, and Almirante Oquendo. The Spanish ships moved at a speed of about eight to ten knots, which was steadily increased as they cleared the harbor entrance and stood to the westward. They maintained a distance of about 800 yards between vessels. The squadron moved with precision and stations were well kept.

Heads for Leading Spaniard.

"Immediately upon sighting the leading vessel fires were spread and the Iowa headed toward the leading Spanish ship. About 9:40 the first shot was fired from this ship, at a distance of about 6,000 yards. The course of this vessel was so laid that the range speedily diminished. A number of shots were fired at ranges varying between 6,000 and 4,000 yards. The range was rapidly reduced to 2,500 yards and subsequently to 2,000 and to 1,200 yards.

"When it was certain that the Maria Teresa would pass ahead of us the helm was put to starboard and the starboard broadside delivered at a range of 2,500 yards. The helm was then put to port and the ship headed across the bow of the second ship, and as it drew ahead the helm was again put to starboard and it received in turn the full weight of our starboard broadside at a range of about 1,800 yards. The Iowa was again headed off with port helm for the third ship, and as it approached the helm was put to starboard until our course was approximately that of the Spanish ship. In this position, at a range of 1,400 yards, the fire of the entire battery, including rapid-fire guns, was poured into the enemy's ship.

"About 10 o'clock the enemy's torpedo boat destroyers Furor and Pluton were observed to have left the harbor and to be following the Spanish squadron. At the time that they were observed, and, in fact, most of the time that they were under fire, they were at a distance varying from 4,500 to 4,000 yards. As soon as they were discovered the secondary battery of this ship was turned upon them, while the main battery continued to engage the Vizcaya, Oquendo, and Maria Teresa. The fire of the main battery of this ship, when the range was below 2,500 yards, was most effective and destructive, and after a continuance of this fire for perhaps twenty minutes it was noticed that the Maria Teresa and Oquendo were in flames and were being headed for the beach. Their colors were struck about 10:20, and they were beached about eight miles west of Santiago.

Destroyers Destroyed.

"About the same time (about 10:25) the fire of this vessel, together with that of the Gloucester and another smaller vessel, proved so destructive that one of the torpedo boat destroyers (Pluton) was sunk, and the Furor was so much damaged that it was run upon the rocks.

"After having passed, at 10:35, the Oquendo and Maria Teresa on fire and ashore, this vessel continued to chase and fire upon the Vizcaya until 10:36, when a signal to cease firing was sounded on board, it having been discovered that the Vizcaya had struck her colors.

"At 11 the Iowa arrived in the vicinity of the Vizcaya, which had been run ashore, and as it was evident that it could not catch the Cristobal Colon, and that the Oregon, Brooklyn, and New York would, two steam cutters and three cutters were immediately hoisted out and sent to the Vizcaya to rescue its crew. Our boats succeeded in bringing off a large number of officers and men of that ship's company, and in placing many of them on board the torpedo boat Ericsson and the auxiliary dispatch vessel Hist.

"About 11:30 the New York passed in chase of the Cristobal Colon, which was endeavoring to escape from the Oregon, Brooklyn, and Texas.

"We received on board this vessel from the Vizcaya Captain Eulate, the commanding officer, and twenty-three officers, together with about 248 petty officers and men, of whom thirty-two were wounded. There were also received on board five dead bodies, which were immediately buried with the honors due to their grade.

"The battery behaved well in all respects. The dash-pot of the forward 12-inch gun, damaged in the engagement of the 2d, having been replaced the same day by one of the old dash-pots, which gave no trouble during this engagement.

"This ship was struck in the hull, on the starboard side, during the early part of the engagement by two projectiles of about 6-inch caliber; one striking the hull two or three feet above the actual water line and almost directly on the line of the berth deck, piercing the ship's side, between frames 9 and 10, and the other piercing the side and the coffer dam between frames 18 and 19.

Iowa Slightly Injured.

"The first projectile did not pass beyond the inner bulkhead of the cofferdam A41-43. The hole made by it was large and ragged, being about sixteen inches in a longitudinal direction and about seven inches in a vertical direction. It struck with a slight inclination aft, and perforated the cofferdam partition bulkhead A41-43-45-47. It did not explode and remained in the coffer dam.

"The second projectile pierced the side of the ship and the cofferdam A105, the upper edge of the hole being immediately below the top of the cofferdam on the berth deck in compartment A104. The projectile broke off the hatch plate and coaming of the water tank compartment, exploded, and perforated the walls of the chain locker. The explosion created a small fire, which was promptly extinguished. The hole in the side made by this projectile was about five feet above the water line, and about two to three feet above the berth deck. One fragment of this shell struck a link of the sheet chain, wound around the No. 6 powder ammunition hoist, cutting the link in two. Another perforated the cofferdam on the port side, and slightly dished the outside plating.

"These two wounds, fortunately, were not of serious importance.

"Two or three other projectiles of small caliber struck about the upper bridge and smokestacks, inflicting trifling damage, and four other small projectiles struck the hammock nettings and the side aft.

"There are no casualties among the ship's company to report. No officer nor man was injured during the engagement.

"After having received on board the rescued crew of the Vizcaya this vessel proceeded to the eastward and resumed the blockading station in obedience to the signal made by the Commander-in-Chief about 11:30 o'clock.

Took Cervera on Board.

"Upon arriving at the blockading station the Gloucester transferred to this vessel Rear Admiral Cervera, his Flag Lieutenant, and the commanding officers of the torpedo boat destroyers Furor and Pluton, and also one man of the Oquendo's crew, rescued by the Gloucester.

"Naval Cadets Frank Taylor Evans and John E. Lewis and five men belonging to the Massachusetts were on board the Iowa when the enemy's ships came out. They were stationed at different points and rendered efficient service.

"The officers and men of this ship behaved admirably. No set of men could have done more gallant service.

"I take pleasure in stating to you, sir, that the coolness and judgment of the executive officer, Lieutenant Commander Raymond P. Rodgers, deserves, and will, I hope, receive a proper reward at the hands of the government. The test of the executive officer's work is the conduct of ship and crew in battle—in this case it was simply superb.

"The coolness of the navigator, Lieutenant W. H. Schuetze, and of Lieutenant F. K. Hill, in charge of the rapid-fire guns on the upper deck, are worthy of the greatest commendation.

"Other officers of the ship did not come under my personal observation, but the result of the action shows how well they did their duty.

"I cannot express my admiration for my magnificent crew. So long as the enemy showed his flag they fought like American seamen, but when the flag came down they were as gentle and tender as American women.

"In conclusion, sir, allow me to congratulate you on the complete victory achieved by your fleet. Respectfully,

"R. D. EVANS,

"Captain United States Navy, Commanding."

SHOEMAKERS AT THE TILT PLANT GO ON A STRIKE.

Women Quit Because of Salary Trouble and Men from Sympathy —Big Government Contract for Army Delayed.

Four hundred and seventy-five men and 178 women employés of the J. E. Tilt & Co. shoe factory, Huron and Kingsbury streets, are on strike because of a 15 per cent wage reduction which the women were asked to accept, and which caused the latter to quit work last Thursday. The men struck yesterday morning out of sympathy. The closing down of the factory ties up a large army contract that is only partially filled, and both the employés and the head of the company, J. E. Tilt, express a belief that the trouble will be quickly settled in view of the urgency of the work.

The men and women employés both have organizations, which have always been recognized in settling the wage scale. The present trouble is not over the government contract, as prices were agreed to by the union for government work separately. The trouble came when the company attempted to run in regular work between filling two army contracts, and asked the women employés to do the work at a considerable reduction. The exact scale submitted both the employés and the members of the company refuse to make public.

Since the women struck on Thursday the men employés have tried to bring about an agreement, but failed. Yesterday they issued an ultimatum to the President, J. E. Tilt, and when the latter refused to restore the old scale to the women all the men but "Bill" Chatfield quit work. They left the factory quietly.

The J. E. Tilt factory is one of the largest in the city, and most of the strikers have been in the company's employ for a long time. There is no ill feeling on the part of the workmen, who believe the company will give in within a day or two and restore the old wage rate. Otherwise the men say they will remain out indefinitely from sympathy with the women.

J. E. Tilt, the head of the company, denied last night that the new wage scale was a reduction.

"It's only a little difference over the price list," he declared. "The strikers will all be at work again tomorrow."

There was a different feeling among the men last night, however. Groups of the strikers gathered about the big factory, discussing the situation, and to a man they declared they would hold out till the women employés had their former wages restored.

The company has just filled one large government order and the factory is filled from cellar to roof with partly finished shoes on another contract. The men say they have no fear the company will set non-union men at work in their places.

SUES HAZEL PURE FOOD CO.

Lesser Franklin Asks for $100,000 Damages and a Restraining Order.

Two suits, one to recover $100,000 damages and the other to secure a restraining order preventing the disposition of property, were begun against the Hazel Pure Food company yesterday by Lesser Franklin, real estate dealer and owner of the suburb of Franklin Park. Failure of the company to fulfill agreements made in connection with the establishment of their plant on property ceded to them by the complainant is alleged as the cause of the suits. Siegel, Cooper & Co., of whose establishment the pure food corporation is said in the bill to be an adjunct, are also made defendants.

Franklin's claim is that in May, 1897, the promoters of the pure food enterprise, Isaac Keim, P. M. Hanney, and James Brennan, all employés of Siegel, Cooper & Co., approached him with an agreement to erect a plant employing at the start 200 men, and a year later 2,000 men, on condition that he convey to them twenty-two lots in Franklin Park and make other valuable concessions to the company.

Franklin now charges that the company never intended to fulfill the contract, and that the transaction was a scheme to defraud him of his property. He asks the court to issue an injunction restraining the defendants from disposing of any of the property and the American Surety company from paying the amount of the bond given to secure the contract.

UNITED STATES BUYS SCANDIA.

Fine Hamburg-American Liner Bought for Use as a Transport Ship.

New York, July 26.—Emile Boas, manager of the Hamburg-American line in this port, announced today that the steamship Scandia has been sold to the United States to be used as a transport.

The vessel, which registers 4,243 tons, was built of steel at the Vulcan iron works in Stettin in 1889, and was used for several years in the regular service between this port and Hamburg. The vessel is 372.9 feet long, has a beam of 43.3 feet, and a depth of hold of 30.2 feet. It has three decks, nine water-tight compartments, and a double bottom, capable of holding 502 tons of water ballast. Its engines are of the triple expansion type, operating a single screw. Its speed is fourteen knots and it can carry 1,800 men.

"I am especially gratified to announce this sale," said Mr. Boas, "as it has been said that the Hamburg line did not wish to sell vessels to the United States."

The Scandia was the worst plague ship that entered New York harbor during the cholera scare of 1896, but was thoroughly disinfected and has been in regular service since.

CROWD AT THE "WILD WEST."

Many Cannot Gain Entrance to Buffalo Bill's Show and Cars Are Thronged.

The seating capacity of Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show was taxed last night, and many persons were turned away. The transportation lines leading to Harrison and Loomis streets had all the business they could handle to haul the crowds. The performance passed off without a hitch. Once seated the audience was comfortable and good-natured. The riding of the Indians and cowboys and the other features won the usual applause, as did also the markmanship of Buffalo Bill, Johnnie Baker, and Annie Oakley.

New Suit Over Schiller Building.

Proceedings to foreclose the trust deed for $300,000 held by the Equitable Trust company on the Schiller Building were begun yesterday in the Circuit Court. The bill asks for a new receiver, and makes Franz Amberg, the receiver appointed by Judge Gibbons, a party defendant. Others made parties to the suit are the receiver of Wasmansdorff & Heinemann, the Illinois Staats-Zeitung company, and E. S. Dreyer, beside all the larger brewing companies in Chicago.

Servis Admits Guesswork.

Attorney Moore, representing the University of Illinois in the contests for the assets of the Globe Savings Bank, secured from Expert Accountant Servis of the Chicago Title and Trust company the admission yesterday on cross-examination that he had used guesswork in the division of the funds derived from the university and from private sources.

Steamboat "Barkers" Fight.

Several fights were precipitated yesterday by "barkers" for rival steamboats plying between Van Buren street and Manhattan Beach. Several times the police had to drag combatants apart and rescue patrons from the steamboat men.

Although blows were exchanged several times no arrests were made.

Congressional Nominations.

Ohio. Ninth District, Democrats.....S. B. Nisce
Indiana. Second District, Republicans.....W. R. Gardner

NOT TO WED MISS COOK.

Lieutenant Hobson Is Not Even Acquainted with the Kansas Girl.

ORIGIN OF THE STORY.

Report Has Its Inception in the Jest of a Friend of the Young Woman.

TO BOSTON FOR PONTOONS.

New York, July 26.—[Special.]—After a flying trip to Boston in connection with the plan for raising the Cristobal Colon, Lieutenant Hobson, the hero of the Merrimac, returned to this city tonight. He remained in New York long enough to change his shirt and deny the report that he is engaged to marry a Kansas girl, and started immediately for Morristown, N. J., where he spent the night with friends. He will return tomorrow to close up the minor details of the contract with the Merritt & Chapman Wrecking company, and will then proceed to Washington to make his report to the Navy department.

"I went to Boston," said Lieutenant Hobson, "to look up some pontoons. The contract for raising the Colon is not entirely closed, but everything is in shape for a speedy beginning of the work. I found that all of the available pontoons in Boston aggregate about 2,000 tons capacity. We will need more.

"If we can get the pontoons promptly the raising of the Colon will be a comparatively simple matter, although a job of considerable magnitude."

Thousands cheered Hobson in the streets of Boston, and when he reached the Grand Central Station this evening the platforms were packed with a cheering mob.

Lieutenant Hobson denies positively that he is engaged to marry Miss Lelia Cook of Oswego, Kas., who is said to have announced the engagement at Noblesville, Ind.

"Really," said the Merrimac hero, when shown the dispatch, "I haven't the honor of the lady's acquaintance—never heard of her before, in fact."

It was suggested that several young women had claimed him, and it might be a good thing to settle the question, but Lieutenant Hobson said:

"That is a matter about which I don't care to talk."

Kansas City, Mo., July 26.—[Special.]—When W. W. Cook of this city, a relative of Miss Lelia Cook, learned yesterday of the rumored engagement of Miss Cook and Lieutenant Hobson he discredited the report and at once telegraphed the girl's mother, who lives at Vinita, I. T. The mother answered that there was positively no truth in the rumor and asked Mr. Cook to deny it.

Mr. Cook explained that some time ago, after Lieutenant Hobson had distinguished himself, a girl friend of Miss Cook in jest charged her with a bethrothal to the young officer. The story was circulated at Vinita, always, however, with the young woman's denial. It is believed that this report has simply been revived and enlarged upon.

Atlanta, Ga., July 26.—[Special.]—The social feature here today was the reception which the Atlanta Relief association tendered Mrs. James W. Hobson, mother of Lieutenant Richmond Hobson. In answer to a telegram from Mrs. Hobson, President McKinley replied that the Secretary of the Navy had given Lieutenant Hobson a furlough and that the officer is at perfect liberty to visit Atlanta and his mother.

ANTI-ANNEXATION STORIES MAKE THE SPANIARDS CHEERY.

Encouraging Dispatches Are Sent from Hongkong to Augusti and Renewed Plots Are Being Hatched Against Insurgent Chief.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

London, July 26.—A Hongkong dispatch says the repeated telegraphic reports that all European nations have agreed that America will not annex the Philippines has aroused activity at Spanish headquarters at the convent. Encouraging dispatches are being sent to the Governor of Manila, and renewed attempts are being made to buy or kill Aguinaldo. Consul General Wildman has moved to Victoria Peak to get relief from spies, volunteers, and all night alarms. He is showing the effects of the strain. The German steamer Petrarch left this morning for Manila with supplies for the German fleet.

GUSTAV LANGER KILLS HIMSELF.

Old Chicago Settler Commits Suicide While Despondent Over Ill Health —Member of Many Societies.

Gustav Ernst Langer, an old Chicago settler and a familiar character throughout Cook County, committed suicide at his home, 143 Locust street, yesterday afternoon, by shooting himself in the head.

His wife found the body on a bed in a rear room when she returned to the house at 5 o'clock. Near it was found a note to Mrs. Langer in which the husband had explained the cause of his suicide as despondency.

Langer was 58 years old, and had lived in Chicago since 1865. He was a member of the Old Settlers' club, the North Side Turn Verein, Northwest Council of the Royal Arcanum, and the Germania Lodge of Masons.

Prepare Carnival Plans.

At a meeting of the Commercial association last evening at the Great Northern Hotel it was decided to hold a carnival this year, commencing on the evening of Oct. 8 and closing on Oct. 15. The celebrations will all take place in the evening. It was estimated $150,000 will be expended by the Committee on Entertainment, which consists of C. T. Truax, B. J. Rosenthal, J. W. Nye, A. S. Gage, H. S. Taylor, and J. T. Shayne. Chairman J. T. Shayne declared that he would be one of a hundred and fifty to subscribe $1,000 each. A ball and banquet at the Auditorium will close the carnival.

George Helm Is Dead.

George Helm, who came to Chicago in 1836, died at 650 Warren avenue yesterday at the age of 84 years. He left a widow, three sons who are engaged in business here, and two daughters. Mr. Helm owned three valuable farms in Cook County and left to his sons a profitable grocery business in Western avenue. The funeral will be held at 8:30 a. m. on Friday and interment will be at Northfield.

Parlor Car for Green Lake, Wis.,

Via Northwestern line. During July and August a parlor car will leave on Fridays, 3 p. m., arriving Green Lake 7:40 p. m. Luncheon served in buffet car. A sleeping car will leave Green Lake Monday night, July 4, arriving Chicago July 5, 7:30 a. m., and leave Green Lake Sunday nights thereafter, arriving Chicago Mondays, 7:30 a. m. Summer tourists' tickets to Green Lake and return for $7, on sale Fridays and Saturdays, limited to Monday following. Yacht race for Revell Cup July 4. Yacht races every Saturday thereafter during the summer season. Offices, 212 Clark street, corner Adams, and passenger station, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

MUST WEAR TAGS OR DIE.

EDICT AGAINST DOGS BRINGS MANY INTO JUSTICE COURTS.

Eighteen Women in the Stocks-Yards District Are Allowed to Appear and Stand Trial for Their Husbands, Who Had Been Arrested on Charges of Possessing Unlicensed Canines—Several Prove Pets Are Dead and Are Discharged, but Many Pay Fines.

A wail louder than the one that ascended from Egypt has gone up from the throats of 5,000-odd dogs in the Stock-Yards police district, because of a decree just issued by the police that all dog owners must either dispose of their pets at once or procure license tags. Joined with the wail of the canines is a babel of protests from the owners thereof.

In consequence of the decree eighteen women, whose husbands had been arrested for keeping unlicensed dogs, have appeared before Justice Fitzgerald in the Stock-Yards Police Court in the last few days to explain that the men were unable to leave their work, and they had come to stand trial in their stead.

Five of these women appeared just after the opening of court yesterday. When told that the husbands could not appear without forfeiting their positions Justice Fitzgerald allowed the women to answer for them.

"Guilty or not guilty?" inquired Justice Fitzgerald.

"Your Honor, our dogs are dead," wailed the five women in chorus.

Then they explained to Justice Fitzgerald that some time ago the police ordered them either to kill their dogs or procure licenses, and, that after they had chosen the former alternative and acted upon it, their husbands had been arrested.

"It seems funny there aren't enough live dogs running around without license tags that the police must arrest the owners of dead dogs," said Justice Fitzgerald. "How do I know your dogs are dead?"

"We will show you where they are buried," the women replied together.

But Justice Fitzgerald did not feel able to look on so many graves at once, and the cases were non-suited.

A few minutes later seven more women, talking almost as many languages, came into court and explained that they also appeared for their husbands, who had been arrested on the same charge.

"Your Honor," they said, "we plead guilty to keeping the dogs, but they were not our dogs; they were only visiting us."

But this excuse did not answer. Each one who was unable to prove it was somebody's else dog which the police had seen under her front steps was fined $1. One case was non-suited because it was proven the dog had been borrowed from the woman's cousin. Joseph Stepka, whose recognizance was forfeited, was fined $3.

The women were nearly all wives of day laborers, teamsters, or butchers. Those against whom warrants were issued, and who were compelled to pay fines, were:

Joseph Stepka,
John Kische,
M. Kiskusku,
Adam Mangol,
J. R. Cook,
Otto Winsol,
William H. Lewis,
John Chilosky,
A. Goldstein,
Thomas Vatny,
Joseph Sulzat,
Joseph Zofke,
Nick Wagner,
Mrs. Mary Ott.

The cases against M. C. Conway, Louis Rabig, Matt Shafer, and August Fisher were nonsuited.

"CUBA" CLOSES THIS WEEK.

Fireworks Show at the Coliseum Gardens Unable to Get Its Permit Extended Beyond Saturday.

"Cuba" has capitulated before the organized Woodlawnites, backed by Acting Mayor Waller and the city administration. There will be no more bombardments at the Coliseum Gardens after next Saturday night, and the most successful fireworks spectacle ever given here by Pain will then be at an end.

There seems to be no alternative. Mayor Harrison granted Manager Wood a permit for twenty-five nights. This expires with next Saturday night's performance. In the meantime the Woodlawnites, headed by a man who is said to complain about everything in the Jackson Park district but prayer meetings, called upon Acting Mayor Waller and requested that the permit be not extended, having learned that a new permit, to run until Aug. 15, had been asked for. The complainants claimed that the residence district had been deluged with falling rocket sticks and bursted bombshells, and in support of this statement laid several formidable looking exploded shells on the Acting Mayor's desk.

Then the Acting Mayor took a night trip out to Woodlawn, saw the fireworks from the outside, heard the bombardment, and yesterday gave a flat refusal to the request for an extension of the permit.

The Acting Mayor acknowledged that "Cuba" was a great show, but said it was too noisy for a residence district. Mr. Wood offered to pad rocket sticks, put patent sprinklers on bombshells, give residents in the district earmuffs to deaden the noise of the bombardment, and do sundry other things that might please the objectors. But nothing would do but complete capitulation.

Tonight is to be "naval" night at the show. The special features will be the reproduction of the battle of Santiago and a fireworks portrait of Dewey. Tomorrow night will be children's night, showing again the acrobatic monkey, the walking elephant, and "grandfather's clock."

EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Mrs. Charles T. Farson to Give a Children's Party for Her Daughters—Departures for the Summer.

Mrs. Charles T. Farson, 4440 Vincennes avenue, will give a children's party on Saturday evening for her two daughters, Miss Mary Louise Farson and Miss Marguerite Farson. The hours will be from 7 to 10 o'clock. It will be a "red, white, and blue" party, the decorations being in the national colors, and patriotic songs will be sung. Thirty-five children are invited.

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A progressive euchre party will be given at the Chicago Beach Hotel tomorrow afternoon from 2 to 4 o'clock.

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Mr. and Mrs. R. B. MacMillan, 714 West Monroe street, have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Emma MacMillan, to the Rev. James A. Alexander of Washington, Pa., to be solemnized on Wednesday evening, Aug. 10, at the First Presbyterian Church.

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Mrs. J. L. Cochran, 591 North State street, is visiting on the southern shore of Lake Superior.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. McKay are occupying their new cottage, "White Lodge," at South Haven, Mich. Mrs. McKay's sister, Mrs. Harry Hammond, is spending the summer with her. They have invited a home party of twenty young people for Aug. 15.

Mrs. Kirkland and Miss Ethel Kirkland, 161 Rush street, are in Coburg, Canada. Miss Caroline Kirkland left on Monday for the East, to be gone several weeks.

LAW ESTATE OVER A MILLION.

Inventory of the Property Values It at $1,200,000, of Which $900,000 Is Personal.

The inventory of the property in the estate of Robert Law, who died last February, was filed in the Probate Court yesterday. The estate is valued at $1,200,000, the personal property being estimated at $900,000. In the schedule of personal property filed there are included the notes of Benjamin B. Lamb for $300,000, at 5 per cent interest; A. R. Dewar & Co., $100,000, at 5 per cent; S. Woolner & Co., $27,000, at 5 per cent; S. M. Fisher, $10,000, at 6 per cent; and Charles F. Gunther, $1,000, at 6 per cent.

Mr. Law was the owner of 1,000 shares of North Chicago stock, inventoried at $100,000; 350 shares of West Chicago, estimated at $31,500; 100 shares of Lackawanna Transportation company stock, valued at $5,000; 100 shares in the Merchants' Loan and Trust company, $10,000; 100 shares in the Corn Exchange Bank, $10,000; 100 shares Illinois Trust and Savings Bank stock, $10,000; and 1,217 shares of the stock of the Arkansas Land company, valued at $1,217.

Classed in the assets upon which there is little hopes of realizing are twenty shares in the Woman's Temple Building association, 100 shares in the Auditorium Association company, and 200 shares in the Merchants' Land and Timber company. In the doubtful list are 173 bonds of $1,000 each in the Pacific railroad company, valued at $17,300, and 110 bonds of the Lakota Hotel company, valued at $29,500.

The furnishings in the residence, 1620 Prairie avenue, have been appraised at $570. Robert H. and Elizabeth A. Law, the administrators of the estate, report a cash balance in the bank of $140,676.11.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

A Parochial Explanation.

THE Rev. Icabod Durell thoughtfully stroked his quill pen and adjusted his glasses more evenly on his nose and proceeded to write his sermon.

James Hopkins came in through the open door and patiently waited for the parson to finish the sentence which he was writing. This Icabod finally accomplished and became aware of Hopkins, standing near.

"I didn't hear you," he said, apologizing.

"No matter," answered Hopkins, and both men sat down beside the big, book-laden table.

"Parson, I'm in trouble," Hopkins began, "and I want your help."

"Anything I can do," said Icabod, "you know I will."

Hopkins hesitated. Then he took the plunge. "It's about Sally Daves. I suppose you'll laugh at me for coming," and he fumbled his hat in his hand, "but I can't make her listen to me, and I don't know what to do. She promised to marry me and now she says that she never will."

The parson waited for him to go on, but Hopkins seemed to have finished all he had to say.

"And you want me to speak to her?" Icabod inquired, looking at his embarrassed caller with some amusement.

"Yes," said Hopkins, "and I want you to make her marry me. You could do it. You know I'd be a good husband, and you could talk about it—and explain things," he ended, rather vaguely.

Icabod was silent. He considered a moment.

"Well, James," he answered, "I'll speak to Sally Daves for you, but she has many men to choose from, you know that, and I'm but a poor pleader. Still, I'll try."

Hopkins looked appreciative and offered the parson a pinch of snuff. Then he rose and the two men shook hands and Hopkins went out into the summer world.

The next afternoon Icabod rode over to the Daves plantation, where he found two of his younger brethren enjoying themselves in Miss Sally's company. With patience and long suffering he waited until they reluctantly had gone, and then he proceeded at once to deliver his message.

"And he's a worthy man, and you should be ashamed to treat him to whom you're betrothed in such a fashion," he ended.

Sally listened attentive and arrranged her neckerchief.

"It's no different from the way I have treated the others," she answered at last, with no attempt to seem impressed with her own faults. "If James Hopkins would come a-wooing, let him bespeak himself and not go bothering the parson."

"It's no such great bother," replied Icabod, candidly, with the air of one who waives the point merely of quantity, "only you don't seem to understand what your actions mean to James Hopkins. He's no man to be forever chasing after a woman. There are many girls in the county who'd be glad of him."

"They're welcome to him, and you may tell James Hopkins the same and give him my best good wishes," replied Sally, with all sweetness.

So the interview ended. It seemed to Icabod useless to discuss the subject further. He had done his duty, and it was nearing supper time, so he took his leave and rode away, amused and rather sorry, and wondering which of the other young men was to marry the prettiest girl in the parish. Her picture came back to him as she had stood on the low piazza, one arm resting against the vine-covered post, the sunshine playing on her fair hair, which had blown a little over her brown eyes, so filled with mischief. She certainly was the prettiest maiden in the parish, Icabod thought; mere candor compelled the admission, and he wondered if the tea cakes would be overdone, and accordingly applied his riding stick and hurried on toward the parsonage.

During the Sunday nooning Hopkins came to see the parson, and when he learned the result of the interview he was much disappointed.

"Didn't she tell you why?" he asked, looking dubiously at Icabod.

"I don't believe she has any reason," Icabod answered. "Perhaps she needs to be coaxed. Go to see her yourself, man, and don't come bothering me about it."

So the next day Hopkins drove over to the Daves plantation and again presented himself, with some doubt, it is true, as to the wisdom of his coming. Sally was not to be coaxed, and the interview was short and much to the point.

"And have I a reason?" Sally asked, sharply. "And haven't I told you these twenty times that I don't love you? As if that weren't reason enough."

"Won't you tell me why?" again demanded Hopkins.

"No," said Sally, standing straight and looking as severe as so fair a girl could. "No, James Hopkins, I will not tell you my reason."

Hopkins rode away in gathering wrath, and he decided once more to seek the interference of the church.

Icabod listened patiently to his tale, and then told him, kindly but firmly, that in view of his many duties he simply could not undertake the care of parochial lovemaking.

"But she won't tell me why," Hopkins persisted. "I'd feel better about it if I only knew her reason. I've asked her time and again, and she only makes fun of me. Won't you ask her that much? Please, now, just as a friend of us both."

Icabod hesitated. It was such a bother. "Yes, I'll ask her," he said, at the same time feeling angry with himself for saying that he would.

The next afternoon found Icabod riding slowly along the shady summer lanes toward the Daves plantation, and wondering the while why a woman couldn't be frank and outspoken in such matters and save her kindly disposed friends so much needless labor.

As he came near the house he saw Sally sitting on the low piazza, her work basket beside her, bending over some bit of sewing in her hand, a picture framed in the green vines which grew over the porch, and Icabod couldn't find it in his heart to blame Hopkins.

Sally saw him and stood up, dropping her work about in her pretty confusion.

Icabod dismounted and sat down on the broad piazza bench. He might as well get through with his fool's errand and be done with it, so he said:

"I've come on behalf of Hopkins."

Sally smiled in enjoyment of the situation, but she kept silent.

Evidently she wouldn't help him, so Icabod continued: "He wants me to ask you why you won't marry him."

Sally hesitated and stroked her work with her needle.

"Do you think I ought to tell him, parson?" she asked.

"Yes, I do," said Icabod, with parochial firmness.

"Will you promise to tell him, if I explain my reason to you?" Sally asked, looking squarely at Icabod.

"Yes," he answered, feeling much relieved and smiling back encouragement at the fair girl before him.

"Well," said Sally, thoughtfully, "I think I'd be willing to tell you my reason; but you see, it's not wholly my own. Suppose we leave it this way. I will think about it and I will send you word what I decide and we won't talk about it any more, please," she ended, rising.

Icabod judged that he was expected to go, and so he took his leave. His visit was most unsatisfactory, but he had done what he could and he was glad the business was ended, so far as he was concerned. He was sorry for Hopkins, poor chap, but perhaps he would be satisfied with Sally's reason. No doubt it was a good one, for the girl seemed sensible, and so Icabod rode back contentedly to the parsonage.

The next morning, as Icabod was writing at his big table, Sally's little black boy brought him this note:

"Reverend Sir: I would be frank in this business. I purpose to marry somebody else. See II. Samuel, xii. chapter, verse 7. With respect I am, y'r obed't,

"SALLY DAVES."

Icabod opened his Bible to the Second Book of Samuel, the twelfth chapter, and ran his finger down to the seventh verse and read: "And Nathan said unto David, Thou art the man," and then Icabod sat vacantly looking at the table for a long time.

"Miss Sally told me to fetch an answer," said the little black boy at his elbow.

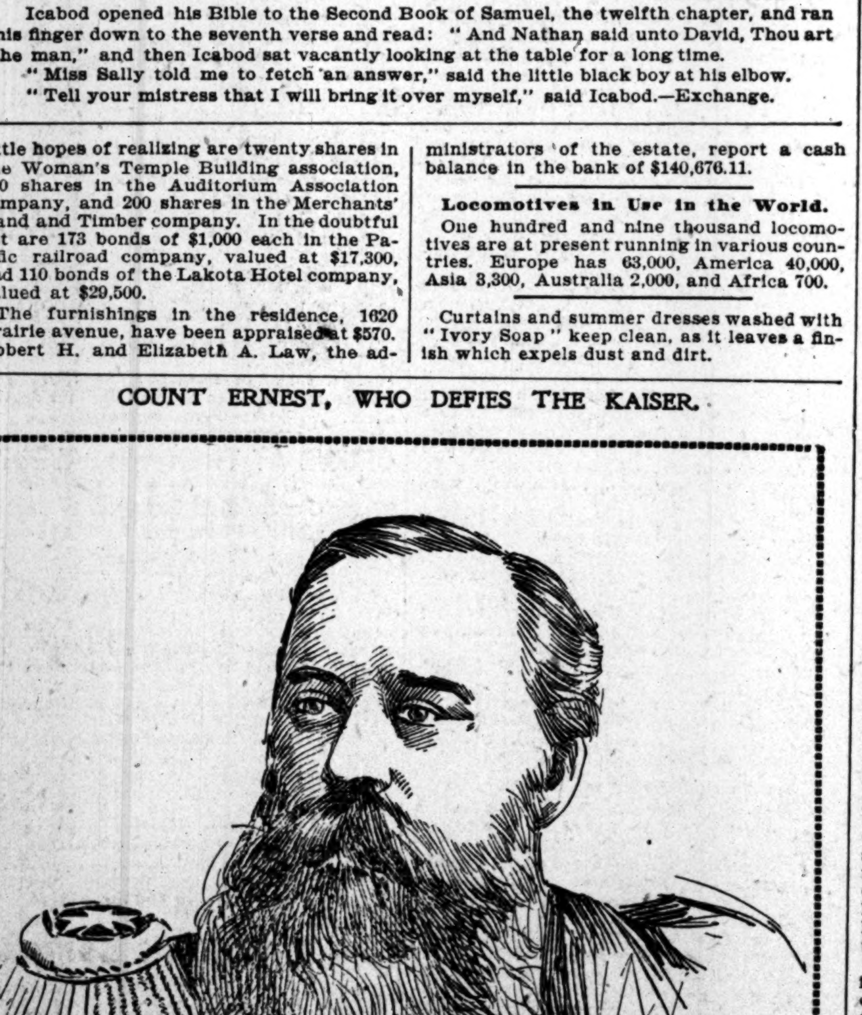
"Tell your mistress that I will bring it over myself," said Icabod.—Exchange.

Locomotives in Use in the World.

One hundred and nine thousand locomotives are at present running in various countries. Europe has 63,000, America 40,000, Asia 3,300, Australia 2,000, and Africa 700.

Curtains and summer dresses washed with "Ivory Soap" keep clean, as it leaves a finish which expels dust and dirt.

COUNT ERNEST, WHO DEFIES THE KAISER.



Count Ernest Cassimir Frederick Challes is the Regent of Lippe, one of the sovereign States of the German Empire. According to a recent dispatch to the New York Herald, he has asked the Bundesrath to intervene to protect him from the indignities of the Emperor, who is greatly displeased at the decision of an arbitration tribunal, which decided that the succession in the ancient family of Lippe should go to the Lippe-Biesterfield branch, of which Count Ernest is a representative, thus depriving Adolph, Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe, the brother-in-law of the Emperor, of the regency.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY'S LETTER.

[*Copyright, 1898, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.*]

The Spaniards evidently are not content with the generosity of the Queen Regent in having, ever since she became a widow thirteen years ago, refused to draw from the treasury $200,000 a year, to which she is entitled, not only by Spanish law but also by virtue of a treaty between Spain and Austria, as widow of the late King Alfonso. And as every one knows she has likewise refrained from drawing the additional allowance to which she is entitled as Regent and the annuities that belong by right to her two young daughters.

For the Madrid papers are now actually calling upon her to surrender for three or four years to come the young King's civil list—that is to say, the only income which the Queen draws from the nation. In one word, the Spanish press is actually asking the Queen to maintain at her own private expense for several years to come the entire Madrid court.

For the King's civil list is entirely used up in paying the salaries and wages of the various people connected with the royal court and in feeding them. In fact, this civil list of the King may be said to give regular employment to thousands of people every year, and through them to thousands of other people.

There might be some inducement in the matter for the Queen, who is extremely generous, were she to have the assurance that any money that she surrendered would be devoted to national purposes. But, on the contrary, she must be well aware that every pecuniary renunciation that she has made in the past with the object of saving the Spanish treasury has merely gone to swell the pockets of the Spanish politician and government official, who, one as well as the other, are the most corrupt of their class in the entire world.

Moreover, it is doubtful whether the Queen, who has a perfect right to give up what is due to herself, has any authority for abandoning what belongs to her son, to whom she stands in the relation of a trustee and guardian.

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While most people are acquainted with the past prowesses of the Empress of Austria as a horsewoman, there are few who are aware of her literary achievements, and it will probably be news to most folks that not only has she devoted much time and study to Shakspearean lore, but has likewise translated nearly all the plays of the "immortal bard" into modern Greek, following therein the example of two other European sovereigns—namely: the King of Portugal, who devoted a considerable portion of his life to translating Shakspeare into Portuguese, while King Oscar has in the same way rendered many of Shakspeare's works into Swedish.

More recently she has been, whenever the condition of her health would permit, engaged in writing her reminiscences. These do not relate so much to court life as to her travels, which have been extensive. Indeed, the only crowned head with whom she can compare in point of restlessness is Emperor William.

◆

In announcing that Emperor Francis Joseph has the intention of signalizing the fiftieth anniversary of his accession by the creation of a new order for ladies, which is to bear the name of the Elizabeth order—that is to say, of the Empress—the assertion is made that no ladies' order exists at present in Austria.

This is altogether wrong. On the contrary, the most highly prized ladies' order in all Europe is the so-called "Sternkreutz" (Star Cross) of which the Empress is Grand Mistress.

The statutes of the order in question require that the married ladies and spinsters who are members of the order should possess the same length of line of ancestry on the paternal and maternal side, free from all plebeian strain, as is exacted on the part of the ladies who form the court circle at Vienna.

The consequence is that every married lady or maiden of mature years who forms part of the court possesses the Star Cross order, and that when the wife of an Austrian Minister, General, or Envoy is not decorated with the star cross it constitutes an indication that she is not received at the court of Vienna.

There are only three instances that I can recall in which the Empress in her capacity as Grand Mistress of the order has consented to dispense with the requirements of lineage. The three instances are the Countess de Clinchamp, morganatic widow of the Duke of Aumale; the now divorced Countess George Larisch, and the Countess Golouchowski.

The latter is the French wife of the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs and of the imperial household, and is by birth a Princess Murat, her grandmother being a Philadelphia-born governess of the name of Miss Frazer, while her great-grandfather was that King Murat of Naples who started out in life as a stable boy.

Countess George Larisch is the niece of the Empress, being the daughter of Duke Louis of Bavaria and of the Munich actress, Henrietta Mendel. It was this Countess George Larisch, it may be remembered, who played so ignoble a rôle in the scandal which culminated in the death of Crown Prince Rudolph at Meyerling, and since her disgrace, exile, and divorce she has married a Bavarian actor. I need hardly say that she has been deprived of her order of the Star Cross.

◆

In the case of the Countess de Clinchamp the Empress conferred the order and obtained for the lady the Austrian title of Countess under an altogether mistaken impression. These honors were conferred upon the lady by the Empress by way of recognition for the devoted services which she was understood to have rendered not only to the late Duchess d'Aumale, whose lady in waiting she was, but likewise to the Duchess' mother, known as the Princess de Salerne, and who was an Austrian Archduchess by birth.

It is probable that if the Empress had known the facts of the case—namely: that Mlle. de Clinchamp had given birth to a couple of sons, of whom the Duke was the father, during the lifetime of the Duchess, and that the Countess of Paris and other Princesses of the house of Orleans had for years declined to cross the threshold of the Duke of Aumale on account of the presence of Mlle. de Clinchamp beneath his roof, she would not have thus singled out this lady for honor.

That such a mistake should have been made is entirely due to the little intercourse which the Empress entertains with either court circles or society, restricting her relations almost exclusively to the immediate members of her family and of her entourage.

The robbery to which the Princess Djemile, sister of the Sultan, was subjected the other day while driving from Scutari to the Kutchuk Tchamligda Mountain, a favorite excursion of the wealthy inhabitants of Constantinople, serves to recall the fact that several outrages of the same kind have taken place in this particular district before, and I can recall at least four occasions on which Europeans have been the victims.

Indeed, the Sultan's sister, who merely lost her jewelry and money, her cowardly eunuchs having fled, was assuredly more fortunate than Count Bray Steinburg, now German Envoy at the court of Stockholm. The Count and Countess, while driving near the spot where the Sultan's sister was robbed, were not only robbed but likewise deprived of their clothes and subjected to the most horrible indignities, being only rescued many hours later, when they were found bound to trees.

Instead of keeping quiet about the matter, if not for his own sake at any rate for that of the Countess, the Count, who was Secretary of the German Embassy at the time, made the outrage the subject of an official claim for damages to the tune of $50,000, which the Sultan paid grumblingly, with the comment, "that it was a heavy price for 'des Bavarois endommages.'"

Sailed on the Manitou.

Among the Chicago people who sailed on the Manitou yesterday were the following:

Miss Sarah Dick, Miss Ethel Mittenberger, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. De Weese, D. K. Parsons, Mrs. J. H. Millard, Mrs. M. Woodruff, William Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Brown, J. W. Good, Miss Rose Malkoy, C. W. Fullerton, Paul R. Rogers, Mrs. W. P. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. I. S. Blackweldor, Mrs. L. Keeper, Arthur Keeper, Mrs. J. Flanders, Miss F. B. Ridley, Mrs. A. Bealean, Miss Anna R. Morris, Mrs. M. Gimbel, Mrs. E. A. Roser, Robert Clark, Miss Bessie Hill, Richard McCarty, A. B. Peterson, J. L. Shortall, Mr. and Mrs. Max Mickel, Miss Bessie Hannah, A. B. Dawson, C. N. Speyer, James Milton, S. C. Miller, Miss A. Mittenberger, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Kellogg, A. F. Bidler, Mrs. Irwin Simpson, Raymond Millard, Mrs. J. M. Murrian, W. H. Green, J. H. Good, O. G. Malkoy, George E. Shirley, Charles Hill, Miss Jennie C. McClellen, the Rev. Father Roberts, W. O. Parsons, Miss Cora Keeper, L. H. Osgood, Miss S. E. Ridley, S. T. Kelly, E. E. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. L. Loeb, Miss R. J. Gimbel, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Needham, Mrs. E. S. Hill, Mrs. M. Hill, Robert Howe, J. B. Keogh, D. Sturgis, Mrs. Margaret J. Taite, John Herron, S. H. Soever, A. E. Eagle, L. Brauns.

PECK WILL BE SWORN IN.

PARIS EXPOSITION COMMISSIONER LEAVES FOR WASHINGTON.

Will Spend Ten Days Discussing with the President and Administration Officers the Work to Be Done by the Body of Which He Is the Head—Is Accompanied by Paul Blackmar and J. H. McGibbons—Offices to Be in Chicago.

Ferdinand W. Peck, Commissioner General to the Paris exposition, left yesterday at 5:30 p. m. on the Pennsylvania limited for Washington. He was accompanied by Paul Blackmar, superintendent of the Department of Collections for the World's Fair, and J. H. McGibbons, who was in charge of the Chicago office when the late Major Moses P. Handy was made special commissioner last fall. At Washington Mr. Peck will take his oath of office and confer with the President and other officials concerning the affairs of his commission.

The government appoints two other officials of the commission, the assistant commissioner general and the secretary. It is thought probable that Mr. Peck will be consulted and that he will virtually act in the appointing of these officers as well as the others. For the list of appointments that comes directly under the authority of Commissioner Peck is a large one.

Mr. Peck was busily engaged in the afternoon in an endeavor to sign 150 letters in reply to congratulatory messages received, and of which he had many more. He has also received almost as many applications for appointments. The only two men yet selected are Paul Blackmar and J. H. McGibbons. Their appointment is merely nominal until Mr. Peck is duly installed in the office. In answer to a question, Mr. Peck said he had some of the men in mind who will be offered positions in the commission, but that it would be premature to mention them.

Mr. Peck will be absent in Washington about ten days. Before he returns the assistant commissioner and secretary doubtless will have been named by the President. Other appointments to be made by the President are the twelve commissioners, who serve only during the year 1900, and who will not be appointed until then. To the Commissioner General will be left the selection of the heads of departments, experts, jurors, clerical staff, etc.

Mr. Peck especially emphasizes the fact that the general offices will be in Chicago, in the Auditorium Building, and that from here will be managed the entire business of collecting, shipping, and the installing in Paris. The branch offices at New York and Paris will not assume the importance of the general office.

Another of Mr. Peck's ideas is to condense and concentrate the work of the commission, and to this end he will cut down the number of departments from the Paris classification of eighteen to less than ten. This will lessen the number of appointees and centralize the responsibility.

Mr. Peck expects that the chief business of the commission will be concerned with elimination rather than solicitation, and believes that the American exhibiters will be among the most numerous and extensive. He is preparing for a large amount of business and the offices will possibly require more than one floor of the Auditorium.

The appropriation for the present needs of the commission is $650,000, and Mr. Peck will suggest $1,000,000 as a further fund to carry on the work.

LILIUOKALANI IS SAID TO BE FATALLY AFFLICTED.

Ex-Queen of the Hawaiian Islands Is Reported to Be Suffering from a Cancer Which Will Cause Her Death.

San Francisco, Cal., July 26.—The Evening Post says that the steamer Gaelic, which left this port for Hongkong and Yokohama and Honolulu, carried ex-Queen Liliuokalani to the islands for the last time, and that she had but a short time to live, the ravages of cancer having made such headway that medical aid can only deter death which is stealing upon her. The Post says that the ex-Queen has been suffering from cancer on the right side of the neck over the jugular vein for many months, but deferred medical treatment until it was too late.

WAR MUSIC AT LINCOLN PARK.

Hand's Band Will Produce the "Capture of Santiago"—"Belle of New York" on the Program.

"The Capture of Santiago" will be described in a new way at Lincoln Park tonight, when John A. Hand's Military Band will render the new descriptive composition of that title by Orth. The band concert will take place on the island. The "Belle of New York" also will be rendered by the band for the first time. The program follows:

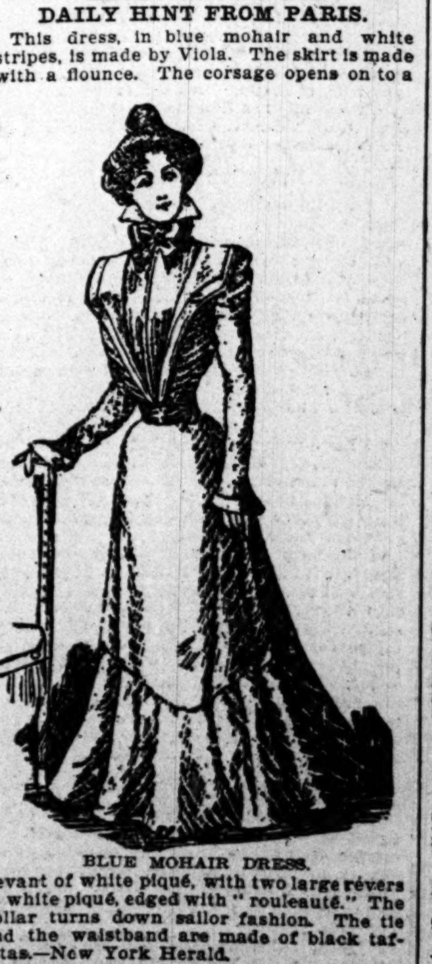
March—"Stars and Stripes," (by request)	Sousa
Overture—"Felsemuhle"	Reisiger
Waltz, "Serenade," (by request)	Herbert
Selection—"Trovatore"	Verdi
"Reminiscenses of Richard Wagner"	Ham
Selection—"The Telephone Girl"	Kerker
Divertisement—Modern songs	White
Tomahawk dance	Herrman
Selection—"The Belle of New York"	Kerker
"The Capture of Santiago"	Orth
Southern plantation songs	Conterno

The program to be given by the Pullman Military Band from 6 to 8 p. m. this evening in Garfield Park follows:

March—"The Bride Elect"	Sousa
Overture—"William Tell"	Rossini
Waltz—"Artist's Life"	Strauss
Selection—"Pousse Café"	Tobani
[a] "A New Flower Song"	Tobani
[b] "Sword Dance"	Voelker
Potpourri—"Plantation Melodies"	Coates
Patrol comic—"And They All Walked Away"	Hacker
Southern episode—"Cotton Blossoms"	Laurendeau
Piece descriptive—"The Mill in the Forest"	Ellenberg
Descriptive military fantasia—"The Warrior's Dream"	Voelker

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

This dress, in blue mohair and white stripes, is made by Viola. The skirt is made with a flounce. The corsage opens on to a devant of white piqué, with two large révers in white piqué, edged with "rouleauté." The collar turns down sailor fashion. The tie and the waistband are made of black taffetas.—New York Herald.



BLUE MOHAIR DRESS.

Desplaines Camp Meeting Ends.

The last services at the Desplaines camp meeting were held yesterday and today the last of the campers will depart. The attendance has been large, especially among the Swedes and Norwegians.

FRIENDS' ANNUAL BIBLE TALK.

Second Yearly Gathering Opened Yesterday at Richmond, Indiana.

Richmond, Ind., July 26.—[Special.]—The second annual Bible conference of the Indiana and Western yearly meetings of Friends began tonight at Earlham College and will continue until Aug. 10. Many prominent workers were to take part, including Rufus M. Jones of Philadelphia, editor of the American Friend; the Rev. Sylvester Weeks of Cincinnati; Miss Mabel Hall of the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago; Dr. Joseph John Mills, President of Earlham College; and P. W. Raidabaugh of Chicago, editor and publisher of Friends' Sunday school literature. The last named delivered the opening address on "The Inspiration of the Bible."

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264 1 minute, San Francisco, July 31, 1889.
309 1 minute, Clear Lake, Iowa, July, 1891.
293 1 minute, Indianapolis, Aug. 7, 1891.
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Sugar Is the Main Feature of Wall Street Speculation—Western Railroad Shares Advance on the Practical Settlement of the Rate War—Adjustment of Anthracite Troubles Credited to J. Pierpont Morgan.

[SPECIAL FROM H. ALLAWAY.]

New York, July 26.—Practically every stock on the list moved up today, and throughout the market substantial gains were made. It was a day of buoyancy, and there was reason for encouragement in the broadening tendency of the market. Many hitherto neglected shares, especially those of the standard investment class, became newly active.

Transactions in the market were larger in volume than for some time past, aggregating nearly 350,000 shares. New favorable factors were largely influential today. More general appreciation of the progress made toward the settlement of the Northwestern rate war was evidenced, and considerable attention was given the better state of affairs in the anthracite coal situation, although up to the close of business nothing had been heard from the conference of railroad Presidents which was in session this afternoon. Both of these recent developments, removing as they do two bad features of the situation, naturally tend to improve Wall street sentiment.

Plethora of Money.

Foremost of all factors in the present stock market situation, however, is the great plethora of money, evidences of which are to be found on every hand. Funds are everywhere abundant and everywhere idle. And this abundance, occurring as it does coincident with better times than the country has known for years, must mean security market improvements.

We have the spectacle of newly-issued government bonds, which pay 3 per cent, commanding a premium of between 4 and 5 per cent. These bonds are, to be sure, safe and sound and highly desirable for investment purposes. But there are in the market many railroad bonds, safe and sound, and desirable, that pay much higher rates of interest, selling comparatively far below this government issue—so far below as to mean a difference of 1 and 2 per cent per annum to the holder.

This is a state of affairs which must greatly improve investment sentiment upon good railroad bonds. Nor will investors be allowed to discover such facts at their own convenience. Wall street advisers can be relied upon to call the attention of the public to the cheapness and desirability of American investments.

Today's market was in many respects similar to those which we had at the beginning of last summer's boom. There was buying of the best character—aggressive buying by Wall street's strongest interests. Stocks went up steadily and naturally; in only a few specialties were there indications of manipulation. As was pointed out in these dispatches yesterday, the majority of the big Wall street interests, as well as commission houses, are ranged on the bull side. Advice from conservative people here is to buy. The consensus of conservative opinion is that from now on there is to be steady, natural improvement in security market values, accompanied by security market activity.

Sugar the Main Feature.

Again today sugar trust was the feature. It was far and away the most active stock on the list, and was most conspicuously buoyant. Again much mystery attached to the strength of the stock, there being absolutely no definite news upon it. Whether there is to be sugar trade, war or peace, is, in Wall street, nothing more than conjecture. Traders who have been heavily short of sugar trust were heavy buyers today, but with this buying there was activity by brokers who were apparently acting for insiders. H. O. Havemeyer and his friends are most bullish on the stock, and are calling attention to the steadily increasing consumption of sugar in this country, claiming that all the new competition will not mean any reduction in the sugar trust's sales.

The granger stocks shared largely in the buoyancy today. Since the practical settlement of the Western rate war there has been continued good buying of all the Western railroad shares, although the rank and file of Wall street has been misled by cleverly worded "official" denials of the settlement. But despite these denials the stocks of all those railroads have advanced materially. Wall street interests closely identified with J. J. Hill were conspicuous buyers of Western stock again. In such quarters there is the most reliable information regarding the rate war settlement.

Recent reports regarding hot winds and crop damage in Nebraska and Kansas, which have been used with effect against the Atchison stocks, were postively denied today. Old Wall street observers claim to see many evidences of Standard Oil buying in the present market. The readjustment of the anthracite coal price situation is generally credited to the influence of J. Pierpont Morgan. As has been noted heretofore, Manhattan is being quietly picked up by inside interests. It is not unlikely that the street will see a quick rally in the stock like those which made it conspicuous last July. Northwest and Omaha were decidedly strong yesterday, Northwest's annual report bringing about new investment buying of both stocks. Again many of the bond issues selling below par were in active demand, and made advances.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

Closing Quotations for Cash and Securities in Wall Street.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Money on call easy, 1@1¼ per cent; last loan, 1¼. Prime mercantile paper, 3¼@4.

Sterling exchange weak, with actual business in bankers' bills at 4.84¾ for demand and 4.83¼@4.83¾ for sixty days; posted rates, 4.84½@4.85 and 4.86@4.86½; commercial bills, 4.82¼@4.83.

Silver certificates, 58¾@59¼. Bar silver, 59. Mexican dollars, 46. Government bonds firm. State bonds dull.

A concatenation of causes was responsible for the awakening of the stock market today from the lethargy that has held it for nearly two months. The bears had their innings early in the day, assisted by a lower range of prices for Americans from London. Later Northwest and its subsidiary road, Omaha, had a rally, and from them the movement broadened and strengthened all through the railroad list.

Strength was also radiated from a group of bituminous coal roads, including Norfolk and Western preferred, Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville preferred, Baltimore and Ohio and Wheeling and Lake Erie preferred. The movement in these stocks served to make rather conspicuous the quietude of other soft coal stocks which have been assigned an important place in the pending plan for amalgamation of the soft coal interests.

The activity and strength in Sugar were also a dominating influence in the market, accompanied, though they were, by all sorts of sensational rumors and obviously manipulated to squeeze the shorts.

Peace rumors were renewed in the later dealings, and the announcement of the successful landing of the United States forces in Porto Rico also added to the buoyant tendency of the trading. But the most potent element in the situation was the growing certainty that an abundance of money would continue at the command of the business of this country.

Sterling exchange fell ¼c additional in the actual rates and ½c in the posted rates. Demand sterling at 4.84¾ is within ½c of the level at which recent gold importations have been made.

The Treasury has received about $108,000,000 from the bond issue, which includes the subscriptions for $500 or less, without affecting the money market. The payment of the rest of the subscriptions in installments will be offset by the disbursements on war account, thus assuring the money market against future disturbance. Call money fell to 1 per cent today. The surplus of idle money was evident in the bond market, seeking all issues except the class of gilt-edged bonds which have risen to practically prohibitive prices.

Total sales, $4,306,000. United States old 4s registered advanced ¼, and the new 3s, when issued, declined ¼ in the bid price.

Total sales of stocks today, 321,500 shares, including 14,100 Atchison preferred, 7,492 Baltimore and Ohio, 15,300 Burlington, 5,775 Louisville and Nashville, 7,547 Manhattan, 12,075 Reading, 3,410 Missouri Pacific, 3,625 New York Central, 6,020 Northern Pacific, 10,743 do preferred, 10,990 Rock Island, 17,554 St. Paul, 3,545 St. Paul and Omaha, 3,712 Southern preferred, 18,850 Union Pacific preferred, 4,330 Spirits, 10,810 Tobacco, 6,615 Chicago Great Western, 6,535 People's Gas, 3,575 Pacific Mail, 77,200 Sugar, 6,370 Rubber, and 5,137 Western Union.

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	—Closing— July 26	July 25
Amn. Sugar	73,800	139⅞	136⅛	139	136⅜
Do pfd.	400	114	114	114	114
Amn. Tobacco	10,500	121⅞	120⅛	121⅞	120⅜
Amn. Cot. Oil	500	24	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
Do pfd.	61,600	79¼	78½	78⅞	78⅜
Amn. Express	190	136	136	136	136
Adams Express	6	103	103	103	103
Atchison	600	13¼	13⅛	13¼	13⅛
Do pfd.	13,100	35¼	34⅛	35	34⅝
Amn. Spirits Co.	4,300	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝
Do pfd.	500	35¼	35	35	....
Amn. Steel & Wire	1,300	39¼	39	39¼	39
Malt	100	25	25	25	....
Bkn. Rap. Tran.	5,500	55⅝	54⅜	55¼	55
Bay State Gas	5,100	3⅝	3⅛	3⅜	3⅝
Balt. & Ohio	8,100	14⅛	13	14⅛	13⅜
Brunswick	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
Amn. Wire pfd.	268	89¼	89	89	
C., B. & Q.	14,500	106⅝	105⅝	106⅝	106¼
C. & N. W.	11,400	131	129½	130⅝	129½
Do pfd.	100	175	175	175	....
C., M. & St. P.	15,900	100¼	99¼	100¼	99½
Do pfd.	500	152	151¼	152	....
C., R. I. & P.	10,100	97¼	96	97	96⅜
C., St. P., M. & O.	3,500	84⅜	83⅜	84⅜	83⅜
Canada So.	100	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	....
Ches. & Ohio	100	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	2,400	42⅜	41⅞	42⅜	41⅞
Cen. R. R. of N. J.	2,500	91	89½	90⅞	90⅜
C. & E. I.	100	59	59	59	....
Do pfd.	100	107	107	107	....
Canadian Pac.	500	85	84¼	85	....
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	300	199	198¼	199	197
Con. Ice	200	40	40	40	40¼
C. I. & L.	500	10⅝	10⅜	10¼	10¼
Do pfd.	1,300	33½	31½	33½	33
Chi. Gt. West.	6,400	15¼	15	15⅜	15
Do pfd A.	600	39¼	38	38	39⅜
Do pfd B.	500	28	27	27¼	25⅞
C. L. & W.	300	14⅝	14	14⅝	14¼
D. L. & W.	600	153	152¼	153	152¼
Del. & Hudson	600	107⅝	106⅞	107⅝	106½
Den. & Rio G. pfd.	1,300	50⅝	50⅛	50⅝	50
Erie	100	13	13	13	....
Do 1st pfd.	400	35	34⅞	35	35
Ft. W. R. G.	300	12	12	12	....
General Electric	800	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼
Gt. Northern pfd.	900	127½	127½	127½	127
H. C. S.	900	25⅝	24	25⅝	23⅝
Illinois Cent.	2,100	109½	108⅝	109½	108⅝
Iowa Cent. pfd.	100	32¼	32¼	32¼	31½
Illinois Steel	900	57½	57¼	57½	55⅝
Louis. & Nash.	5,200	54⅝	53¼	54	53⅝
L. E. & W.	40	15¼	15¼	15¼	....
Do pfd.	400	71¼	71	71¼	71
Laclede Gas	100	50¼	50¼	50¼	....
Do pfd.	100	91½	91½	91½	....
Manhattan	7,300	106⅝	105¼	106¼	105⅝
Michigan Cent.	30	107½	107½	107½	....
M., K. & T. pfd.	400	35½	34⅞	35¼	34½
Met. Traction	1,600	151⅞	150⅝	151⅞	151½
Missouri Pac.	3,300	35⅞	34⅝	35⅝	35
Minn. Iron	200	73	71	73	70⅝
M. & St. L. 2d pfd.	200	59⅝	59¼	59⅝	....
N. Y. Air Brake	60	49¼	49¼	49¼	48½
Northern Pac.	5,200	30¼	29⅜	30	29⅞
Do pfd.	9,300	71⅝	70⅝	71⅝	71¼
N. Y. Central	3,200	118⅞	118	118⅞	118⅜
Nor. & W. pfd.	6,800	54¼	52¼	53⅞	....
North Amn. Co.	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6¼
National Lead	200	35¼	35¼	35¼	35⅜
National Linseed	200	14¼	13⅞	14¼	14
N.Y., C. & St. L. 2 pf	100	35	35	35	....
N. Y., N. H. & H.	9	187½	187½	187½	188
People's Gas	6,500	100⅜	99¼	100	99¾
Pennsylvania	800	117⅝	117¼	117⅝	....
Pacific Mail	3,400	29⅝	29	29¼	28⅞
Pullman	400	209¼	209¼	209¼	209¼
P., C., C. & St. L.	200	43¼	43	43¼	....
Reading	800	18	17⅞	18	17⅞
Do 1st pfd.	11,700	42⅞	41⅞	41⅞	42
Do 2d pfd.	400	21¼	21	21	21½
Rio G. West pfd.	400	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	....
Southern Ry. pfd.	3,400	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	31
St. J. & G. I. pfd.	100	60	60	60	....
Do 2d pfd.	200	20¼	20¼	20¼	....
Southern Pac.	200	20¼	20	20¼	20
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	600	29⅞	29⅛	29⅞	....
St. Paul & Dul. pfd	450	80	80	80	....
St. P., M. & M.	200	156¼	156	156¼	155½
S. R. & T.	200	6	6	6	....
Texas Pac.	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	12⅜
Tenn. Coal & Iron	700	25¼	25¼	25¼	25
Union Pac.	500	24¼	24	24⅛	24¼
Do pfd.	14,300	61⅞	60¾	61⅞	61
U. S. Rubber	6,300	32	31¼	31⅞	31⅝
Do pfd.	600	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼
U. S. Leather	200	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
Do pfd.	2,600	68	67½	67⅞	67⅞
U. P., D. & G.	900	6¼	6	6¼	6¼
West Chicago	400	93½	93	93½	92⅞
W. & L. E.	200	2	2	2	1¾
Do pfd.	1,000	11⅝	10¼	11⅝	10¼
Wabash	200	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7¼
Do pfd.	200	19	18⅝	19	18⅝
Wells Fargo Ex.	100	121	121	121	....
Western Union	4,300	93¼	92½	93¼	92½

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	101	United States	135
American	101	Fargo	40

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. new 4s, reg.	124⅝	Do 2s	97
Do coup.	125⅝	U. S. 5s, reg.	111¼
U. S. 4s	110	Do 5s coup.	112¼
Do coup.	110½		

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS—10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

215000 Atch gen 4s....95@¼
288000 do adj 4s....70⅝@71
5000 Akron I C J 1st exp....101
9000 Ann Arbor 4s. 85½
8000 Adams Ex 4s....99¼@½
10000 Amn Spts 6s. 83
89000 B&O 5s 1975....116¼@½
10000 do tr....111½
147000 do of 1988....115¼@½
5000 do Pks br....113
8000 BW&W 1st.. 95½
3000 Bkn El 1st tr 92
8000 Chi Term 4s. 86½
15000 C&O con 5s....114⅝@¾
57000 do gen 4½s....84¼@½
1000 do 6s 1911....120
279000 CRI&P 4s....103⅞@104⅛
11000 CI&L 6s....103
86000 Cent Ga con 5s....88@89
1000 do 1st inc.... 39½
10000 do 2d inc....10½@11½
5000 do 3d inc.... 4½
12000 CCC & StL St L div.... 96⅝
3000 do cons....135½
10000 Col & 9th av 1st....121
4000 D&RG imp 5s 94½
11000 do 7s....109⅝@⅞
22000 Det Gas 5s.... 92
5000 Erie 1st ext..113
44000 do prior 4s....91⅝@92¼
3000 E T V&G con 5s....110½
70000 Ft W & R G 1st....66@½
4000 FtW&DC 1st.. 73½
20000 H E & WF 1st....92¼@93¼
6000 KCP&G 1st.. 72¼
1000 KC&P 1st.. 74½
10000 LS&MS 3½s. 104
4000 LE&W 2d 5s....100¼@101
15000 L&N N F & S 1st.... 98
1000 Mo P 3d....111
4000 do tr 5s.... 79⅝
5000 do 1st coll 5s 77
10000 do con 6s....104
18000 Mex Int cons....76¼@½
75000 Met St R R 5s....115¼@¼
19000 Man El 4s...96@¼
15000 MK&T 1st 4s....89¼@⅞
35000 do 2d....65⅞@66
2000 MK&T 5s tr.. 84
78000 N&W 4s..82¼@¾
48000 M&StP H&D 7s....127½
8000 do gm 4s ser A....106
448000 N P gen lien 3s....64⅞@65¼
161000 do prior 4s inc....99@⅛
1000 Nat Stch 6s..107
10000 N Y C L S 3½s.... 95½
35000 N Y C M C 3½s....94⅜@½
11000 NYS&W gm. 92
2000 NYO&W 5s..106⅝
6000 N R R Cal 5s.102½
5000 OSL 6s....127⅝
7000 do con 5s....104¼@⅜
30000 do inc a 5s....76½@78½
175000 do inc B.55⅝@57
10000 O&M Spg div.105⅝
5000 OR&N 4s.... 96½
20000 Penn 4½s....113⅝
2000 Peo Gas 2d gtd 6s....106½
5000 P&W 4s.... 91
11000 Pac Coast 1st.103¼
2000 P&E 1st.... 77½
6000 RGW 1st 4s.89@¼
76000 Rdg gen 5s....82⅝@83
16000 StL&IM 5s....98¼@99
1000 StL&SW 1st. 77⅜
35000 do 2d inc.... 31⅝
4000 StL sf 4s...78@⅛
7000 do gen 5s....104½
4000 do gm 6s....118⅜
458000 SA&AP 4s....67½@70
5000 SRT inc.... 15⅝
1000 SC&G 1st.... 94
4000 StP&SC 1st..131
22000 So P Ariz 1st....106¼@⅜
10000 So Pac Colo 5s....101@¼
38000 So Ry 5s.94⅝@95
18000 StPM&M Dak ex....121½
1000 do 4s....100
1000 So P N Mex 1st....108½
9000 Tex P 1st 5s.106
83000 do 2d inc.82⅜@83
10000 EStL&KC 1st tr.... 88
10000 Un El 1st tr.. 91⅝
208000 U P D&G 1st tr....72@⅝
501000 UP 4s....97½@⅝
5000 U S 4s new..126¼
8000 Wab 1st 5s....110¼@⅜
91000 do 2d....89@90
35000 Wis C 1st tr....47⅜@½
15000 W N Y & P g m.... 55
5000 W S gtd 4s...108⅝

MAY BE A $92,000,000 DEAL.

Tennessee Coal and Iron Company Likely to Join the Big Steel Combine—Local Stocks Active.

The Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad company has probably been selected to join in with the Illinois Steel company and with the Minnesota Iron company in the big consolidation plans now pending.

Dispatches from Birmingham, Ala., announce the arrival of the chief officials of the Illinois Steel company in that city, and state that they were met by officials of the Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad company, and that the party left over the Birmingham Mineral railroad for a visit to the principal iron plants and mines of the district.

It was frankly acknowledged by steel and iron officials while in Chicago that the consolidation would include not only the Illinois Steel company, the Minnesota Iron company, and the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern railroad but "probably one other company and perhaps several others." It would now appear that the Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad company is the corporation whose participation in the deal is considered a probability, and that the Pennsylvania Steel company and the Cambria Iron company are considered as possible component parts of the new company.

The Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad company owns blast furnaces, coal mines, iron mines, foundries, and coal and iron lands in Tennessee and Alabama. Altogether the lands of the company in Tennessee comprise 126,425 acres, and in Alabama 274,000 acres. The blast furnaces number seventeen, and the daily output of coal is 13,000 tons. Thirty miles of main railroad track also are owned, and seventy-two miles of side tracks and terminals. The stock of the company is $20,000,000 common, $1,000,000 preferred; the bonded indebtedness $10,099,000, floating debt $1,903,000. Dividends on the preferred from 1889 to 1893 were 8 per cent; since then they have been passed. A dividend of 1 per cent was paid on common in 1887, but none since.

The capitalization of the four companies which now seem likely to be in the deal are as follows:

Securities of $92,902,777.

	Stocks.	Bonds.	Total.
Ill. Steel	$18,650,635	$13,285,142	$31,935,777
Minn. Iron	16,500,000	....	16,500,000
Elgin, J. & E.	6,000,000	7,368,000	13,368,000
Tenn. C. & I.	21,000,000	10,099,000	31,099,000
Totals	$62,150,635	$30,752,000	$92,902,777

The dispatches which announce the tip of the Illinois Steel officials in the Alabama coal district quote them as saying that they are looking to see what advantages the country has for the location of steel and wire mills. It would appear more reasonable, however, that their visit contemplates the actual amalgamation of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and railway with the other corporations in the consolidation which is pending. The presence in the party of John Lambert, President of the American Steel and Wire company, and Colonel E. L. Ellwood, director of the same company, indicates that the relationship between the American Steel and Wire company and the company to be formed from the consolidation is likely to be close.

Director D. Ogden Mills of the Minnesota Iron company is quoted in an Eastern financial paper as follows regarding the consolidation:

"As I understand it there has been but one preliminary conference looking to the consolidation of Northwestern steel and iron companies. In the form of consolidation I am inclined to oppose it. If, however, proper terms can be arranged it will be a benefit to all concerned. It is quite natural that in such a combination certain interests would desire to be especially favored. Should such interests agree to accept equitable terms, I would gladly favor the consummation of such an agreement. It would tend to make permanent trade relations which would be of inestimable benefit. Should this matter be brought to a successful issue there would not necessarily be any conflict with the present Rockefeller-Carnegie arrangement, as supplies would only be furnished for the company's own use upon a minimum basis."

Local Stocks More Active.

The local stock market showed more activity, but was given over almost entirely to National Biscuit and Diamond Match. Biscuit common went above 31 shortly after the opening, and the preferred seemed to be in good demand at 94. Houses that were prominent on the buying side of these stocks claimed they were receiving large outside orders once more, and this had the effect of creating a rather bullish sentiment among the room-trading element. Diamond Match was traded in quite actively at 138¼ to 139.

The report of the West Chicago company for the week ending July 24 showed a loss of $2,355 as compared with the corresponding week last year. This makes a loss for the last two weeks of $3,476. The report of a consolidation of the cable companies has had no effect on the prices of the cable securities.

A membership on the local exchange was offered yesterday at $550.

Sales on the Stock Exchange were:

TILL NOON.

50 W Chi act.... 93¼
7 N Chicago....217
25 L St L.... 12⅛
20 Met L.... 1⅜
18 Steel and Wire. 39
100 St's W S C.... 19⅜
185 Dia Match....139
135 do....138½
200 Nat Biscuit.... 30⅞
100 do.... 30⅞
706 do.... 31
35 do.... 31¼
50 do B 10.... 31¼
200 do.... 31¼
50 do act.... 31¼
10 do.... 31¼
200 do.... 31¼
18 do.... 31⅜
110 do.... 31¼
650 do.... 31
50 do.... 31¼
50 do pfd.... 93⅝
250 do pfd.... 93⅝
75 do pfd.... 93¾
200 do pfd.... 93¾
7 do pfd.... 93¾
7 do pfd.... 93⅝
4 do pfd.... 94
100 do pfd.... 93¼
730 do pfd.... 94
50 do pfd.... 93¼

BONDS.

$4000 W C deb 6s...100¼
6000 Met L 5s.... 55
$3000 L St deb 5s.. 70¼

AFTER NOON.

250 Nat Biscuit... 31¼
25 do cash.... 31¼
20 do.... 31¼
100 do.... 31¼
15 do.... 31¼
100 do.... 31¼
325 do.... 31¼
100 do.... 31¼
25 do pfd.... 94
50 do pfd.... 93⅝
9 do pfd.... 93⅝
50 do pfd.... 93⅝
32 do pfd.... 93⅝
50 do pfd cash.... 93⅝
100 Mil Brew pfd.. 32
15 do.... 93⅝
100 W Chicago.... 93¼
50 do act.... 93⅝
50 do.... 93⅝
7 N Chicago....217
50 do....217¼
1 City railway....270
25 Dia Match....138¼

BONDS.

$1000 W C cons 5s. 95
1000 Met L 5s.... 55
500 L St deb 5s.. 70¼
$1500 L St deb 5s. 70⅝
100 do.... 70¼

Foreign exchange was weaker at the following quotations:

	Demand.	Sixty days.
Bankers' (London) sterling	485	483½
Posted rates, sterling	486	484½
Francs on Paris	520	521¼
Bankers' (Berlin) reichsmarks	95 1-16	94⅝

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	July 26.	July 19.
New York	$111,834,618	$130,590,432
Chicago	15,066,900	15,819,730
Boston	14,645,763	19,060,693
Philadelphia	12,561,961	11,935,700
St. Louis	4,088,756	4,168,762
Baltimore	3,916,433	3,238,396

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 5c premium; St. Louis, par bid, 15c premium asked.

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Cash and Securities at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., July 26.—[Special.]—Butte and Boston was up 1 at 25, and other copper stocks were strong, while the general list was broader than for some time and firm.

A good business was done in Union Pacific and Atchison preferred stocks; also in Sugar. Home railroads, telephone, and miscellaneous shares also were strong.

United States new 3s were steady at 104¼. Boston Elevated was up ¾ at 67; Dominion Coal 1¼ at 22¼.

Call loans, 2@3; time money, 3@4; commercial paper, 3½@5.

Description.	Sales.	Opg.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amn. Sugar	7,000	136¾	139⅜	136¾	139¼
Do pfd.	125	114¼	114½	114	114½
Atchison	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
Do pfd.	2,000	34¼	35	34⅝	35
Bost. & Albany	300	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
Bay State Gas	2,000	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
Bell Telephone	35	274½	275	274½	275
C., B. & Q.	1,200	106	106⅝	106	106½
Erie Telephone	65	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞
Fitchburg pfd.	40	100½	100½	100½	100½
Pullman	85	209⅛	209⅛	209⅛	209⅛
Union Pacific	50	24	24	24	24
Do pfd.	1,500	60⅞	61⅝	60⅞	61⅝
West End R. R.	125	85	85	85	85
Westinghouse Elec.	50	25	25	25	25
Do pfd.	25	55	55	55	55

BONDS.

$1000 Atch adj.70⅝@70¾ | $5000 Gas 1st 5s.... 92½

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities in London, Paris, and Berlin.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The Evening Post's London financial cablegram: "The stock markets here continued lifeless today, the stagnation being increased by the Goodwood races. The settlement shows a good account and is favored by easy money. Contangoes on Americans were about 2¼ per cent.

"The general tone of Americans was good, but investment stocks were lower on indications of possible dearer money. The markets were quiet, but the close was decidedly firm on New York support.

"The discount market is rising on the fall of American exchange. The question of gold exports to New York is freely discussed, some people affirming that gold may go next month. Such talk, however, is premature."

PARIS, July 26.—Spanish 4s closed at 38.10.

LONDON, July 26.—Gold is quoted at Buenos Ayres at 174.50. Muscovado sugar, 10s 3d.

BERLIN, July 26.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes as compared with the previous account: Cash in hand, increased 23,560,000 marks; treasury notes, increased 40,000 marks; other securities, decreased 28,540,000 marks; notes in circulation, decreased 56,940,000 marks.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Movement of live stock at the Chicago Stock-Yards for dates mentioned:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, July 25	14,561	262	30,244	15,638
Tuesday, July 26	4,000	2,000	18,000	9,000
Totals	18,561	2,262	48,244	24,638
Same period last w'k	21,173	2,257	64,035	20,770
Same period 1897	17,845	1,564	44,535	20,759
Shipments—				
Monday, July 25	3,579	78	6,201	301
Tuesday, July 26	1,500	200	5,000	1,200
Totals	5,079	278	11,201	1,501
Same period last w'k	5,317	305	10,710	1,504
Same period 1897	4,145	28	11,369	2,276

Today's receipts are estimated at 15,000 cattle, 30,000 hogs, and 14,000 sheep, against 17,678 cattle, 34,849 hogs, and 11,531 sheep a week ago, and 16,305 cattle, 32,199 hogs, and 19,531 sheep the corresponding Wednesday a year ago.

The International and Lipton were out of the hog market and Armour bought only 300. The Anglo-American bought 1,700; Boyd & Lunham, 1,000; Chicago, 1,000; Continental, 400; Hammond, 700; Morris, 1,000; and Swift, 2,900. Total, 9,000; left over, 6,000. Droves averaging 235@278 lbs cost $4.03@4.10, and 176 lbs, $4.00.

Burlington report for today, 290 cars, against 475 estimated and 575 actual for last Wednesday, but it must be remembered that the "Q" had some sort of a cinch on the cut-rate stock last week, and so the other roads will doubtless have more stock in proportion today.

The first two days of this week Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Louis received 92,000 hogs, against 107,000 a week ago, 77,000 a year ago, and 62,000 two years ago. Cattle thus far this week, 43,000, against 48,000 a week ago, and 47,000 a year ago.

Texas cattlemen, says the Drovers' Journal, look forward to the dawn of peace in Cuba with considerable earnestness. The hills of Cuba will be entirely stripped of cattle, which of necessity will have to be replenished mainly from this country, Texas in particular. The railroads are already preparing for this large shipment, which is bound to come at an early date.

Cattle—The better grades of beef cattle ruled steady with other cattle weak to 10c lower. The late market was weak in anticipation of large receipts the balance of the week. Native steers averaging 879@1,541 lbs sold at $4.40@5.35, bulk $4.85@5.25; fed Western steers, $4.60@5.20; distillery-fed steers, 1,354@1,358 lbs, $5.25; straight Texas steers, 842@1,186 lbs, $3.85@4.85; Texas bulls, cows, and heifers, $2.65@3.87½; native cows, $2.00@4.15; heifers, $2.75@4.50; stags, $3.40@4.60; bulls, $2.60@4.25; calves, $5.50@7.00; stockers and feeders, $3.55@4.65.

Hogs—The market opened strong to a shade higher, but later ruled weak to 5c lower than the opening. Shippers bought quite freely, while packers took hold indifferently. About 6,000 of the 21,600 on sale remained in the pens. Receipts were below expectations and the quality poorer, with the proportion of common mixed and rough heavy larger. Heavy sold at $3.80@4.17½, bulk $3.95@4.10; light, $3.75@4.05, bulk $3.90@4.00; mixed, $3.80@4.12½, bulk $3.95@4.05; pigs, $2.90@3.90, bulk $3.50@3.85. The range of prices is considerably wider than a week ago.

Sheep—Trade was more active at the recent decline in prices. Lambs sold at $4.00@6.25, bulk $5.00@6.00; native sheep, $3.00@5.00, bulk $3.75@4.25; Westerns, $3.85@4.50; Texas, $3.75@4.40.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,800, including 3,500 Texans; market steady for natives, easy for Texans; native shipping and export steers, $4.50@5.40; light and dressed beef and butchers' steers, $3.75@5.10; stockers and feeders, $3.25@4.00; cows and heifers, $2.00@4.75; Texas and Indian steers, $3.50@4.30; cows and heifers, $2.80@3.50. Hogs—Receipts, 5,000; market active and 5c higher; Yorkers, $3.90@4.00; packers, $3.85@4.10; butchers, $4.00@4.15. Sheep—Receipts, 3,300; market steady; native muttons, $3.75@4.35; lambs, $4.00@5.00.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,000; market steady; native steers, $4.00@5.20; Texas steers, $3.10@4.55; Texas cows, $2.50@3.50; native cows and heifers, $1.50@4.90; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.95; bulls, $2.60@4.60. Hogs—Receipts, 19,000; market weak to 5c lower; bulk of sales, $3.70@3.90; heavies, $3.85@4.00; packers, $3.75@3.95; mixed, $3.70@3.90; lights, $3.65@3.85; Yorkers, $3.80@3.85; pigs, $3.20@3.80. Sheep—Receipts, 3,000; market firm; lambs, $3.00@6.00; muttons, $2.00@4.00.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., July 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,400; market active and stronger; native beef steers, $4.50@5.25; Western steers, $4.00@4.70; Texas steers, $3.50@4.35; cows and heifers, $3.40@4.30; stockers and feeders, $3.60@4.60. Hogs—Receipts, 11,000; market steady; closed a shade lower; mixed hogs, $3.85@3.87½; heavies, $3.85@3.92½; lights, $3.85@3.87½. Sheep—Receipts, 500; market steady; fair to choice natives, $3.60@4.40; fair to choice Westerns, $3.50@4.20; common and stock sheep, $3.25@4.00; lambs, $4.00@6.00.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Beeves—Receipts, 1,179; no trading; feeling steady; cables weak. Exports 676 cattle and 2,280 quarters of beef; tomorrow 8,000 cattle and 2,640 quarters. Calves—Receipts, 60; slow and weak; veals, $3.50@5.40; tops, $5.75. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 6,381; common to fair sheep, $3.75@4.25; lambs, $4.50@6.15. Hogs—Receipts, 2,720; nominally firm at $4.25@4.60.

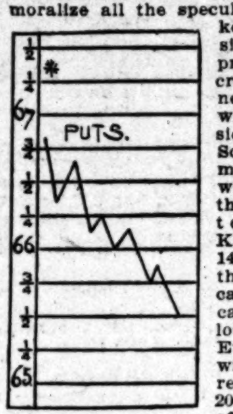
New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The week seems destined to be another dull one in dry goods. Sellers explain the situation by saying that buyers have not yet awakened to the necessity of filling stocks, which, in most quarters, are depleted. The mail orders continue to overtop the store trading from day to day. Staple cottons are quiet in nearly all grades. Bleached cottons are quiet and featureless. Coarse colored goods show quiet results. Prices are firm and some lines are scarce. Print cloths are quiet.

WHEAT PRICES BREAK.

ABSENCE OF STRENGTH IN ANY OF THE DELIVERIES.

Bearish Local Conditions and Lower Cables Have a Depressing Influence on Both Trade and Prices—Larger Quantities than Were Expected Coming Out at All Receiving Points—Corn Somewhat Irregular and Affected Largely by the Weather.



September wheat range.

Wheat was weak enough yesterday to demoralize all the speculative produce markets. The chief consideration was the prospect of an increased movement of new wheat, together with sharp concessions in Liverpool. So far as the actual movement of new wheat is concerned the weakness was due to apprehension. Kansas City had only 147 cars, against 498 the previous day. Local receipts of 237 cars were 48 cars below the estimate. Even with this, and with Northwestern receipts only about 20 per cent of those of a year ago, the aggregate primary market receipts were 736,000 bu, against 706,000 bu a year ago. The shortage at the markets named was made up at other points. Toledo, for example, had 115 cars, against 195 a year ago. The cash market was in an unsatisfactory condition, and the July delivery responded promptly. The range in July was from 73c at the opening to 70c at shortly before the close. These prices were as compared to 74c at the close on Monday. The best price for September wheat, 66⅞c, was made at the start, and even it showed a concession of ⅛c over night. The market soon broke through puts, but the greatest show of weakness was during the last few minutes, when September wheat sold down to 65¼c. The net declines for the day were 3⅝c for July, 2⅜c for September, and 1½c for December.

Liverpool, as on the previous day, broke sharply after the opening. Opening prices showed spot wheat off 1d, and with futures off ¾d. The close, however, showed spot wheat off 1d to 2½d, and futures off ⅝d to 1½d. The extreme decline on spot wheat was equivalent to 3c a bu. Paris was off 20 centimes on the near-by deliveries, and a shade up on the deferred. Antwerp was unchanged. Clearances were equivalent to 318,000 bu. The cables told of favorable weather in Europe. Bradstreet's reported a decrease in the available supply of 4,493,000 bu, as against a decrease a year ago of 2,897,000 bu. Local contract stocks decreased 52,500 bu, and now include 58,700 bu of No. 1 Northern, and 739,000 bu of No. 2 red. New No. 1 Northern wheat was offered to arrive during the first ten days of August at 73c. Sellers and buyers were several cents apart in their views. The sharp break in cash wheat at the seaboard was undoubtedly one of the influences causing the sharp concessions at the close.

Reported Rains Ease Corn.

The action of corn was irregular. There was quite general selling early by scalpers and country commission houses on the rains reported in Missouri, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, recovery to the closing prices of Monday on covering by shorts, and a sharp break and a close within ⅛c of the bottom on selling of a character to indicate the market has been speculatively overbought. Champlin was a conspicuous seller early, but the market showed surprising strength in absorbing liberal offerings and advancing. Liverpool closed with a decline of ⅜d on futures, after opening with about that much advance. The commission house selling was by houses with Western connections. The cash market was easy, and the conditions generally against prices. There are plenty of damage reports coming in, however, and a prominent receiver yesterday reported the significant damage letters from Iowa. Clearances were 180,000 bu, against 459,000 bu received at primary markets. Local receipts were 41 cars over the estimate, with a liberal out inspection. The speculative market showed net declines of ⅝c to ¾c. Samples on track and f. o. b. sold as follows: No grade, 31½@32c; No. 4, 34@34¼c; No. 3, 35@35½c; No. 3 yellow, 35¼c; No. 2, 35½c; No. 3 white, 35¼@36c; ears, 34½c. Billed through: No. 4, 31½c; No. 3 yellow, 33½c; No. 3 white, 33½c.

Oats followed corn in a general way, without sympathizing fully on the early strength or the closing weakness. The inspection of new oats at Chicago is decidedly better than last year. Out of 68 cars of new oats received yesterday 18 cars graded No. 2 white, while out of all the receipts of old oats only 9 cars graded No. 2 white. Armour was a seller of September early, and Bartlett-Frazier of May. Clearances were equivalent to 280,000 bu. Local receipts were 331 cars. The shipping demand was indifferent. On track and f. o. b. sales by sample were as follows: No. 4, 21c for new and 22c for old; No. 4 white, 24c for new and 26¾@27½c for old; No. 3, 23@24c for old; No. 3 white, 24¼@26½c for new and 27½@28½c for old; No. 2, 25½c; No. 2 white, 25½@26½c for new. Billed through: No grade, 19@22c for new; No. 4, 20½c for new and 22c for old; No. 4 white, 20@20½c for new and 25½c for old; No. 3, 20½@21c for new; No. 3 white, 21½@24¼c for new and 26½@28c for old; No. 2, 23⅝c; No. 2 white, 23½@25½c for new and 27½@28½c for old.

Provision List Fairly Steady.

The provision market was slow but fairly steady during the early part of the day on a slight advance in hogs and a steadiness in corn. There was a good export business done in lard, and this and the fact that shipments of lard exceeded receipts by 3,500 tcs brought lard up even with ribs. Seven principal markets had 64,300 hogs, against 46,500 a year ago. There was a sharp break at the close in sympathy with corn and wheat and on the disappointment of holders who have been predicting higher prices for some time. The closing prices were the lowest of the day and showed a net decline of 37½c in pork, 10c in lard, and 15c in ribs.

Rye was fairly active, but sold at 1½@1¾c lower figures in sympathy with easier conditions prevailing at important Eastern and foreign markets. No. 2 regular spot and July were quoted 43½c. This was a decline of 1½c. August ranged from 42½c down to 42c, the inside figure being bid at the close. September opened at 42½c, sold down to 41c, up to 41½c, and closed at 41c bid. Receipts were heavy at 29 cars and shipments fair at 2,250 bu. Nothing was done in barley. There were no fresh receipts and no samples on the market. Quotations were therefore entirely nominal at 30@32c for feed and 32@35c for malting. Seeds were steady and unchanged. Sales were made of August timothy at $2.55. September sold early at this figure, closing easier at $2.50 bid and $2.52½ asked. For October $2.45 was bid. Clover was steady at former quotations of $5.25@5.30 for contract grade. An easier tone and lower prices ruled in flaxseed, of which receipts were free, 13 cars coming in. Only 1 car was shipped. No. 1 Northwestern sold at 93c and also 94c, difference in quality making the difference in price. September eased off from 91c to 90c and October from 92c to 90c. The former closed at 90c bid and the latter at 90¼c. Trade was in fair volume. Hay was quiet and steady, with offerings on a more moderate scale. Receipts were 376 tons. Track sales included choice timothy at $7.50; No. 1 do, $6.00; not graded timothy, new, $6.50; choice prairie, fancy Iowa and Kansas, $7.50@8.00; No. 1 prairie, Indiana, $3.00@5.00; Kansas, $7.00; No. 2 prairie, new Indiana, $4.00; No. 4 prairie, old, $2.50. Bran was in fair demand and steady at $10.00@10.25, f. o. b.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

Owing to the absence of a quorum there was no meeting of the directors yesterday.

Some of the operators in rye were feeling bearish on that grain because of the statistical situation. The claim is made that it is too far out of line with wheat, which is 8c lower than at this time last year, while rye is 1¼c higher. The difference between the two cereals, which last year was 34c per bu, is now about 24c. There is said to be little or no foreign demand for rye, owing to the excellence of foreign crops.

It is said the Orange Judd Farmer's crop report for August, which will be out in a few days, will show a drop in the general corn condition of almost ten points from July. It estimates a decline for the month in Iowa of five points, in Illinois of eight points, in Kansas of ten points, and in Nebraska nine points. It predicts the government will drop its spring wheat condition considerably from the 95 per cent announced in July.

Wheat quotations were a shade higher on the curb, but corn was unchanged. Privilege trading was not heavy. The range was:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
WHEAT.				
September puts	64½	64⅝-¾	64⅛	64⅝
September calls	66⅛	66⅛	65⅝-¾	66
CORN.				
September puts	34	34¼	34	34¼
September calls	35¼	35⅜	35⅛	35⅜

"The dry weather," says Prime, "has now run into a good old-fashioned drought, and every State in the corn belt is being more or less affected by it. This is the most critical period in the history of the corn crop of the season, and a large area of the corn is just beginning to ear out. I am only surprised that the condition of the corn is not a great deal worse today than it is. So far I have had few reports of corn 'firing.' While rains, of course, would arrest and put a stop to further depreciation of the corn, it cannot in any way restore what we have lost. Southern Ohio now reports that the prospect at date is for not over 60 per cent of a crop of corn. Southern Indiana corn crop has been more or less badly hurt by the drought. Feed buyers are evidently much frightened, as there is an immense demand for mill feed. Eastern Iowa reports that the rains last week were not sufficient to restore the corn, which is beginning to 'fire' in many places. Nebraska situation too early yet to say anything definite with regard to the effects of hot weather and drought on corn. Some large areas in southern Kansas report corn in good shape, while other areas' reports are just the opposite. In Missouri the situation is badly mixed. The next ten days are a critical and important period as to final results in the corn crop of 1898."

Secretary Stone, who was recently given a two months' vacation, is making preparations to spend it in Massachusetts.

A well-informed grain traveling man writes yesterday from Cedar Rapids, Ia.: "Regarding condition of growing corn, it could not look better, although it has been dry and hot. I have yet to see any corn which shows any signal of distress. It is of good growth, well leaved, and green as an emerald, while pastures are well burned. There is 65 to 75 per cent of old corn still in cribs through this country, and, barring any earthquakes or winds, there will be a great crop of corn through this State."

The contract stocks of grain in the public houses show for the week a decrease of 52,500 bu wheat, a decrease of 181,000 bu corn, and an increase of 74,800 bu oats. These contract stocks now include 73,900 bu No. 2 red wheat and 58,700 bu No. 1 Northern—132,600 bu contract wheat in all. The contract corn aggregates 4,144,000 bu, and the contract oats 489,000 bu.

Charters were for 110,000 bu corn at 1c and 140,000 bu oats at ⅞c to Buffalo.

Estimated receipts today: Wheat, 140 cars; corn, 230 cars; oats, 130 cars; hogs, 32,000.

	Closed Monday.	Price range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.	Closed July 27, 1897.
WHEAT.				
July	74	70 @ 73	70¼	78⅝
September	67⅝	65¼@ 66⅝	65¼	73¼
December	67⅛	65½@ 66⅞	65½	74⅝
CORN.				
July	35¼	34½@ 35⅜	34⅞	26⅞
September	35⅝	35 @ 35⅜	35⅛	27⅛
December	38	37⅛@ 38	37¼	28⅜
OATS.				
July	24⅞	24⅜@ 25¼	25	17¼
September	20⅞	20⅛@ 20⅞	20⅝	17⅝
May	23⅝	23½@ 23⅝	23½	20⅝
MESS PORK.				
July	9.87½	9.55 @9.85	9.55	7.70
September	10.00	9.62 @9.95	9.62½	7.72½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
July	5.55	....	5.42½	4.12½
September	5.62½	5.52½@5.62½	5.52½	4.20
October	5.67½	5.57½@5.65	5.57½	4.25
RIBS—BOXED 25C MORE THAN LOOSE.				
September	5.67½	5.52½@5.67½	5.52½	4.62½
October	5.72½	5.55 @5.67½	5.52½	4.65

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	No. 2 and better.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Hard winter wheat	18	30	6	54
Red winter wheat	94	72	17	183
Spring wheat	....	....	....	....
Corn	336	241	114	691
Oats	48	240	43	331
Rye	18	9	2	29
Barley	..	3	4	7
Totals	514	595	186	1,295

Inspected out—30,100 bu wheat, 236,300 bu corn. Additional—6 cars wheat, 9 cars corn, 2 cars rye.

PRODUCE PLENTY AND PRICES LOW.

Street Abundantly Supplied with Both Fruits and Vegetables.

All the conditions in the produce market yesterday were easy, owing jointly to lack of pronounced demand and liberal receipts. Peaches were again in plentiful supply, about 20 carloads of fresh receipts coming in on a big lot remaining unsold from the day before. The demand was good where the fruit itself was in prime condition. These conditions, however, were not such as enabled the securing of top prices for anywhere near all the fruit in the market. Some early Michigan and Illinois peaches were on the market, but the quality was altogether inferior. Butter was firm all around—all descriptions sharing in the late improvement. The demand is good—nothing urgent, but sufficient to take up the offerings and keep the market well cleaned up. The receipts are small and offerings light, showing the effects of the falling off in the make. Drought may have had some effect on production, but it is generally believed that the reduction is the natural decrease usual at this season of the year. Scarcely any export business doing, excepting it is for the cheaper class of goods. The fancy goods are going into consumption, and some stock is being taken out of storage. The receipts from May 1 to July 23, 1898, were some 20,000 pkgs smaller than for the same period last year, and some 30,000 pkgs smaller than two years ago.

The following are quotations on wholesale lots from store:

Butter—Creamery: Extras, 17½c; firsts, 16@17c; seconds, 13½@15c. Dairies: Extras, 15c; firsts, 13c; seconds, 12c.

Cheese—Fancy full cream cheddars, 7@7½c; Young Americas, 7¾@8¼c; twins, 7@7¼c.

Eggs—Firsts, at mark, loss off, 11c.

Game—Grass plover, 90c per doz; woodcock, not drawn, $5.00 per doz.

Green fruits—Apples, new, $1.25@2.50 per bu; bananas, 75c@$1.25 per bunch; cherries, California, 45c@$1.00 per 10-lb box; gem melons, 20@50c per ½ bu; Osage, 40@60c per crate; peaches, Georgia, 50c@1.00 per 6-basket crate, 25@50c per 4-basket crate; Illinois, 40@60c per ½ bu; lemons, California, $3.00@4.00 per box; Messina, $5.50@6.00 per box; oranges, California seedlings, $1.00@1.20; Mediterranean sweets, $1.50@2.25 per box; black raspberries, 50@60c per 16-qt case; red raspberries, 50@85c per 24-pt case; blackberries, 40@60c per 16-qt case; watermelons, $10.00@18.00 per 100; plums, 60@75c per 24-qt case; blueberries, 90c@$1.50 per 16-qt case; currants, cherry, 50@60c per 16-qt crate.

Vegetables—Asparagus, Racine, 25@30c per doz; fresh green string beans, home-grown, 50@60c per 1½-bu sack; navy, hand-picked pea, $1.10; green peas, telephone, 90c@$1.00 per ¼ bu; beets, home-grown, 40@50c per brl; cabbage, new, home-grown, 35@50c per large crate; cauliflower, home-grown, 25@75c per crate; carrots, 40c per brl; cucumbers, Illinois, 15@25c per ½ bu; sweet corn, 30@40c per 6-doz sack; squash, crookneck, 30@50c per bu; celery, 50@60c per case; onions, St. Louis or Iowa, 60@70c per 1½ bu; turnips, new, 40@50c per 1¼ bu; tomatoes, Acme, 15@20c per 4-basket crate, home-grown $1.00 per bu; watercress, 10@15c per doz.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST

Closing Quotations in the Various Exchanges of the Country.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Flour—Receipts, 13,809 brls; exports, 27,163 brls; market weak and 5@10c lower.

Wheat—Receipts, 121,450 bu; exports, 93,781 bu. Spot weak; No. 2 red, 75½@76c f. o. b. afloat, export grade, to arrive. Options were weak all day. Aside from bearish Liverpool cables selling was prompted by larger arrivals of new wheat. July, 74@78c, closed 75c; September, 70⅝@71 13-16c, closed 70⅝c.

Corn—Receipts, 143,700 bu; exports, 184,136 bu. Spot easy; No. 2, 39⅝c f. o. b. afloat. Options opened easy under reported rains, rallied on covering, but broke finally with wheat, and closed ½c lower. May, 41⅛@41⅝c, closed 41⅛c; July, 38⅛c.

Oats—Receipts, 134,500 bu; exports, 280,389 bu. Spot steady; No. 2, 28c; No. 2 white, 32c. Options dull and weaker. September, 25⅝c.

Cheese—Firm; large white, 7⅛c; small white, 8¼c; large colored, 7⅛c; small colored, 8¼c.

Metals—At the close today the Metal Exchange called pig iron warrants dull, with $6.50 bid and $6.65 asked; lake copper quiet at $11.50; tin quiet and unchanged, with $15.50 bid and $15.60 asked; lead quiet, with $3.92½ bid and $3.97½ asked; spelter dull, $4.50 bid and $4.60 asked. The firm naming the settling price for leading Western miners and smelters continues to quote lead $3.80.

Coffee—Options opened steady at unchanged prices to 10 points higher, showed investment orders not seen for a long time past; foreign representatives also bidding; closed steady, unchanged to 5 points higher. Sales, 28,250 bags, including August, 5.45@5.50c. Spot coffee—Rio dull; No. 7 invoice, 6c; No. 7 jobbing, 6½c; mild quiet; Cordova, 8¼@15c.

Sugar—Raw firm; fair refining, 3¼c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4¼c; refined firm.

Cotton—Futures closed steady; July 5.79c; August, 5.78c; September, 5.82c; October, 5.85c; November, 5.88c; December, 5.91c; January, 5.94c; February, 5.98c; March, 6.01c; April, 6.05c. Spot closed quiet; middling uplands, 6 1-16c; middling gulf, 6 5-16c. Sales, 1,725 bales.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 26.—Grain—Wheat—Active, steady; No. 1 hard, 65c; No. 2, 63¼@66c; No. 3, 60¼@65¼c; No. 1 red, 72@73c; No. 2, 72c; No. 3, 66@68¼c; No. 2 spring, 62@63c; No. 3, 60@61c. Corn—Active; No. 2 mixed, 32c; No. 2 white, 26@28c; No. 3 old, 27c; new, 25¼@26c. Oats—Fairly active, about steady; No. 2 white, 26@29c. Rye—Firm; No. 2, 42c. Hay—Active; firm; choice timothy, old, $8.00; new, $5.50; choice prairie, new, $5.25; No. 1, $5.00. Receipts—Wheat, 88,200 bu; corn, 14,900 bu; oats, 10,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 88,800 bu; corn, 28,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 26.—Wheat—Lower; No. 2 red, cash, elevator, 70c bid; track, 70@72c; July, 69½c; August, 65¼c; September, 64⅜c bid; December, 65c asked; No. 2 hard, 67¼@70c. Corn—Lower; No. 2 cash, 33⅝c; July, 32¼c; September, 33⅝@33¾c; December, 33⅞c. Oats—Lower; No. 2, cash, 24c; track, 25@25¼c; July, 24c; May, 23⅞c bid; No. 2 white, 29¼@30c. Pork—Quiet; $9.75. Lard—Lower; prime, $5.22½; choice, $5.32½. Lead—Dull; $3.82½. Spelter—Lower; $4.32½.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 26.—Wheat seemed to have that tired feeling today. The local demand for cash wheat is, however, the redeeming feature of the market. July opened and closed 87½c; September opened 65⅞c, sold down to 64⅛c, and closed 64⅝@64¾c; December opened 64⅝c, declined to 64c, closing at 64c. Cash wheat, No. 1 Northern, 88@89c; No. 2 Northern, 80@86¼c. Flour—Sales about equal output. First patents, $4.45@4.55; second patents, $4.30@4.40. Bran in bulk, $9.00@9.50; sacked, $10.00@10.50.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., July 26.—Close—Wheat—Cash No. 1 hard, 84c; No. 1 Northern, 83c bid; No. 2 Northern, 79c bid. To arrive—No. 1 hard, 84c bid; No. 1 Northern, 83c bid. Cash oats, 24@25c. No. 2 rye, to arrive, 43½c bid. No. 3 corn, 38¼c bid. Cash flax, 95c bid. The receipts of wheat were 3,353 bu.

TOLEDO, O., July 26.—Wheat—Lower; weak; No. 2 cash, 65½c; July, 69½c. Corn—Dull; steady; No. 2 mixed, 35c. Oats—Dull; steady; No. 2 mixed, cash and July, 25¼c. Rye—Dull; lower; No. 2 cash, 46c. Cloverseed—Higher; steady; prime, cash, $3.25.

DULUTH, Minn., July 26.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, cash, 83c; July, 83c; September, 69¼c; December, 68¼c. Oats—24@25c. Rye—43½c. Barley—26c. Flax—95c; September, 91c. Corn—34c. Receipts—Wheat, 33,642 bu; corn, 15,110 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 46,868 bu; corn, 40,000 bu.

PEORIA, Ill., July 26.—Corn—Quiet; No. 2, 34c. Oats—Quiet; No. 3 white, 25¼c. Whisky—Firm on the basis of $1.25 for finished goods.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Grain, Cotton, and Provisions in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, July 26.—Closing: Hams, short cut, firm, 38s. Bacon, long clear middles, light, steady, 31s 6d.

Corn—July quiet, 3s 3¼d; September quiet, 3s 4⅛d; October quiet, 3s 5¼d.

VISIBLE SUPPLIES ARE DECREASED.

Stocks and Cargoes of Wheat, Corn, and Oats Are Reduced.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Special cable and telegraphic dispatches to Bradstreet's indicate the following changes in available supplies last Saturday, as compared with the preceding Saturday:

Wheat, United States and Canada, east of Rockies, decrease, 993,000 bu; afloat for and in Europe, decrease, 3,500,000 bu; world's supply total, decrease, 4,493,000 bu.

Corn, United States and Canada, east of Rockies, decrease, 1,919,000 bu.

Oats, United States and Canada, east of Rockies, decrease, 1,549,000 bu.

Among the more important reductions not reported in the official visible supply statement are the decrease of 121,000 bu at Manitoba and Ontario storage points and 75,000 bu at Minneapolis private elevators.

The important gains not otherwise reported are the increase of 110,000 bu at Chicago private elevators, 64,000 bu at New Orleans, and 56,000 bu at Galveston.

The combined stock of wheat held at Portland, Ore., and Tacoma and Seattle, Wash., shows a decrease of 230,000 bu from last week.

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Quotations in New York, Boston, and San Francisco.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The following were the closing quotations on the Mining Stock Exchange here today:

Chollar	14	Ontario	250
Crown Point	2	Ophir	13
Con. Cal. & Va.	35	Plymouth	12
Deadwood	30	Quicksilver	125
Gould & Currie	5	Do pfd.	350
Hale & Norcross	35	Sierra Nevada	45
Homestake	4700	Standard	150
Iron Silver	75	Union Con.	15
Mexican	8	Yellow Jacket	10

BOSTON, Mass., July 26.—The following were the closing quotations on the Mining Stock Exchange here today:

Allouez Mining Co.	3¾	Franklin	12¼
Atlantic	26¼	Osceola	47¼
Boston & Mont.	208¼	Tamarack	154
Butte & Boston	24⅞	Wolverines	23¼
Calumet & Hecla	560	Parrott	22⅝
Centennial	14	Old Dominion	23¼

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 26.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows:

Alta	8	Kentuck Con.	3
Andes	5	Mexican	10
Belcher	12	Occidental Con.	50
Best & Belcher	17	Ophir	17
Bullion	4	Overman	5
Caledonia	15	Potosi	17
Challenge Con.	13	Savage	12
Chollar	17	Scorpion	1
Confidence	35	Sierra Nevada	48
Con. Cal. & Va.	38	Silver Hill	5
Crown Point	4	Union Con.	17
Gould & Currie	5	Utah Con.	2
Hale & Norcross	46	Yellow Jacket	15
Justice	4	Standard	140

Oil and Oil Certificates.

OIL CITY, Pa., July 26.—Credit balances, 94c. Certificates opened 91¼c and closed 94¼c bid for cash. Sales, 11,000 brls cash oil at 94c. Shipments, 70,112 brls. Runs, 103,057 brls.

LIMA, O., July 26.—[Special.]—The price of Lima crude advanced again today 1c per brl, and is now quoted at 68c, and South Lima and Indiana at 68c.

JACKS CHARGES A CONSPIRACY.

Venireman Curran Says He Was Advised to Convict the Defendant—Juror Gorman Is Discharged.

Attorneys for George H. Jacks, who is charged with the murder of Andrew F. McGhee, charge that he is the victim of a conspiracy. Yesterday M. P. Curran, 148 North Kedzie avenue, stated under examination that he was told Jacks should be convicted. He was excused. Patrick Gorman, a juror, was discharged because it was learned he was serving on a subpœna issued for his father. Last evening eight jurors had been sworn in and three more practically accepted by both sides.

Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad Company (OF CHICAGO).

REORGANIZATION.

To the holders of First Mortgage Bonds and Coupons, and Capital Stock of the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company, and of receipts and trust certificates issued by the Central Trust Company of New York therefor:

Pursuant to the provisions of the agreement of January 30, 1897, notice is hereby given that this Committee has prepared and adopted a plan of reorganization, and lodged a copy thereof with the Central Trust Company of New York.

Further deposits of the above-named First Mortgage Bonds and coupons and capital stock will be received by the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, AMERICAN LOAN & TRUST COMPANY OF BOSTON, and the ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK OF CHICAGO, up to and including August 5th, 1898. Copies of the plan and agreement may be obtained at the office of any one of the depositaries.

New York, July 13, 1898.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
SAMUEL THORNE,
Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary.
54 Wall Street, New York City.

Railroad Bonds.

Our selected list of Railroad Securities includes the following issues:

Illinois Central 1st mtge., gold....4's
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gold....4's
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy....4's
Chicago & Eastern Illinois, 1st mtge....6's
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 1st mtge., gold....6's
Chicago & Northwestern....7's

Prices on application.

Correspondence and personal interviews invited.

N. W. Harris & Co.,
... BANKERS ...
204 Dearborn-st., Chicago.
(Marquette Building).
NEW YORK. BOSTON.

Bartlett, Frazier & Co.,
STOCKS AND BONDS,
Grain, Provisions & Cotton,
WESTERN UNION BLDG.,
128-148 Jackson Street.
Private wires to all principal markets.
Special attention invited to our Stocks and Bonds Department.

The Grijalva Land & Coffee Company

Genl. R. M. Gano, President of this company, is at the Sherman House, cor. of Clark and Randolph, where he can be seen every evening at from 2 to 6 o'clock for the next ten days by any one who desires information as to tropical Mexico.

The company owns in fee simple 100,000 acres of land on one of the largest rivers in Mexico, 60 miles from the Gulf, in the finest

Rubber, Chocolate, Vanilla, Sugar, Tobacco, Coffee, and Tropical Fruit District in the Republic.

And has secured valuable concessions from the government, and provided its own boats for transportation purposes. It is now engaged in the development of its plantations and is making preparations for placing its timbers on the market and for colonizing its surplus lands. Genl. Gano is here to place the unsold balance of its stock in order to push more rapidly the development of these properties.

July 25, 1898.

REAL ESTATE LOANS AT THE VERY LOWEST RATES.
101 Washington St. Edgar M. Snow & Co.

READ THE TRIBUNE FOR WAR NEWS.

$600,000
The Midland Terminal Railway Company
1st Mtge. 5% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

Dated December 1st, 1895; Principal due December 1st, 1925. Interest payable June 1st and December 1st of each year. Principal and interest payable at Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. of New York City in gold coin of the present standard of weight and fineness. Coupon bonds of $1,000 each, with provision for registration of the principal.

The Midland Terminal Railway Company, organized in the fall of 1892, operates 40 miles of road from Divide, a station on the Colorado Midland Railway, to Cripple Creek. By means of the Colorado Midland Railway it has connections with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Denver & Rio Grande railways.

CAPITALIZATION.

Capital stock....$1,000,000
Bonded debt....$1,000,000
Less bonds....400,000
Net bonded debt only....600,000
Total....$1,600,000

[illegible]

EARNINGS.

E. H. ROLLINS & SONS, Boston, Mass.:
Dear Sirs: [illegible] THE MIDLAND TERMINAL RAILWAY COMPANY [illegible]
(Signed) THE AUDIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

For the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1897. 40 miles operated.
Gross earnings....$409,346.48
Operating expenses, taxes and rentals....[illegible]
Net earnings....[illegible]

SINKING FUND.

[illegible]

Price 102 and accrued Interest
PAYING ABOUT 5%

E. H. ROLLINS & SONS,
19 Milk St., Boston.

4% MONEY
We pass on SECURITY—NO DELAY. Special fund to loan at 4½ in amounts from $15,000 up to $500,000 where security is exceptionally good.
BUILDING LOANS
AT USUAL RATES.
KNOTT, LEWIS & CO.
95 DEARBORN-ST.

GOING TO ALASKA?
[illegible]
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., General Agents, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

American Express Co.
Established 1841. Capital, $18,000,000.
78 MONROE STREET.
Issues TRAVELERS' CHECKS immediately available in funds everywhere.
Draws FOREIGN DRAFTS in Sterling, Francs, Marks, and Money Orders on all parts of the Commercial World.
Makes CABLE TRANSFERS of money to England and the Continent.
These facilities are obtainable at all offices of the Company.

IF YOU HAVE GOOD CHICAGO REAL ESTATE [illegible] money [illegible] prompt [illegible] 172 Washington-st. [illegible]

Newell C. Knight. Reuben H. Donnelley.
KNIGHT, DONNELLEY & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS
BONDS STOCKS
MEMBER CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE
DIRECT PRIVATE WIRE TO NEW YORK
216 LA SALLE ST.

Branch Investment and Banking Office, 115 Monroe-st., near Dearborn.
F. G. LOGAN
4 Bd Trade, Chicago.
Member New York Stock Exchange and Chicago Bd. of Trade.
Bonds, Stocks, Provisions, Grain.

LOCOMOTIVES.
Richmond Locomotive and Machine Works.
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.
SIMPLE OR COMPOUND LOCOMOTIVES TO SPECIFICATIONS.
[illegible]
Correspondence Solicited.

MONEY 4% to 6%.
$1,000 and upward loaned on Improved Property. [illegible]
BAIRD & WARNER, 90 La Salle-st.

LEAGUE PENNANT RACE.

SEVEN CLUBS HAVE A CHANCE FOR FIRST PLACE.

Cincinnati Still Holds Its Position at the Head of the List, but Critics Believe It Cannot Last Through the Season There—Pittsburg Shows Great Improvement in Its Work, with Tannehill as a Mainstay—Statistics of the Chicago Team.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Cincinnati	58	29	.666	Pittsburg	44	41	.517
Boston	54	30	.643	Philadelphia	37	42	.468
Cleveland	51	32	.614	Brooklyn	33	48	.407
Baltimore	49	32	.605	Washington	31	51	.378
Chicago	47	40	.540	Louisville	30	56	.349
New York	44	39	.530	St. Louis	24	62	.279

Yesterday's Results.

Cincinnati, 6; Pittsburg, 3.
Pittsburg, 3; Cincinnati, 2.
Boston, 6; Brooklyn, 1.
Baltimore, 4; New York, 3.
Louisville, 5; St. Louis, 2.

Games Today.

Washington at Philadelphia.

TEAMS ENTER THE STRETCH.

Battle from Now On Will Be Waged for a Place in the Percentage Column.

While the convalescents are resting before beginning the final fight for the flag a little résumé of the last three months' struggle on league diamonds may serve to give a line on the comparative strength of the clubs.

The twelve clubs are entering the stretch, and Chicago is having a three days' breathing spell after desperate battles and long journeys. The rest came just in time, for the men are worn and sick. They have just returned from a disastrous trip—a trip which would have been a hardship to hardened well men, but to the sick and crippled men in Burns' command it was disheartening.

Cincinnati still clings to the front rank of the league. It has held its place in the face of the prophecies of all the wise ones, and held it longer than any club ever held the lead. Still, figuring the strength of clubs, it is hardly possible that the Reds will be in at the death. The stretch is long, and those who are faint of heart will fail. Their games already won assure them of a good position even with a bad finish.

The three proverbially lucky clubs, Baltimore, Cincinnati, and Boston, are repeating their record for "lucky" victories. Circumstances seem always to break in their favor, while the luck seems continually to break against Cleveland and Chicago. Cleveland is, perhaps, the worst hated club in the league. The fighting tactics and the continual running fire of sarcastic roasting indulged in by the Spiders cost them many a game during the season, although it now and then wins a game for them.

Tebeau has possibly the strongest club in the league, but the transfer of the home games will be a serious handicap for him in the race. Boston looks now to be the most prominent club among the candidates for the pennant.

Seven Have a Chance.

There are seven clubs with a chance to land on top. Watkins has made the Pirates play ball, despite tough luck and a disorganized team early in the year. Tannehill has pitched his team into the first rank, but the club looks hardly strong enough to land in the first four. The wise ones believe that Pittsburg has shot its bolt, and will continue to drop back.

Within the last three weeks the Giants have made themselves a factor in the race. They ought to come with a rush with that battery of pitchers working in form and make serious trouble among the first seven clubs. With Freedman in Europe the club would play havoc with its enemies. The opposition of the newspapers and a long row of defeats has made New York lose a glorious opportunity for the pennant, although the possibility of its winning out still frightens a few who have pinned their faith to Boston.

To come to Chicago. No team in the league has suffered such exasperating luck as has Burns' aggregation. Sickness, injury, hard luck defeats, and a broken team have injured the prospects of Chicago. With the club in shape the cripples would be now within striking distance of the head of the procession. As it is the club will cut a big figure in the race. Its two great pitchers, with a secondary battery consisting of Thornton, Kilroy, and Isbell will crawl steadily upward unless further disaster, in the shape of sickness, strikes the men.

The team has hit well. It has outbatted the opposition. It has drawn more bases, and has made nearly a hundred more runs than the clubs against it, yet the club remains in fifth place. The reason is that the hitting has scarcely ever been timely, and the errors were perpetrated just in the critical moments.

With Lange and Mertes in the game during the last Eastern trip Chicago would probably have won four, possibly five, of the games which resulted in defeats. One game at Cincinnati and two at Baltimore would have been easy with the two outfielders in position. The tough luck which has pursued them through the year seems to have ceased.

When the club faces Washington on Friday every man will be in position, and the team ought to go towards the top before the start of the next Eastern trip.

Statistics of the Team.

The figures in batting, pitching, and other departments of the offensive side of the game will show to whom the credit of the club's standing is due.

BATTING AVERAGES.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	Pct.
Everitt	372	78	129	.347
Ryan	328	82	113	.345
Lange	243	52	92	.379
Mertes	190	35	65	.342
Thornton	132	25	38	.288
Dahlen	308	60	96	.312
McCormick	341	47	84	.247
Connor	294	31	64	.219
Donahue	260	38	62	.239
Isbell	134	17	31	.231
Kilroy	89	18	20	.225
Woods	100	9	16	.160
Callahan	121	20	34	.281
Griffith	78	9	10	.128
Chance	84	20	25	.297
Briggs	14	2	7	.500
Friend	7	0	1	.143
Clarke	4	0	1	.250
Martin	4	0	0	.000

	B.B.	H.P.B.	S.H.	S.B.
Ryan	51	1	8	13
Dahlen	42	16	8	21
McCormick	35	0	6	12
Connor	22	1	6	3
Donahue	41	7	8	13
Everitt	28	2	3	18
Lange	17	2	4	13
Mertes	24	2	5	18
Kilroy	12	0	1	0
Thornton	11	0	1	5
Griffith	7	0	0	0
Chance	4	8	0	4
Callahan	4	0	2	0
Woods	2	1	2	3
Isbell	2	1	3	3
Clarke	1	0	0	0
Totals	303	36	37	126

PITCHERS' WORK.

	Won	Lost	Tie	Innings pitched	Opponents' hits	Runs	Bases on balls	Hit by pitched ball	Struck out
Griffith	14	7	0	183	173	75	43	8	68
Callahan	11	5	0	142	146	78	37	4	35
Thornton	7	5	1	123	133	84	35	10	28
Kilroy	5	5	0	76	84	51	22	7	15
Isbell	4	5	0	83	57	39	33	7	10
Woods	4	8	0	118	122	84	35	3	22
Clarke	1	0	0	9	8	4	3	1	1
Briggs	1	3	0	36	37	22	8	1	14
Friend	0	2	0	18	17	15	10	0	4
Totals	47	40	1	788	777	452	226	41	197

Pirates and Reds Break Even.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 26.—The only game Cincinnati has lost here this season was its last played. Both games were gilt-edged contests and full of fine plays. McCreery's batting and Bowerman's work behind the bat were the features. Attendance, 4,000. Scores:

Pittsburg.	R	B	P	A	E	Cincinnati.	R	B	P	A	E
Donovan, rf.	0	2	0	0	0	McBride, cf.	2	3	3	0	0
McCreery, cf.	0	0	3	0	0	Smith, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
McCarthy, lf.	0	0	2	0	0	Miller, rf.	1	2	0	0	0
Bowerman, c.	0	0	4	3	0	Beckley, 1b.	0	0	16	0	0
O'Brien, 1b.	1	2	10	1	0	Irwin, 3b.	0	1	2	5	0
Padden, 2b.	1	1	3	3	0	Steinf'dt, ss.	0	1	1	7	2
Ely, ss.	1	1	0	2	0	McPhee, 2b.	1	1	1	3	1
Gardner, 3b.	0	0	4	2	0	Peitz, c.	1	1	2	0	0
Hastings, p.	0	0	0	4	1	Dwyer, p.	1	3	0	0	0
Totals	3	6	27	15	1	Totals	6	12	27	15	3

Pittsburg ......0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0—3
Cincinnati ......0 0 0 0 1 0 5 0 0—6

Two-base hit—Donovan. Three-base hits—Miller, Peitz. Sacrifice hits—McBride, Smith, Steinfeldt. Stolen base—Steinfeldt. Double plays—Padden-O'Brien; Irwin-McPhee-Beckley. First base on balls—Off Hastings, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Padden, Irwin. Struck out—By Hastings, 1; by Dwyer, 1. Time—1:45. Umpires—Gaffney and Brown.

Pittsburg.	R	B	P	A	E	Cincinnati.	R	B	P	A	E
Donovan, rf.	1	0	1	0	0	McBride, cf.	0	3	1	1	0
McCreery, cf.	2	3	0	0	0	Smith, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
McCarthy, lf.	0	1	2	1	1	Miller, rf.	0	0	3	0	0
Bowerman, c.	0	1	9	5	0	Beckley, 1b.	0	1	7	1	0
O'Brien, 1b.	0	1	7	0	0	Irwin, 3b.	1	1	2	1	0
Padden, 2b.	0	0	3	4	1	Steinf'dt, ss.	1	1	2	4	0
Ely, ss.	0	0	3	3	1	McPhee, 2b.	0	0	0	2	0
Gardner, 3b.	0	1	1	2	0	Vaughn, c.	0	3	7	0	0
Hoffer, p.	0	1	1	1	0	Hill, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	3	8	27	16	3	Totals	2	10	24	11	0

Pittsburg ......2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 *—3
Cincinnati ......0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—2

Two-base hit—Bowerman. Three-base hits—Hoffer, Steinfeldt. Home run—McCreery. Sacrifice hits—McCarthy, Steinfeldt [2]. First base on balls—Off Hoffer, 5; off Hill, 2. Struck out—By Hoffer, 3; by Hill, 2. Time—1:50. Umpires—Gaffney and Brown.

Baltimore, 4; New York, 3.

Baltimore, Md., July 26.—The Orioles and Giants started in to play two games today, but only one was completed and it was a nerve-strainer. The second game was not started, as both teams had to catch early trains. Score:

Baltimore.	R	B	P	A	E	New York.	R	B	P	A	E
Keeler, rf.	2	2	2	0	0	V.Haltr'n, cf.	0	2	5	0	0
Jen'ings, ss.	1	2	3	2	0	Tiernan, lf.	1	1	1	0	1
Kelley, cf.	0	2	3	0	0	Joyce, 1b.	0	2	17	0	1
Demont, 2b.	0	1	3	2	0	Davis, ss.	0	0	9	7	0
McGann, 1b.	0	0	14	1	0	Gleason, 2b.	0	1	2	4	0
Holmes, lf.	0	2	8	0	0	Doyle, 3b.	0	1	1	4	0
Ball, 3b.	0	0	2	3	1	Grady, rf.	0	1	2	0	0
Robinson, c.	1	0	3	3	0	Warner, c.	1	1	2	3	0
Maul, p.	0	0	1	4	0	Meekin, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						Gettig, p.	1	1	0	6	0
Totals	4	9	39	15	1	Totals	3	10	39	24	2

Baltimore ......0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—4
New York ......0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3

Two-base hits—Gettig, Joyce. Three-base hits—Tiernan, Van Haltren. Double play—Joyce [unassisted]. First base on balls—Off Meekin, 1; off Gettig, 4; off Maul, 3. Stolen bases—Demont. Struck out—By Gettig, 1. Sacrifice hits—Grady, Warner, Jennings. Left on bases—Baltimore, 6; New York, 6. Time—2:55. Umpires—Lynch and Andrews. Attendance—2,279.

Boston, 6; Brooklyn, 1.

New York, July 26.—Brooklyn lost today's game to the Bostons because of their inability to bat Lewis to any great extent. Score:

Brooklyn.	R	B	P	A	E	Boston.	R	B	P	A	E
Griffin, cf.	0	0	1	0	0	Long, ss.	2	1	2	3	0
Jones, rf.	0	1	0	0	0	Stafford, rf.	1	0	0	0	0
Hallman, 2b.	0	1	3	2	1	Duffy, cf.	1	3	2	0	0
Sheckard, lf.	0	1	1	0	0	Collins, 3b.	0	0	2	3	1
Magoon, ss.	0	0	1	4	0	Lowe, 2b.	1	1	4	2	0
LaCh'ce, 1b.	0	0	14	0	1	Bergen, c.	1	2	4	1	0
Shindle, 3b.	0	0	2	3	2	G.Yaeger, 1b.	0	2	11	0	0
Ryan, c.	1	1	5	2	0	Pickett, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
J.Yaeger, p.	0	0	0	5	1	Lewis, p.	1	0	1	2	0
Totals	1	3	27	17	5	Totals	6	10	27	11	1

Brooklyn ......0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Boston ......0 2 1 2 0 1 0 0 *—6

Stolen bases—Long, Duffy. Two-base hits—Duffy, Bergen, Long. Double plays—Lewis-Long-G. Yaeger; Hallman-La Chance. Sacrifice hit—Stafford. First base on balls—Off J. Yaeger, 3. Struck out—By J. Yaeger, 2; by Lewis, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 2; Boston, 8. Time—1:31. Umpires—Swartwood and Wood. Attendance—1,500.

Louisville, 5; St. Louis, 2.

Louisville, Ky., July 26.—The Browns lost the game in the second inning, two errors and four hits netting five runs. Score:

Louisville.	R	B	P	A	E	St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E
Clark, lf.	1	2	3	0	0	Dowd, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Hoy, cf.	0	2	1	0	0	Stenzel, cf.	0	2	1	0	0
Decker, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	Harley, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Wagner, 3b.	1	0	0	2	0	Cross, 3b.	0	2	3	0	0
Davis, 1b.	0	0	11	1	0	Clements, c.	0	2	3	3	0
Ritchey, 2b.	1	1	3	3	0	Sullivan, ss.	0	0	3	3	2
C'gm'n, ss.	1	1	3	4	0	Tucker, 1b.	0	1	7	0	0
K'tt'dge, c.	1	1	4	1	0	Quinn, 2b.	1	1	5	3	0
Frazer, p.	0	1	0	4	0	Taylor, p.	1	1	0	2	0
Totals	5	8	27	16	0	Totals	2	9	24	11	2

Louisville ......0 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 *—5
St. Louis ......0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—2

Stolen bases—Hoy, Decker, and Quinn. Two-base hits—Clements, Stenzel. Three-base hit—Kittridge. Home run—Clarke. Sacrifice hit—Kittridge. First base on balls—Off Frazer, 2; off Taylor, 1. Struck out—By Frazer, 4; by Taylor, 1. Double play—Clingman-Ritchey-Davis. Hit by pitched ball—Sullivan. Left on bases—Louisville, 4; St. Louis, 7. Time—1:40. Umpires—Emslie and Hunt. Attendance—1,200.

Rain at Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 26.—Washington-Philadelphia game was called at end of third inning on account of rain. Score stood 3 to 1 in favor of Philadelphia.

Western League.

	W.	L.	P.c.		W.	L.	P.c.
Ind'napolis	52	30	.634	Columbus	43	36	.544
St. Paul	50	35	.588	Detroit	38	43	.469
Kansas City	50	36	.581	St. Joseph	28	48	.368
Milwaukee	49	38	.563	Minneap'lis	25	59	.297

Minneapolis, Minn., July 26.—The Millers bunched their hits off Figgemier and won an exciting game by one run. Three runs in the first retired Friend. Score:

Minneapolis ......3 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 *—6 11 5
Columbus ......4 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—5 12 3

Batteries—Phillippi and Dixon; Friend, Figgemier, and Buckley.

Kansas City, Mo., July 26.—The Blues were too heavy for the leaders today. Score:

Kansas City ......2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 *—3 10 0
Indianapolis ......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1 6 0

Batteries—Pardee and Wilson; Hawley and Kahoe.

St. Joseph, Mo., July 26.—The Brewers found no shining mark in Wadsworth today, and he deceived them throughout. Score:

St. Joseph ......0 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 *—4 9 1
Milwaukee ......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—2 5 1

Batteries—Wadsworth and McCauley; Taylor and Speer.

St. Paul, Minn., July 26.—The errors of Detroit were costly. Denzer pitched steady ball when men were on bases. Score:

St. Paul ......2 1 1 1 0 0 1 2 *—8 7 2
Detroit ......1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 2—5 10 6

Batteries—Denzer and Spies; Thomas and Buelo.

Interstate League.

Grand Rapids, 2; Fort Wayne, 1.
Mansfield, 10; Toledo, 1.
Youngstown, 6; Springfield, 0.
Youngstown, 6; Springfield, 0.
Dayton, 4; Newcastle, 3.
Newcastle, 8; Dayton, 6.

Notes of the Game.

McCormick went to his home in Cincinnati last night to visit until Friday.

The league has at last found a phenomenon in the line of umpires. Gaffney, the former king, has grabbed the indicator again and is at work behind the bat. "Gaff" is the most wonderful umpire that ever wore a pad. His judgment is so rare that even when he makes a mistake the pitchers have not the nerve to kick, and his mistakes are few and far between. He permitted drink to get the better of him several years ago and retired. Over a year ago he quit drinking and is now a temperance lecturer.

The other night Gaffney began telling about queer plays that occasionally occur in a game. Finally he said: "I've got a problem for you. It is an actual occurrence, happening a few years ago in the league. Washington was playing Boston and Boston was beaten, 4 to 3, when they came in to finish the ninth. The first man went out, the next two hit safe. With a man on first and second a ball was hit. There was a put out, two assists, no hits, no error, and yet two runs scored." The crowd looked incredulous for a time, then Gaff explained: "The batter hit the ball to the fence. The center fielder threw to short, who threw to first. The batter failed to touch first and was put out, but the two runs counted."

Yacht Races at Put-in-Bay.

Put-in-Bay, O., July 26.—[Special.]—The first day's racing at the annual meet of the Interlake Yachting association was a great success. There was a light wind, but what lacked in speed was made up in a close run. The thirty-two-footers put up a good contest. Viking, Toledo; Alborak, Detroit; Eva, Sandusky; and Mischief, Toledo, entered, and finished in the order named. The boats were so near the same size no time allowance was given. Eva got the best start, and Viking crossed the line six minutes after, with the others between. Eva is a crack yacht, built in Canada, and has always swept everything. Viking overhauled it and beat it easily. Time—corrected: Viking, 2:41:30; Alborak, 2:45:30; Eva, 2:44:25; Mischief, 3:23:20. The thirty-two-footers sailed over a ten and one-half mile triangle once. Josephine and Alice Enright, big Toledo sloops, fought another round in the battle they have been engaged in for several years, with varying results. This time Josephine took the championship flag, beating its competitors 53 minutes. Time: Josephine, 6:06:35; Alice Enright, 6:59:35. Course, twice over ten and one-half mile triangle. Surprise of Detroit, the only fifty-two-footer, was given a flag for running over the course.

Woodlawn Cycling Club Race.

The third annual road race of the Woodlawn Cycling club will be run on Saturday over the course commencing at the clubhouse, east through Jackson Park, south along the west drive, and continuing along Stony Island avenue to Seventy-first street, west skirting Oakwoods Cemetery, then south in Cottage Grove avenue to Burnside, east across the tracks, and again south along Cottage Grove avenue to the place of finish east of the Florence Hotel, Pullman, the latter part of the course being identical with the one used by the South Side Cycling club in the last Pullman road race. Eighty-eight entries are reported by the committee.

MORROW TALKS OF HIS CASE.

Victim of the Washington Park Shooting Can Give the Police No Clew.

Walter Morrow, who a week ago Sunday was shot by a negro while sitting in Washington Park with Mamie Foley, talked of the affair for the first time yesterday. He was unable to give any information that would lead to the identification of his assailant. He said he could not identify him if he should see him again. He declares he does not know Paine, the negro who is now a prisoner at the County Jail awaiting trial for the crime. Morrow is still in a critical condition at the Chicago Hospital.

Orders Appraisement of Realty.

Judge Carter yesterday entered in the County Court an order authorizing the American Trust and Savings Bank, assignee of Edward Baggot, to appraise the value of the real estate of the insolvent plumber. The examination of the affairs of Mr. Baggot was continued to Monday, Aug. 1.

FOR DEBILITATED MEN,

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. J. B. Alexander, Charlotte, N. C., says: "It is pleasant to the taste, and ranks among the best of nerve tonics for debilitated men."

COLLINS IS THE CHAMPION

DEFEATS BOND FOR THE SUPREMACY OF THE WEST.

Kenwood Man Does Not Play Up to His Usual Form While the North Side Expert Puts Up the Best Game of the Tournament, Outplaying His Opponent at Every Stage of the Match—Wins in Straight Sets—Results in Consolation Matches.

Kriegh Collins defended his title of Western tennis champion against W. S. Bond so well yesterday that his opponent could count only a meager six games as his share of the three sets played. The score was 6—2, 6—2, 6—2.

That the match did not bring out the quality of tennis that is expected for a championship round was no fault of the champion. Collins played in beautiful form, and showed a reserve of strength that aroused a desire to see him pushed to do his best. He played all around Bond, and clearly outclassed him in the three sets played.

Bond was not at his best. He was nervous, and did not show the coolness and confidence that characterized Collins' play throughout the engagement. Bond played badly, and knocked balls into the net and out of court recklessly.

There were occasional spurts, when Bond played fine tennis, but even these changes from his poor form did not give much encouragement that at his best he could beat Collins, who played the best tennis seen during the tournament.

Collins started the service in the primary set, but Bond took the game to thirty. The champion then went in with a rush, and by beautiful placing work took five games straight, when Bond broke into the procesion for the seventh. The eighth game went to Collins, after going to deuce several times, and the set went with it, 6—2.

Collins again started in the second set, this time winning his service. The second and third games followed, and then Bond won the fourth to love. The fifth and sixth went to Collins, the seventh to Bond, the eighth to Collins, and the champion had another set., 6—2.

Collins began in the third set, but Bond won the initial game, Collins took the second, and Bond captured the third to love. Bond's spurt lasted only a single game, and after the Kenwood man had garnered the third, Collins took the rest and the set, 6—2. Score:

FIRST SET.

Collins ......2 7 4 4 5 5 3 6—6
Bond ......4 5 1 2 3 3 5 4—2

Places—Collins, 9; Bond, 7. Outs—Collins, 10; Bond, 8. Nets—Collins, 7; Bond, 16. Double services—Collins, 3; Bond, 3.

SECOND SET.

Collins ......4 6 7 0 4 6 1 6—6
Bond ......0 4 5 4 1 4 4 0—2

Places—Collins, 10; Bond, 7. Outs—Collins, 6; Bond, 11. Nets—Collins, 8; Bond, 10. Double services—Collins, 1; Bond, 1.

THIRD SET.

Collins ......2 4 0 4 4 4 4 6—6
Bond ......4 2 4 1 1 1 1 4—2

Places—Collins, 13; Bond, 8. Outs—Collins, 5; Bond, 9. Nets—Collins, 5; Bond, 6. Double services—Collins, 0; Bond, 0.

Finals, consolation singles—N. H. Mundy beat H. L. Turner, 4—6, 5—7, 7—5, 6—4, 6—0.

Singles, championship round—Collins (holder) beat Bond (challenger), 6—2, 6—2, 6—2.

Consolation finals—Mundy beat Turner, 4—6, 5—7, 7—5, 6—4, 6—0.

LONGWOOD TENNIS SUMMARIES

Budlong and Codman Play an Interesting Match, the Former Winning in Five Sets.

Boston, Mass., July 26.—[Special.]—The first tennis match to go on this morning was that between Budlong and Codman, postponed from Monday. The former had two sets to Codman's one when the match was continued this morning. Codman started off with a rush, taking the first four games. Budlong took the next three games, but Codman ran out the two succeeding, giving him the set, 6—3. In the final set Codman had things all his own way for a time and won the first four games. Budlong then wore Codman out by steady and persistent lobbing, combined with good drives into the back of the court. He reeled game after game, until the score stood 5—4 in his favor. Then Codman pulled out a long deuce game. Score, five games all. Budlong won the next two games and the set, 7—5.

In the second round Stephen C. Millett of New York was pitted against H. H. Hackett, the Yale champion. Millett won, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4.

Kenneth Horton and H. L. Ewer of Longwood had a good match. Ewer surprised everybody by his good all-round playing. He won, 4—6, 6—0, 6—4, 5—7, 10—8.

Wrenn won from G. W. Lee in straight sets and without much effort. Lee gave Wrenn hardly any trouble. The latter is improving and should be in good form when he meets Whitman. The summary:

Doubles, preliminary round—Wrenn and Whitman beat Blakemore and Hitchcock 6—0, 6—2, 6—0.

Singles, preliminary round—E. T. Gross beat E. P. Fischer by default; D. E. Merry beat Beals Wright by default; R. Hooker beat J. D. Forbes by default.

First round—C. R. Budlong beat Alfred Codman 6—4, 6—2, 5—7, 3—6, 7—5. G. L. Wrenn Jr. beat G. W. Lee 6—1, 6—0, 6—3. E. R. Marvin beat G. Cabot 6—3, 6—4, 6—2. Richard Hooker beat D. E. Merry 6—0, 6—3, 6—3. C. V. Whitbeck beat A. J. Wellington 6—3, 12—10, 2—6, 6—3. A. W. Blakemore beat G. A. Miles by default.

Second round—S. C. Millett beat H. H. Hackett 6—4, 6—4, 6—4. H. L. Ewer beat Kenneth Horton 4—6, 6—0, 6—4, 5—7, 10—8.

CHARLIE CHRISTY'S GOOD RACE

Defeats the Favorite, Elusive, in the Fourth Event at Harlem, Candelaria Being Second.

Although offering only a mediocre card, Harlem yesterday furnished some fairly interesting races. A larger crowd was present than on Monday and the track was fast. The third race was called off and the fifth, a race at four and one-half furlongs for 2-year-olds, in which a big field was entered, was split into two races in order to fill out the card of the day.

Charlie Christy in the fourth race, at one and one-eighth miles, showed that he is still in the winning form he showed at Washington Park by defeating the favorite, Elusive. The surprise of the afternoon was the poor showing of the latter. Charlie Christy won all the way, Elusive giving way in the stretch to Candelaria, who got the place, with Elusive third. Elusive was installed favorite at 3 and 4 to 5, with Christy second choice at 2 to 1. Elusive's performance in the Wheeler Handicap at Washington Park Saturday was the cause of this, but she was not in as good form as then.

The Schorr horse seemed to be in fine fettle and was never in danger. Mr. Schorr before the race, to a questioner who doubted the ability of Christy to win, remarked that if Christy didn't beat Elusive he would give the horse to the interviewer, and the race showed that his faith was well placed.

Prince McClurg, at 30 to 1, won the first race, a dash at five-eighths of a mile, for 2-year-olds, but was disqualified for fouling, Gauntlet, the favorite at even money and 6 to 5, thus securing first honors. Galathee, second choice, was fourth. Prince McClurg seemed to be the best of the bunch, but he caused trouble on the turn by which Galathee and Volandies suffered considerably.

Another long shot, Little Singer at 25 to 1, won the next race, a selling affair at a mile. Old Necedah was favorite at 8 to 5, but finished nowhere, Bloss taking Singer along and winning in a driving finish with Tonto. It was the prettiest race of the day.

Boney Boy and Elsie G. fought it out in the third race, made up of the first nine horses of the fifth race as originally scheduled. Boney Boy was the best of the lot and won in easy style. Elsie G. ran a good race, but was just able to get second money.

Guess Me, Kentuckian, and Sea Lion were the choice of the bettors for the second half of the split race. The Kentuckian being most favored. Guess Me went away with a flying start and, hugging the rails all the way, finished with a comfortable lead over The Kentuckian.

Another favorite met defeat in the last race, another mile selling contest. Midian was the choice of the bettors at 9 to 5, but Meddler, at 7 to 1, had the speed of the party and won. Midian finished fifth. Roger B., second choice at 2 to 1, was second.

Harlem Summaries July 26.

Weather clear. Track fast.

First race, ⅝ mile, 2-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	⅜	Str.	Fn.
30-1	*Pr. McClurg, 118 [N.T'r]	6nk	6²	4nk	1½	1²
6-5	Gauntlet, 118 [Thorpe]	4½	2²½	1nk	2nk	2n
20-1	Volandies, 118 [Caywood]	2½	5nk	5⁵	3²	3²½

*Disqualified for foul.

Time, 1:02¼. Galathee, Foxnette, Ed Tipton, Willie Howard, Facade finished as named. Winner, ch. c., by Cavalier—Herschel.

Second race, 1 mile, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
25-1	Little Singer, 104 [Bloss]	8nk	1½	1½	1½	1½
7-1	Tonto, 106 [Thorpe]	3nk	6nk	4nk	2½	2½
8-1	Winslow, 108 [Vandusen]	4nk	10	9⁴	6²	3³

Time, 1:41¾. Swordsman, Hosi, Necedah, Inconstancy, Hessville, Sir Hobart, Treeby finished as named.

Third race, 4½ furlongs, 2-year-olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	Str.	Fn.
13-10	Boney Boy, 102 [T. Burns]	3½	1½	1½	1½
8-1	Elsie G., 104 [Newcom]	1nk	3½	3½	2nk
15-1	The Dragon, 105 [Sheppard]	4h	4½	5³	3⁴

Time, :55. Stamina, Major Eskridge, Eva Wilson, Numa, Nora Ives, Charline finished as named.

Fourth race, 1⅛ miles:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
2-1	Ch. Christy, 101 [T. Burns]	2h	1½	1h	1³	1²
6-1	Candelaria, 102 [Thorpe]	4	3	3	3	2nk
4-5	Elusive, 96 [Everett]	2½	2½	2¹	2²	3²

Time, 1:54¾. Sunburst also ran.

Fifth race, 4½ furlongs, 2-year-olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	Str.	Fn.
9-2	Guess Me, 102 [Everett]	3½	1½	1¹	1³
8-5	The Kentuckian, 105 [Caywood]	1½	2½	2½	2nk
2-1	Sea Lion, 105 [T. Burns]	1nk	3½	3²	3²

Time, :54¾. Miss Marks, Vie Lamont, Jockey Joe, Mistress Peg, Speedy Cass, Scamper finished as named. Winner, ch. f., by Pontico—Mary H.

Sixth race, 1 mile, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
7-1	Meddler, 108 [H. Shields]	3nk	1½	1½	1½	1½
2-1	Roger B., 108 [Thorpe]	1nk	2½	2½	2½	2½
12-1	Prosecutor, 109 [Conley]	5¼	3½	3½	3½	3½

Time, 1:41½. Albert S., Midian, Goose Liver, Locust Blossom finished as named. Winner, ch. g., 6, by Long Taw—Meddle.

Harlem Entries Today.

First race, 4½ furlongs, 2-year-olds, maiden fillies—Nellie Fonso, 107 pounds; Keen Winkle, 107; Viola K., 107; Ostra, 112; Oscar's Joy, 112; Flirtation, 112; Hopkins' Choice, 112.

Second race, ¾ mile—Storm Queen, 85 pounds; Apple Jack, 88; Dr. Sharp, 90; Martha II., 94; Dave Waldo, 103; Three Bars, 105; Fervor, 105.

Third race, 1 1-16 miles, selling—Hosi, 94 pounds; King Bermuda, 94; Don Orsino, 97; Friar John, 97; The Tarcoon, 107; Topmast, 109; Cherry Leaf, 110; Bing Binger, 112.

Fourth race, ¾ mile, the Junior Stakes, $1,000 added, 2-year-olds—Cheval d'Or, 111 pounds; Formero, 118; Jolly Roger, 118; Gold Fox, 118; Billy House, 118; Kentucky Colonel, 118; King Barleycorn, 118.

Fifth race, 4½ furlongs, 2-year-old maidens, fillies—Nora C., 112 pounds; Lucille Bramble, 112; Darthea, 112; Elizabeth R., 112; Dapite, 112; The Crawfish, 112.

Sixth race, 1 mile—Jay Bird, 99 pounds; Inconstancy, 100; Ferroll, 104; Robinson, 104; Cutter, 104; The Tory, 105; Fonclif, 105; Laius, 109; Osmon, 117; Pepper, 119; Valesco, 114.

Results at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., July 26.—Today's race results: First race, 1 mile—Adam Andrew, 107 pounds [J. McDonald], 12 to 1, won; Empress Josephine, 13 to 5, second; Annie Oldfield, 30 to 1, third. Time, 1:48½.

Second race, for maiden 2-year-olds, 4½ furlongs—Evelyn Byrd, 115 pounds [Hall], 3 to 2, won; Lady Memphis, 10 to 1, second; Sidtella, 15 to 1, third. Time, :58.

Third race, selling, 1 mile—Howitzer, 91 pounds [Lines], 5 to 1, won; Laura May, 100 to 1, second; Judge Debouse, 9 to 1, third. Time, 1:48¾.

Fourth race, 5½ furlongs—Leo Planter, 121 pounds [J. McDonald], 13 to 10, won; Dandy H., 5 to 1, second; Pat Cleburne, 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:12¼.

Fifth race, selling, 6 furlongs—Belle Bramble, 105 pounds [Snell], 7 to 5, won; Mitchell, 9 to 1, second; Good Hope, 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:17¼.

Sixth race, selling, 1 mile—Schiller, 109 pounds [Rutter], 4 to 1, won; Moralist, 13 to 5, second; King Oscar, 5 to 2, third. Time, 1:47¼.

Results at Brighton Beach.

First race, selling, 1 1-16 miles—Songster, 91 pounds [Dupee], 6 to 5, won; Charagrace, 10 to 1, second; Tinge, 8 to 5, third. Time, 1:48¾.

Second race, 5 furlongs—Federal, 112 pounds [Doggett], 3 to 1, won; Mark Miles, 8 to 1, second; Leando, 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:02.

Third race, selling, 1 mile—Rotterdam, 111 pounds [Taral], 10 to 3, won; Chenille, 30 to 1, second; Swamp Angel, 13 to 5, third. Time, 1:42¼.

Fourth race, 5 furlongs—Lambent, 120 pounds [O'Leary], 6 to 1, won; Trolley, 8 to 5, second; Autumn, 7 to 5, third. Time, 1:01¼.

Fifth race, selling, 6 furlongs—Cormorant, 102 pounds [Songer], even, won; Ben Viking, 2 to 1, second; Country Dance, 9 to 2, third. Time, 1:15.

Sixth race, 1 mile—Marito, 97 pounds [Maher], 7 to 5, won; Dr. Catlett, 1 to 2, second; Her Own, 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:41¼.

KLATAWAH WINS A FAST RACE.

California Stallion Carries Off the 2:14 Pace at Cleveland in a Sensational Manner.

Cleveland, O., July 26.—Performances at the second day of the grand circuit meeting were not of the phenomenal brand that characterized the opening. The real race of the day was last on the card. Klatawah, the sensational California stallion, got away with the first two miles, but went up in the third heat and trailed the big field in. In the fourth from the last position in a field of fourteen he took the pole away from Pentland long before the first turn was reached, and after that Klatawah was the only horse in the chase, although everybody expected him to leave his feet at any moment. Summary:

2:16 class, pacing, purse $2,500:

Lady of the Manor, ch. m., by Mambrino King [Geers] 4 2 1 1 1
Lottie Smart, ch. m. [Wallace] 1 1 3 2 2
Nicol, gr. g. [McMahon—Shank] 2 3 2 3 3
Ed B. Young, blk. g. [Kelly] 3 4 4 4 4

Time—2:09¾; 2:11; 2:15; 2:10¾; 2:11.

2:20 class, trotting, purse $2,000:

Red Roy, b. g., by Red Cedar [Hussy] 11 10 4 1 1 1
Louise Mc., ch. m. [Hudson] 1 1 3 11 12 3
Iris O., b. m. [Bush] 2 6 1 3 8 2

Rival, Minnetto, Mamie F., Oakley, Valpa, Maldeno, Anita S., Sybl H., and Iquique also started. Time—2:14¼; 2:14¾; 2:15¼; 2:16½; 2:17½; 2:20.

2:14 class, pacing, purse $2,000:

Klatawah, b. s., by Steinway [McDowell] 1 1 14 1
Pentland, b. s. [Granger] 13 6 1 2
Sibilia, b. m. [McCleary] 3 2 2 11

McBride, Edward, Midi, Jib, Harry Omer, Fairview, Egozon, Bernice, Journeyman, Pilot Medium Jr., and Prestoria Wilkes, also started. Time—2:07; 2:09¾; 2:11½; 2:11¼.

TEN STAKES AT HAWTHORNE.

Chicago Racing Association Announces Many Big Events for the Coming Meeting.

The Chicago Racing association yesterday opened ten stakes, four of which are for 2-year-olds, two for 3-year-olds, and four for 3-year-olds and upward, to be run at the summer and fall meeting to be held at the Hawthorne track. The entrance fee in each case is placed at $5, and the added money at $1,000, making them worth the winning. Entries will close with Secretary Harry Kuhl on Thursday, Aug. 4. The list in full is as follows:

La Grange Stakes, a sweepstakes for fillies 2 years old, 5 furlongs.

Clyde Stakes, a sweepstakes for colts and geldings 2 years old, 5 furlongs.

Morton Park Stakes, a selling sweepstakes for 2-year-olds, 5 furlongs.

Hawthorne Stakes, a sweepstakes for 2-year-olds, 6 furlongs.

Ontario Handicap, a handicap sweepstakes for 3-year-olds, 1 mile.

Superior Stakes, a sweepstakes for 3-year-olds, 1¼ miles.

Dash Stakes, a sweepstakes for 3-year-olds and upward, 7 furlongs.

Selling Stakes, a sweepstakes for 3-year-olds and upward, 1 1-16 miles.

Monadnock Stakes, a sweepstakes for 3-year-olds and upward, 1¼ miles.

Autumn Handicap, a handicap sweepstakes for 3-year-olds and upwards, 1½ miles.

Hamburg to Race Ornament.

Saratoga, N. Y., July 26.—A match race between Hamburg and Ornament will be run on the Saratoga track Wednesday, Aug. 10. Secretary Chilton of the Saratoga Racing association said tonight that the conditions of the race would not be made public for several days.

Joseph Donovan Dead.

Joseph Donovan, one of the best-known writers on boxing in the country, died Monday night at the Cook County Hospital. He had been sick for two weeks with typhoid fever, but his serious condition was unknown among his acquaintances, to whom the announcement of his death came as a shock. He was born in San Francisco in 1858, but has been connected with Chicago papers for seven years. He leaves a wife and one child. The remains will be shipped to San Francisco for interment.

Special Train to the Fight.

"Parson" Davies is arranging a special excursion to Buffalo to carry the Chicago sporting fraternity to the Corbett-McCoy fight before the Hawthorne Athletic club. The "Parson" returned yesterday from the East. He has made arrangements whereby every passenger on the excursion becomes a member of the club before which the fight is to be held, which will permit the club to receive them without violating the State law.

Corbett to Challenge Jeffries.

New York, July 26.—[Special.]—Corbett will issue a challenge to Jeffries tomorrow for a fight.

EARL OF MINTO'S APPOINTMENT PLEASES OTTAWA.

He Is Already Popular in Canada and His Selection for Governor General Is Satisfactory—Comment of London Newspapers.

Ottawa, Ont., July 26.—[Special.]—Great satisfaction is felt here at the appointment of the Earl of Minto as Governor General of Canada, as during his residence in this city, when he was Lord Melgund, and military secretary to Lord Lansdowne during that Governor's term of office, 1883-1888, he and Lady Melgund were extremely popular, and made hosts of friends.

Lord Melgund accompanied General Middleton to the Northwest and did most excellent service there, as he had previously done under Sir Frederick Roberts in Afghanistan and Natal, and also during the Egyptian campaign, during which he was wounded at Magfar, the first action after leaving Ismailia. The impression Lord Melgund left in Canada was distinctly favorable to him. He was a pleasant, genial gentleman, as well as a good soldier. His return as Governor General to occupy Rideau Hall, where thirteen years ago he lived as secretary to another excellency, will be quite welcome. The Earl is of Scotch origin, and his family is distinguished in many branches of the public service.

Toronto, Ont., July 26.—[Special.]—The Telegram tonight has the following special cable containing comments of the English papers upon Earl Minto to succeed Lord Aberdeen as Governor General of Canada:

London, July 26.—The Morning Strand, commenting upon the appointment of the Earl of Minto as Governor General of Canada, says the announcement disappoints the calculations of political gossips. There is no reason to suppose, the Strand continues, that the Earl of Minto will prove unequal to the duties he is called upon to discharge.

The Daily News, referring to the appointment, says Lord Melgund will do well to follow in the footsteps of his immediate predecessor, the Earl of Aberdeen. The less the new Governor General interferes in Canadian politics, the News further states, the better he will fill the position to which he has been appointed.

The Evening Globe says that from the Earl of Minto may be reasonably expected five years of vigorous rule.

NEWS OF THE RAILWAYS.

NORTHWESTERN LINE COMPLETES A DOUBLE TRACK TO ELROY.

Improvement Includes a New Steel Bridge Over the Fox River at Cary—Road Makes Many Additions to Its Right of Way—Reduced Rates on Supplies for Red Cross and Cuban Relief Societies Become Effective on Aug. 1.

The Chicago and Northwestern nearly has completed its double track between Barrington and Harvard. A costly steel bridge has been constructed across the Fox River at Cary. This gives the road a double track from Chicago to Elroy, where connection is made with the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha. The line from Crystal Lake to Lake Geneva has been improved. Among the additions and improvements made by the Northwestern during the last year are the following: Rebuilding and straightening main line from Honey Creek, Ia., west. This line crosses the location of the old track at four different points and eliminates 108 degrees curvature. A new riveted steel lattice truss, double-track drawbridge of 200 feet in length, operated by electricity, has been erected over the North Branch of the Chicago River at the Wells street terminal, replacing a double-track bridge 170 feet in length. Four new single-track steel truss spans, aggregating 735 feet, were erected in the bridge over the Mississippi at Clinton, Ia. A new steel draw span, 300 feet in length, has been erected in the bridge at Winona, Minn., replacing a wrought iron structure; also the old shore span on the Minnesota side of the river has been replaced with a new steel deck riveted plate girder, 80 feet in length.

Lower Rates on Relief Goods.

Effective on Aug. 1, the following reduced rates will be applied from the western termini of the trunk lines and points west thereof to New York City on shipments of food, clothing, medicines, and other necessary supplies on account Central Cuban Relief committee and the American National Red Cross:

The duly authorized freight tariff rates less 25 per cent on articles which are provided with a carload rating. Regular published freight tariff rates less 15 per cent on articles transported in less than carloads or in any quantities as to such articles as are not provided with a carload rating. The above named rates will apply upon the designated supplies forwarded all rail from points on the lines of the companies members of the Joint Traffic association to New York City.

Gross earnings of the Chicago Great Western for the third week in July were $85,019, an increase of $4,701.

Negotiations are said to be in progress whereby the Union Pacific is to obtain control of the Oregon Short Line and Oregon Railway and Navigation company. The Pierpont Morgan and Vanderbilt interests control a majority of the stock of all these roads.

On next Friday the Erie will run a cheap excursion from Chicago to Chautauqua, N. Y. The rate will be $14 for the round trip.

Scalpers Still Unchecked.

General Passenger Agents of the Omaha roads at their meeting yesterday failed to devise means whereby the manipulation of exposition tickets by scalpers can be stopped. The civil authorities of Omaha have been enjoined by the courts from enforcing an ordinance prohibiting the sale of tickets by scalpers, recently passed by the Omaha Council. Railroad officials say they cannot make as low rates to the exposition as they would like to so long as the scalpers are permitted to demoralize the rates.

The largest warehouse on the lakes has been completed by the Great Northern road at Superior. It is 1,540 feet long by 132 feet deep, and two stories high. There is room to accommodate at one time six of the largest lake vessels. Contracts have been let for another warehouse of the same kind, though smaller. It is said to be the intention of the road to build a $3,000,000 steel elevator. The work of construction on the Fosstown road is being rushed. Trains will be running over it by the end of this month.

The Chicago and West Michigan will inaugurate soon its peach train service. There is an enormous crop along the line, one of the principal shipping towns being Fennville. A large quantity will be brought down from Oceana County. The train gathers its load in the evening and the fruit arrives in Chicago at 5 o'clock the next morning. Commercial Agent Van Dyke says that Michigan will turn out one of the heaviest peach crops of its history.

The purchase of the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern railway by the Illinois Steel company practically is assured. The road is controlled by J. Pierpont Morgan. It has large elevators on its lines at South Chicago, which do an enormous grain business, giving the road as large a grain traffic as the majority of the Western lines. The Illinois Steel company already has about 200 miles of track, most of which is known as the Calumet and Eastern, running from the works in Joliet to its various plants.

COMMITTEE PLAN OPPOSED.

zBaltimore and Ohio Reorganization Project Not in Favor with the Stockholders.

Baltimore, Md., July 26.—[Special.]—Opposition to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad Reorganization committee's plan is rapidly increasing. A conference of some of the parties interested was held today. The Mercantile Trust company here yesterday and today received a number of responses to the circular issued last week by the committee of the holders of first preferred stock, advising holders of the stock not to accept the terms offered by the Reorganization committee, but to unite in the litigation which is being carried on by the Johns Hopkins University. This suit is now pending in the United States Supreme Court and its object is to establish the first preferred stock as a perpetual lien on the property. Aug. 1 is the date set by the Reorganization committee when all holders of stocks and securities of the Baltimore and Ohio who accept the terms of the plan must have deposited their holdings.

GENERAL NEWS OF THE COURTS

Federal Appellate Tribunal Hands Down Eleven Opinions—List of the Cases.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals handed down eleven opinions yesterday. A number of these had reference to patent rights and were of no interest except to the parties concerned.

The decision of the lower court in the case of Michael T. Dooley, receiver for the First National Bank of Willimatic, Conn., against Sheriff James Pease of Cook County which was in favor of the defendant, was affirmed. This was an action of trespass, the Sheriff being charged with illegally carrying away a stock of goods belonging to the Natchang Silk company and stored at 213 and 215 Fifth avenue. The levies were made in April, 1895, upon attachments for $14,786 and $8,000. The plaintiffs asserted the goods had passed into their hands before the levy was made, and for that reason the Sheriff had no right to touch them. This claim was not allowed.

In the case of Carrie E. Converse against the Knights Templar and Mason's Life Indemnity company the decision of the United States Circuit Court was reversed. Mrs. Converse sued the company in assumpsit upon a policy of insurance upon the life of her husband, who died on Aug. 25, 1894. According to the stipulations of the policy he had agreed to reside in the pine region in Mississippi and not go south of parallel 32. Before his death, it is said, Converse spent ten days in New Orleans. The company refused to pay the amount of the policy, alleging that Converse had violated the terms of the contract. The Court of Appeals held that Converse, from the fact that he staid in New Orleans ten days, was in no sense a resident of that city, and had not violated his agreement with the company.

The case of the Terre Haute and Indianapolis railroad company against ex-President Benjamin Harrison, as trustee of the Terre Haute and Logansport railroad company, was decided by Judges Woods and Showalter, who sustained the decree of the United States Circuit Court authorizing General Harrison to foreclose a trust deed of $1,000,000 on the bond issue of the Terre Haute and Indianapolis railroad company.

William H. Burke, who contracted to execute the marble and mosaic work on the Columbus Memorial Building, was awarded a decision against the Columbus Safe Deposit company. The Court of Appeals affirmed the decision of the lower court, which gave Burke a verdict for $33,000.

The list of decisions handed down is as follows:

461—The Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad Company vs. Benjamin Harrison, as Trustee of The Terre Haute and Logansport Railroad company; affirmed.

470—George Burnham and others vs. North Chicago Street Railway Company; reversed, with instructions to grant a new trial.

472—Michael F. Dooley, as receiver of The First National Bank of Willimantic, Conn., vs. James Pease; affirmed.

476—R. B. Stewart et al. vs. Nelson Morris et al.; reversed and directions to grant a new trial.

478—Carrie E. Converse vs. Knights Templars and Masons' Life Indemnity Company; reversed and directions to grant a new trial.

484—T. Kelly et al. vs. J. B. Clow et al; affirmed.

486—The Stover Manufacturing Company vs. Mast, Foos & Co.; reversed and directions to grant a new trial.

487—Columbus Safe Deposit Company vs. William H. Burke; affirmed.

494—G. W. Sturtevant Jr. vs. The National Foundry and Pipe Works Company; reversed.

496—F. M. Talbot et al. vs. J. H. Fear et al.; affirmed.

500—The Parlin and Orendorff Company et al. vs. The Moline Plow Company; reversed and case remanded with instructions to enter a decree for appellants.

Circuit Court Judgments.

Judge Gibbons—185947—Samuel Spetz et al. vs. Louis Hershberg; by deflt., $287.54.—155878—Etta Goetzhoff vs. Mrs. A. Harris et al.; by deflt., $88.38. —185685—Excelsior Needle Co. vs. Fowler Cycle Co. et al.; by deflt., $178.57.—180665—James Pease, use P. Schelling, vs. American Surety Co.; on findg., debt, $1,000, das. $450; satisfied.—146867—Michael O'Malley vs. City of Chicago; on findg., $750.—186622—Dennis Madden vs. Same; same, $200.

Decrees.

Judge Brentano—5185—Hampton vs. Hampton; dec. div.

Judge Ball—4627—Johnson vs. Johnson; dec.

Judge Hanecy—8787—Suddard vs. Albright; def. dec.—12278—Suddard vs. McNally; same.—13832—Maisey vs. Maisey; dec. div.—9523—Russell vs. Russell; same.—13875—Smiley vs. Smiley; same.—12605—Watear vs. Schlager; def. dec.—12484—Brewerton vs. Brewerton; deflt.—10085—Williams vs. King; dec. sale.—10115—Same vs. Same; same. —12490—Baker vs. Baker; final dec.—13655—Jansky vs. Jansky; deflt.—13390—Gorski vs. Wilkiewicz; dec. sale.—13621—Zoleski vs. Janson; dec. sale.—13622—Same vs. Flanagan; same.—13395—Same vs. Robertson; same.—13641—Koster vs. Hgort; same.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Ball—Emergency business.
Judge Tuley—8235.
Judge Clifford—In chambers.
Judge Gibbons—Emergency business.
Judge Carter—County Court—9:30 a. m., motions of course; 10 a. m., spl. objn. 54. Maywood.
Judge Batten—County Court—General tax objections.
Judge Wheatley—County Court—General tax objections.
Judge Kohlsaat—Probate Court—No announcement.
Judge Stough—No announcement.
Judge Willis—No announcement.
Judge Waterman—Criminal Court, Branch No. 2—Call not extended.
Judge Hanecy—Criminal Court, Branch No. 4—4223, 4321, 4250, 4475, 2487, 4342, 3428, 3429, 4327, 4460, 4185, 4190, 4191, 4450, 4403, 4407, 4132.
Judge Chetlain—Criminal Court, Branch No. 5—Call not extended.
Judge Baker—Criminal Court, Branch No. 6—3605 on trial.
United States Circuit Court of Appeals—adjourned till October.
United States Circuit Court—No announcements.

Hard on the Prisoners.

Prisoners when arrested in Morocco are required to pay the policeman for his trouble in taking them to jail.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECord Tuesday, July 26, 1898:

Green-st., 163 s of 56th, w f, 32x122, July 12 [John Holloran to Mary N. W. Brown]	$ 2,800
Garfield-blvd., 115 w of Center-av., n f, 50x150, June 15 [David Condon to James Brady]	1,400
W. 46th-st., 166 e of Wallace, s f, 25x125, July 13 [John Quinn to Maurice Riordan]	1,100
Prairie-av., 600 n of 29th-st., w f, 24x177¾, incumb $20,000, July 20 [Leida G. Dale and hus. to Martha S. Goddard]	30,000
Jackson-st., 225 w of Campbell-av., s f, 33x122, July 12 [F. O'Hearne et al. by Master to Martha M. Lord]	10,100
W. Polk-st., 22 w of Robey, n f, 44x48, July 18 [Wm. H. Cameron to Arno B. Winne]	10,000
Potomac-av., 71 e of Lawndale, n f, 66 to alley, July 15 [P. H. Bremer to Com. L. and T. Co.]	1,000
Larrabee-st., 198 s of Center, w f, 25x127, July 16 [Peter J. Martin and wf. to Louisa Schilder]	3,300
Howe-st., 330 n of Willow, e f, 33x132, July 12 [Gottlieb Wieland to Tobias Gleich]	4,000
Larrabee-st., 247 n of Wisconsin, w f, 25x127, July 19 [Louisa Schilder and hus. to John P. Martin]	4,000
Sheridan-drive, s e cor Edgecomb-pl., 100x150, July 6 [Fannie Benzion and hus. to Wm. McKerlie]	15,000
Prairie-av., 120 n of 50th-st., w f, 60x162, incumb $12,000, July 23 [Ferdinand Siegel and wf. to Abram M. Rothschild]	1
91st-st., 95 w of Mackinaw-av., n f, 25x135, July 22 [James E. Lloyd to M. P. Lloyd]	1,500
Fremont-st., 138 w of Buena-av., e f, 50x150, July 15 [Mark R. Sulichak to Wm. T. Van Kirk]	6,000
Milwaukee-av., 153 n of Wolfram-st., n e f, 25x125, July 25 [Wm. Stephan to Frederick Zieske]	1,500
Lake-av., 165 n of 37th-st., e f, 50x150, July 20 [Martha S. Goddard and hus. to John T. Dale]	25,000
Webster-av., 48 e of Herndon-st., s f, 24x124, July 25 [Frederick Zieske to William Stephan]	4,500
S. Hamlin-av., n e cor W. 25th-st., w f, 49x125, July 23 [Joseph Pilney to Anton Pelival]	2,000
Carmen-av., 121 e of Southport, s f, 40x150, July 26 [A. Chytraus to K. Van McVerden]	1,600
Perry-av., 225 s of Waveland, e f, 75x123, July 11 [Gustav H. Schlotthauer to John C. Weike]	5,800
Park-st., 134 s e of Robey, s w f, 62½x150, July 1 [M. in C. to Chas. Morgan]	7,049
Lawndale-av., 100 s of W. Huron-st., w f, 50x125, June 25 [Est. Peter Weimar to Maria L. Cooper]	1,000
W. 13th-pl., 200 w of S. Hoyne-av., s f, 25x124, July 26 [E. Fritz to Thomas F. Sadville]	1,500
Same property, July 26 [Thos. F. Sadville to Mary Fritz]	1,500
Baltimore-av., 610 s e of 83d-st., s w f, 125 to alley; Baltimore-av., 201 s e of 83d-st., s w f, 25 to alley, June 2 [Geo. W. Bryson to Saml. Davidson]	1,000
Perry-st., 72 n of Nelson, e f, 24x125, May 17 [Samuel Cohen and wife to Fannie Carlson]	6,000
Milwaukee-av., 127 s of Rhine-st., s w f, 25 to Rhine-st., July 23 [M. in C. to Otto Nottlemann]	1,883
25th-pl., 166 w of Wentworth-av., s f, 25x124, July 19 [Robt. L. Pitte to Joseph F. Halik]	3,500
Colorado-av., 320 w of Albany, s f, 24 to alley, July 15 [Elizabeth Capps and husband to Martha L. Ludwig]	3,500
Cottage Grove-av., 136 n of 79th-st., w f, 50x125, July 25 [Jennie Wernicke to James G. Sinclair]	1,000
Prairie-av., 9 n of 32d-st., w f, 70x125, July 15 [Lizzie T. Barle and husband to Chas. H. Straub]	21,900
Grand-av., 85 n w of Waller-st., n f, 51x129, July 6 [Henry Schwartz to Annie Fleischmann]	1,325
Elston-av., cor Campbell, 97 on Elston by 102 on Campbell, June 14 [M. in C. to Commercial B. and L. Assn.]	4,750
Kenmore-av., 175 n of Grand, e f, 62½x150, July 26 [Augusta Spangenberg to Mary Healy]	15,100
13th-st., 109 w of Clinton, n f, 25x110, June 26 [Abraham Lewis and wife to Wm. Saltzman]	4,450
Loomis-st., 191 n of 63d, w f, 25x117, July 26 [M. in C. to Davenport Coöperative Bank]	1,720
Elston-av., n e cor. Armitage, w f, 75x100, also Armitage-av., n w cor. Wendell-st., e f, 125x100, July 26 [Joseph N. Eisendrath and wife to Joseph N. Eisendrath Co.]	45,000
A-st., 136 w of Clybourn-av., n f, 50x125, July 25 [Master in Chancery to Jacob Manz]	3,687
Avenue L, 325 s of 96th-st., w f, 25x125, July 13 [Master in Chancery to International L. and Invest. Union]	1,360
Maryland-av., 198 n of 66th-st., e f, 50x125, July 25 [Frank Candler to John Jackson]	2,000
69th-st., 105 e of Union-av., e f, 20x50, June 30 [Estate of E. Lambert to Lewis J. Matcher]	1,000
117th-pl., 166 e of Michigan-av., s f, 37½x112, Jan. 1, 1896 [F. H. W. Niemeyer to Thomas F. Lord]	1,700
W. Lake-st., 150 e of California-av., s f, 21x120, July 1 [Master in Chancery to Henry L. Young]	3,326
W. North-av., n e cor. of N. 40th, s f, 49x120, July 8 [John N. Mason to Ed G. Uihlein]	5,000
N. 42d-st., 225 n of Courtland-av., e f, 25x125, July 26 [Abel Gent to Hattie Gimbel]	1,850
Central-av., 197 n of 78th-st., e f, 40x118, July 26 [Margaret F. Eads to Amanda Cook]	2,000
Monroe-av., 425 s of 64th-st., w f, 25x160, July 2 [Louis C. Wagner to Anna F. Packe]	2,875

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED by the Building department yesterday:

E. R. Johns, 2-story residence, 4419 Emerald-av	$ 5,000
G. H. Bonder, 3-story brick flat building, 834 Wilson-av	10,500
John Cardon, 2-story brick residence, 1934 Belmont-av	10,000
Catherine Mahon, 2-story brick flat building, 787 Central Park-av	4,000
Joseph Mersil, 3-story brick store and flat building, 1434 W. Madison-st	6,000
Paul H. Schlitt, 1-story brick cottage, 887 N. Central Park-av	1,700
M. Colliver, 2-story brick flat building, 846 Clifton Park-av	4,500
First Hungarian Church, brick basement to church, 307 Maxwell-st	1,600
Annie J. Wightman, 3-story brick flat building, 6729 St. Lawrence-av	3,500
John A. Anderson, 1-story frame cottage, 2605 99th-st	1,000

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION WERE ISsued at Springfield yesterday by the Secretary of State to the following corporations:

The Independent Manufacturing company, Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; to manufacture rubber stamps; incorporators, Joseph A. Griffin, Timothy F. Mullen, and John M. Cameron.

The Dewey Pleasure club, Chicago; not for pecuniary profit; incorporators, L. Frederich, E. Cohn, and E. Kelly.

The Decatur Steel Roofing and Corrugating company was authorized to decrease its capital stock from $15,000 to $8,500.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A PAIR OF SPECTACLES SUNDAY, name Hearn on the case; finder will be rewarded. Room 1421 Masonic Temple.

$50 REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED for the return of the jewelry taken from 5463 Ridgewood-court, Hyde Park.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—DOCTOR TOEL CURES CANCERS, TUMORS, FISTULA, AND PILES. No pain or loss of blood. Cure in short time. 1319 MASONIC TEMPLE, CHICAGO. [illegible]

PERSONAL—DEEP FACIAL WRINKLES PERmanently removed in one hour; deformation of feature corrected; no plasters; no [illegible] will guarantee a perfect complexion to [illegible] DR. TOMPKINS, 1308 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

PERSONAL—ARCHITECTS AND OWNERS should insist on Mineral Rubber Asphalt Roof. Investigation proves it best for steep or flat roofs. Assyrian Asphalt Co., 311 Tacoma Bldg.

PERSONAL—HAIR ON FEMALE FACE. On men's cheeks above beard line, etc., destroyed by electric needle; book free. N. Y. Electrolysis Co., 1118 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL—COCKROACHES AND BEDBUGS exterminated from your premises; guaranteed contract. Frederick Peres & Co., 167 State-st.

PERSONAL—DIAMONDS AND WATCHES ON EASY PAYMENTS. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., 108 STATE-ST.

PERSONAL—EVERY SCHOOL TEACHER IN Chicago can have financial assistance by calling on S. RICHARDSON, 139 E. Madison, Suite 3.

PERSONAL—BUGS, ROACHES EXTERMINATED; 15 years' experience. F. E. BROWN, 180 31st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BOOKkeeper, correspondent, and general office man; best references; will go out of town if desired. Address D 702, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF 19 years; 3 years' experience; all references. Address D 707, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER AND stenographer; young man; 4 years' experience; reasonable salary. Address D 736, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER; 8 years' experience; age 36 yrs.; A1 references. Address D 961, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—CHIEF CLERK OR OFfice manager, by man, 25, possessing necessary experience and qualifications. D 914, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—RELIEF WORK FOR whole day or evening; by competent man. Address D 947, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BOOKkeeper; refs. A1. Address C N 7, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED bookkeeper; good ref. Address D 734, Tribune.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN WHO served in the cavalry and is a first-class rider and coachman; city references. Address D 708, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, FIRST-class driver; best of references; single; handy with tools. Address D 714, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—STEADY SINGLE MAN as coachman or general useful man; willing, obliging; best city ref. Address D 718, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN WOULD like position as coachman or janitor; best references. Address D 941, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COACHMAN; GENERal housework; city or country. D 936, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, EMployed until Aug. 1; understands bookkeeping, stenography, and general office work; references from present employer; low wages if permanent. Address D 952, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERT STENOGRApher, Remington operator, good at figures, in or out of city. Address D 706, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER and general office man; rapid, good writer; moderate salary. Address D 727, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—EMP. WANTED EVEnings and Sundays. Address D 711, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY BOOKkeeper and stenographer; good writer; experience; moderate salary. Address D 722, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED d. e. bookkeeper who can use typewriter. Address E 764, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED CASHier; best references. Address C 614, Tribune.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG EDUCATED lady; take care of one child not under 5 years; in fine family; good ref. MISS A. KIEFER, 55 Beethoven-pl.

SITUATION WANTED—MIDDLE AGED GERman widow will take care of one or two children; fine family; good seamstress. MRS. M. KIEFER, 55 Beethoven-pl.

SITUATION WANTED—COLORED GIRL FOR housework; neat, competent; first-class cook; small washing. Call 636 Pine Grove-av., top flat; North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY PARISIAN FRENCH girl as first-class child's nurse or lady's maid; $5 per week; city or suburbs. Address or call MISS A. D., 353 Orleans-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged girl for light housework. [illegible] 29th.

SITUATION WANTED—BY 2 SWEDISH GIRLS in small American family. Please call at [illegible] 59th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE OR AS SECond girl; please state wages. Address D 960, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN PRIVATE family by German-American girl, references. H. SCHACT, Mokena, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to do any kind of housework, per day. Address D 723, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STUDENT, to assist housework in exchange for board; references. Address D 750, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN GIRL for child and light chamber work; good seamstress; city or suburbs. B C 852, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL AS COOK; good references. 6619 Jackson-av.

SITUATION WANTED—GOOD SECOND GIRL. 3208 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANISH GIRL; good cook and laundress. Call 43 E. 46th-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER OR nurse by respectable woman. MRS. HAYES, 198 W. Van Buren.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—DRESSMAKER; lady late from Marshall Field's; will go by the day; $1.50 per day; good fitter; stylish. [illegible] Lytle-st.

SITUATION WANTED—GIRL WILL SEW IN exchange for room and board. Address W 123, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—DRESSMAKER, REFS. $1.50 per day. 4327 St. Lawrence-av.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—HIGH SCHOOL LADY graduate, having devoted much time to mastery of stenography and having had some experience in a law office, desires a position with a reputable law firm where faithfulness and merit is recognized; good references; willing to start with moderate salary. Address [illegible], Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT young lady stenographer; 3 years' experience; excellent references; moderate salary. Address D 734, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERT STENOGRApher and Remington operator; references from employer. [illegible] Michigan Central R. R., foot South Water-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AUG. 1 PERMANENT, responsible position by competent, experienced young woman stenographer; city references. Address D 728, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER AND bkkr.; fine penman; 4 years' exp.; mod. sal.; refs. Address C 106, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED young lady stenographer. [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher; good writer and speller; rapid, accurate; moderate salary. Address D 740, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher; neat, rapid, accurate; $6. D 733, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER; EXperienced; Rem. or S. F.; $8. D 729, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY STEnographer; beginner; $3. D 935, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GERman nurse, 28, after July 26; city or country; take entire charge of infant; city and country reference. Address D C 216, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GOVERNESS OR COMpanion, by young woman; college graduate; best references. [illegible] Omaha, Neb.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY WANTS POSItion to travel and secure orders for dry goods of merit; salary and expenses; best refs. given. [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY OF GOOD address as companion to reliable party. Address D 731, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TRAINED NURSE wishes to care for invalid lady; refs. Address E 637, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS RETOUCHER, BY lady; 12 years' experience. MISS CARDER, [illegible] S. Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY; COMPETENT toilet and linotype operator. D 946, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ALERT WOMAN AS wet nurse. Inquire at 919 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER—ACCURATE AT figures, shorthand, and typewriter; German; state experience, age, and salary; one only competent need apply. Address D 926, Tribune office.

BILL CLERK—EXPERIENCED, ACCURATE and rapid, for large wholesale [illegible] house; state experience and references. Address [illegible] 950, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—YOUNG MAN IN [illegible] estate office; state age and salary. [illegible] 963, Tribune office.

CLERK—YOUNG MAN AS SHIPPING AND bill clerk in wholesale house; must understand German; state experience and salary. Address D 951, Tribune.

DRUG CLERK—REGISTERED; REFERENCES. 240 Wabash-av.

YOUNG MAN—BRIGHT, BY LARGE MANUfacturing concern, as assistant [illegible] steady position [illegible] quick and [illegible] state salary expected. Address [illegible]

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

YOUNG MAN—AS BILLMAKER ON TYPEwriter in wholesale shoe house; must be experienced. Address D 729, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—EDUCATED, FOR OFFICE work, to learn good business. Address D 956, Tribune office.

YOUTH—TO MAKE HIMSELF GENERALLY useful in commercial office; one to operate typewriter; state salary and references. Address D 930. Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

MAN—RESPONSIBLE, WITH SINGLE TEAM to sell fancy hampers to families; references; liberal terms. Address D 712, Tribune office.

ROOFER—PRACTICAL, AS SOLICITOR; ONE who is well acquainted with architects and the trade; good salary to the right man; give references and state experience, etc. Address E 669, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—NOT OVER 35 YEARS OF AGE, having experience in selling wholesale hardware and blacksmith supplies to the trade; state age, experience, and salary expected. Address C K 22, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—TO SELL ALL KINDS OF RUBber goods on commission; want man familiar with business and established trade. Address HOSE, Box 1592, Philadelphia, Pa.

SALESMAN—CLOTHING; WHO CAN DRESS large window and is a card maker, to go to city of 35,000 population. Address D 906, Tribune office.

SALESMAN — ENERGETIC; SCHOOL SUPplies; country work; $100 salary and extras. Address C H 76, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—MAKE $100 MONTHLY SELLING our labor saving specialties to merchants by sample. PERSHING & CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

SALESMEN—5 TRAVELING SALESMEN TO carry finest legitimate side line in existence. Schub's D. P. A., main floor, Masonic Temple.

SALESMEN—TRAVELING FROM CHICAGO for best side line on the market. Call 9 to 12 a. m. Jewel Mfg. Co., 138 Jackson-st.

SALESMEN AND SOLICITORS—SEND 10 CTS. for sample and clear $1. Erea Mfg. Co., 3625 63d-st.

SALESMEN—6, ON SPECIALTY. CALL ON Wednesday, 200 S. Clark-st., Room 5.

Boys.

BOY—BRIGHT, FOR OUTSIDE WORK OF A confidential nature; references. Address D 717, Tribune office.

BOY—TO LEARN DESIGNING AND ENGRAVing in all branches; must have talent; no pay at first. 373 Dearborn-st. ROSENOW & CO.

BOYS—16 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE, TO WORK IN stock of general merchandise wholesale house; must live at home and come well recommended; wages $3.50 to start; good chance for promotion; state particulars. Address D 726, Tribune office.

Trades.

CARPENTERS AND CAR BUILDERS—APPLY Superintendent the Illinois Car and Equipment Co., Hegewisch, Illinois.

MAN—EXPERIENCED BRASS MAN TO TAKE charge of mounting of iron and brass bedsteads; must well understand the making of brass scrolls and everything connected with brass working; only a first-class man wanted. Apply, with full particulars, past experience, age, and salary wanted, to Western Hardware and Mfg. Co., Milwaukee.

Miscellaneous.

BUYER—REQUIRED BY A LARGE CEREAL milling concern, experienced buyer of oats, corn, and other coarse grains; state experience, references, and salary expected. Address D 757, Tribune office.

DENTIST—TO TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE OF A good corner office; terms can be arranged. Address C N 1, Tribune office.

FARMER—OCT. 1, TO MANAGE STOCK AND fruit farm and show colony lands, southern Mississippi; healthy; schools and churches. Address D 962, Tribune office.

TEACHER—ALL ROUND COMMERCIAL; SALary $900. Interstate Agency, 126 Washington-st., Chicago.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BILL CLERK—LADY; EXPERIENCED. Address D 705, Tribune office.

CASHIER AND BOOKKEEPER—LADY — EXperienced in d. e. bookkeeping. Apply with written application Franklin Woolen Co., 144 Franklin-st.

GROCERY CLERK—YOUNG LADY OF EXPErience; $6 a week. Address D 943, Tribune office.

SALESLADY — EXPERIENCED, BAKERY store. 90 N. Clark-st.

Domestics.

GIRL—EXPERIENCED IN GENERAL HOUSEwork and cooking; family of 3 adults; small house. Call 1735 Roscoe-st., west of Evanston-av., Lake View.

GIRL—12 TO 14, CARE FOR CHILDREN, HELP light housework. 3713 Rhodes-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 919 Jackson-blvd.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework. 391 Warren-av.

RESTAURANT CASHIER AND WAITRESS—Also head chambermaid. 400 State-st.

Employment Agencies.

BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER—$8.
Stenographer—Rem., first-class, $15.
Stenographer—Remington, rapid, $10.
King's Mercantile Agency, 269 Dearborn-st.

STENOGRAPHER—SMITH, $12; CAL., $10; Rem., $8-$6. 513, 108 La Salle-st.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY respect; a Remington operator. Apply in person at once, Siemens & Halske Electric Co., Grant Works, Chicago.

STENOGRAPHER—FIRST-CLASS, NEAT APpearing, for temporary position. Call between 9 and 10 a. m. Wednesday, Room 35, 115 Dearborn-st.

STENOGRAPHER AND YOST OPERATOR—Experienced in clothing or tailoring. Address D 730, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG LADY; ALSO TO assist in the office. D 727, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—LADY; REMINGTON; LAW office; state experience, etc. B D 621, Tribune.

TYPEWRITER OPERATOR — CALIGRAPH; temporary work; must be first-class, rapid, and accurate; state experience. Address D 960, Tribune office.

TYPEWRITER—GIRL; DON'T APPLY UNLESS rapid and accurate. Parmelee Library, 1841 Wabash.

TYPEWRITER—MUST BE FAIR PENMAN and make herself generally useful in office. DR. MELZE & SONS, 209 Inter Ocean Bldg.

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MAN—FIRST-CLASS, FOR CIRCULATION work in Illinois on a well-known shop paper; over 500 subscribers have been obtained in one shop. Address, with references, MACHINERY, 9-15 Murray-st., New York.

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MILLINERY, DRESSMAKING, CUTTING, FITting, and finishing taught; perfect fitting patterns 50c. McDowell School, 78 State-st.

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THE EASTERN SANITARIUM OFFICE, 182 State-st., Room 55—The ony place for ladies to consult in Illinois in their troubles; best male and female physicians. We guarantee absolute success. No pain and no danger. We treat by the latest scientific methods. Elegant home for ladies for all kinds of sickness. Infants adopted. Childless ladies cured. Consultation free; letters answered promptly. Physicians sent to any part of the country. Office hours: Daily, 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.

78 STATE-ST., ROOM 32—
Dr. Kingston Hanna, graduate University of Edinburg, skillful treatment of all female complaints and irregularities by improved methods that are absolutely painless; those who have been unsuccessfully treated elsewhere specially invited. Lady physician in attendance. Consultation free. Hours, 9 to 6. Sundays, 10 to 1.

ACALINE BALM CURES PIMPLES, INSECT bites, ivy poison, skin eruptions, allays burning, itching, instantly; boxes, 10c and 50c; by mail. Winters' Drug and Chemical Co., 108 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

OFFICE, 210 STATE-ST., NO CURE, FIFTH FLOOR. NO PAY.
MRS. DR. GERICKE takes ladies before and during confinement in her elegantly situated home. Adopts infants. Treats female irregularities.

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MRS. DR. CZARA
guarantees successful treatment in all female disorders; elegant home for patients during confinement at my private residence. Consultation free.

DR. LOUISE HAGENOW, LICENSED PHYSIcian; tumors and female irregularities a specialty; painless; no operation; good results guaranteed; 27 years' experience; private home. 330 E. Division-st., near Wells. Off. hrs., 10-4 and 7-8.

DR. IDA VON SCHULZ, 104 WELLS-ST., CURES all female troubles by never failing method, without operation or bad results; takes obstetrical cases; 23 years' experience; private home.

MRS. DR. CAZARA, 279 W. ADAMS—EXPERT in all female diseases; 12 year hospital experience; elegant, quiet home during confinement; infants adopted; private residence.

DR. CARROLL, LEADING AND ONLY OLD est'd specialist; diseases of men only; 18 yrs.' experience; advice free; medicine $1. Inter Ocean Bldg., 130 Dearborn-st., cor. Madison. Call or write.

DR. HORTA FAUSTMAN, 331 WELLS-ST., cures all female troubles and complaints by never-failing method, without operation or bad results; 12 years' experience; private home.

MRS. DR. YANNE—SKILLFUL TREATMENT of all diseases of women; elegant private home for patients; 30 years' experience. 2623 Wabash.

DR. EMMA HELLEWIG, 351 WELLS-ST., graduate physician, formerly Berlin, Paris; female diseases and irregularities; private home.

DR. O. S. STEWARD, 84 ADAMS-ST., LADIES' physician, hours 9 to 7; Sundays 10 to 5.

DR. THOS. GRAHAM TREATS ALL FEMALE complaints for $5. 114 Dearborn-st., Room 1109.

DR. MEETH, 269 DEARBORN-ST.—TREATS successfully all female troubles; $5.

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OMAHAS, COLUMBIANS, ALL KINDS OF stamps, albums, coins. P. WOLSIEFFER, 75 State.

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South Side.

2427 MICHIGAN-AV., THE GRAYLOCK—EVerything new and modern; fine table; hotel accommodations; transients $1.50 per day; American plan; special rates to permanents; investigate.

59 E. 23D-ST., 2 BLOCKS FROM LAKE—FRONT alcove room; running water; excellent table; other rooms; reasonable.

4759 CALUMET-AV., FLAT 3—TWO LARGE outside cool rooms with choice board in private family, to refined people; no other boarders.

4759 CALUMET-AV.—ROOMS, LARGE, WELL furnished, south front; single or en suite; board optional; first flat.

REFINED FRENCH HOME, FRENCH SPOKEN at the table and all the time. Address D 964, Tribune office.

4124 DREXEL-BLVD.—REFINED HOME FOR one or two.

267 MICHIGAN-AV.—SECOND BLOCK S. AUDItorium; best rooms and table; references.

2978 PRAIRIE-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM WITH board in elegant private residence; references.

3602 LAKE-AV.—BEAUTIFUL SECOND STORY front, overlooking lake; also single room.

2949 MICHIGAN-AV.—BOARD AND ROOM; summer rates, $5 per week; home table, refs.

North Side.

406 LA SALLE-AV.—HANDSOME COOL ROOMS, double or single; choice location; reasonable.

361 ONTARIO-ST.—LARGE FRONT ROOM, furnished or unfurnished; fine table board.

443 DEARBORN-AV. — PLEASANT, COOL rooms, excellent table; reasonable.

819 E. CHICAGO-AV.—FRONT ROOM, RUNning water; choice table; in refined family.

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THE EDINBURG, 2124 MICHIGAN-BLVD.—American, European; single, en suite; 42 baths; special rates families; gentlemen and transients.

HOTEL RICHMOND—[EUROPEAN], STATE and Van Buren-sts., business center; choice front rooms, 75c to $1.50 per day; special weekly rates.

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BOARD—AND ROOM—BY MAN; WALKING distance from 63d-st. and Wentworth-av.; give full particulars and terms. Address D 925, Tribune office.

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BOARD—AND ROOM—BY SINGLE YOUNG man; vicinity of 12th and Michigan. Address D 747, Tribune office.

BOARD—YOUNG MAN, $6; ROOMS FOR 3; adults. Call personally, 802, 215 Dearborn.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY AND COFORTABLY furnished front room, or two bedrooms and parlor en suite, for party of gentlemen; every modern home convenience; piano; no children. A. A. THORNTON, 304 E. 62d-st., Genoa Bldg.

TO RENT—NICEL FURNISHED LIGHT housekeeping rooms, $2.25 and up, single and en suite. 1734 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—3 LARGE WELL FURNISHED rooms; hot and cold water. 3010 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOM, FACING lake; location best. 3240 Lake Park-av.

TO RENT—17 E. CONGRESS-ST., OPPOSITE Auditorium, homelike furnished; gentlemen only.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOMS, STEAM HEAT, elevator. 1425 Michigan-av., Flat 10.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOM. Flat 1, 1423 Michigan-av.

West Side.

90 WARREN-AV., THE HOTEL HAVEN—NICEly furnished front rooms; running water; table board $4; best the market affords; detached house; large porch and lawn; all transportations.

North Side.

TO RENT—NICE, LARGE, COOL ROOMS, 365 E. Superior-st., cor. Lincoln Park-blvd.

TO RENT—262 ONTARIO—COOL DOUBLE AND single front rooms; porcelain bath.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—SINGLE ROOM, WITHin 3 blocks Hyde Park clubhouse, cor. Washington-av. and 51st-st.; references exchanged. Address E 968, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG MAN; nicely furnished room within three blocks of Indiana-av. car and between 30th and 35th-sts.; apartment or flat bldg. preferred. D 944, Tribune.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—2615-2617 CALUMET-AV., 12-ROOM stone front houses, desirable for room renting; $30; open daily from 4 to 6.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO.,
95 Dearborn-st., main floor.

TO RENT—1619 MICHIGAN-AV., 3-STORY AND basement stone front, $50; furniture for sale; great bargain. Inquire MRS. N. GASKELL, or C. L. LANCASTER, 37, 115 Monroe-st.

TO RENT — 3926 LANGLEY-AV., BRICK, 8 rooms and bath; newly decorated; splendid neighborhood; firsthouse north of Oakwood-blvd.; $20.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 6 ROOMS AND BATH, newly decorated. 6700 Lafayette-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—MODERN STONE FRONT CORNER house, near south end Lincoln Park, 8 rooms; very cheap. Apply in store, 681 Wells-st., or 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—IN DENVER, 8-ROOM MODERN furnished house for two years; fine location. Address C. W., 2732 Lafayette.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GOOD-SIZED, PARTly furnished house; steam heat, hot water, hardwood floors; best location, between Madison and Lake; no objection to distance out; state price. Address E 958, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE in Evanston or north as far as Lake Forest, for August and September; want 6 chambers, near the lake, and shade preferred; rent must be reasonable. EDWIN F. GETCHELL, 1108 Marquette Bldg.

WANTED—TO RENT—9-ROOM HOUSE AND bath, bedroom first floor required to May 1 with privilege; might take suburban with good lot close to transportation; everything good order; must be low price. Address D 744, Tribune offce.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—THE GROVELAND, S. W. CORNER Groveland-av. and 31st-st., 5, 6, and 7 room flats, $30 and $50, including electric lights day and night, passenger and freight elevators, steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, refrigerator service; finished throughout in oak, including polished floors; one block to Illinois Central and cable cars; manager at building day and evening. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—"CAMBRIDGE FLATS," N. W. cor. 39th and Ellis-av., small apartments, 2 to 4 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; everything strictly modern and first-class; steam heat, elevator, janitor service, and telephone; most convenient and pleasant location. Apply office at building or to MADDEN BROS., 204 Dearborn-st. $10 to $25 per mo. MARK F. MADDEN, recr.

TO RENT — ELEGANT STEAM HEATED apartments, 3 and 5 rooms, in the "Gerald," 26th and State-sts.; "fireproof," elevator, janitor, gas ranges, refrigerators; "reduced rent"; $16 to $22; 15 minutes to city via Alley L or cable. Tel. S. 1027. Agent at bldg.

TO RENT—THE FLEUR DE LIS, 3606 WABASHav.; none finer; 4-room flats; 2 vacant; $28 and $30; stone front, steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, sideboards, refrigerators, hardwood finish, polished floors; all outside rooms; best service; see janitor. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FREE TO AUG. 1—CHOICE STEAMheated flats; residence street, near 63d-st. station Ill. Cent.; 3, 4, 5, and 7 rooms; $14 to $30. DORN & CO., 222 63d-st., near Jackson Park.

TO RENT—IN KENWOOD—FINE VIEW OF lake, 8-room flat, bath, gas range, hardwood floors, etc.; newly decorated; $25; open. 4527 Oakenwald-av.

TO RENT—$16 TO $20, 5 TO 8 ROOM MODERN steam heated flats. McLENNAN & SON, 6321 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—5 AND 7 ROOM FLATS, N. W. COR. 42d and Berkeley-av.; steam heat; $27.50 up. DRAPER & KRAMER, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH, $18, $20, $24; 4 rooms, no bath, $15 to $18; steam, hot water, elevator; modern. 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—SEND FOR OUR PRINTED LIST of flats. A. L. HOWARD & BRO., 101 Washington-st. and 4305 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—2 TO 4 ROOM FLATS; STEAM HEAT, hot water, gas range; $9 up. 2829 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—4249 WABASH-AV., NEAR 43D, 8-room flat; $18; nice light.

TO RENT—2, 3, AND 5-ROOM FLATS, WITH range and bathroom. 1818 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—6048 MONROE-AV., 2D FLAT, 7 rooms, $20. Room 400, 113 Adams-st.

TO RENT—6814 S. SANGAMON-ST., 6-ROOM flat, and bath, $13.

West Side.

TO RENT—$16 TO $22.50—ELEGANT, NEW, modern, steam-heated 4 and 5 rooms flats; gas ranges, porcelain plumbing, janitor service, and all conveniences; fine neighborhood, near Garfield Park, 2096 Wilcox-av. ALBERT WAHL, 177 La Salle-st., Room 1. Call 12 to 2 p. m.

North Side.

TO RENT—FLATS, NORTH SIDE, ONE BLOCK from south end Lincoln Park, 4, 5, 6, and 7 rooms, electric light, steam heat, hot water supplied free; $20 to $45; hardwood finish, polished floors, ice boxes, gas range, shades, screens, etc. Apply store, 681 Wells-st., or 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE, AIRY, MODERN, STEAM heated 9-room flat, cor. Leland and Perry, Ravenswood, near Clark. $30.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—COUPLE, NO CHILdren, small light flat, or first or second unfurnished floor in private house; must be located in fine, lively neighborhood; state full particulars and lowest price. Address D 710, Tribune office.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES, N. E. CORNER DEARborn and Monroe-sts., opposite First National Bank; all conveniences; very cheap. Apply R. 204.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—NEW 4-STORY BUILDING, 51 AND 53 Franklin-st. SEYMOUR MORRIS, Room 1, 142 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NEW STEAM-HEATED STORE, 734 47th-st., nr. Indiana; 2 electric lines, "L" station. EDWIN WYNN & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—SPLENDID DRUG STORE SITE—5 new stores, n. e. cor. Indiana-av. and 61st-st., to be completed Aug. 10; two are rented for grocery and market; corner is reserved for drug store. MATSON HILL, Owner, 414 Home Ins. Bldg.

TO RENT—STORE; BEST LOCATION SOUTH Side for fair, tailor, news and confectionery, barber, or other business not now in bldg.; investigate this. HUBBELL & CO., 118 E. 43d-st.

TO RENT—HOTELS.

TO RENT—467 TO 471 DEARBORN-AV., 47 rooms, newly rebuilt; first-class family hotel; steam heat, electric light, hardwood floors, oil painted walls, porcelain bath; open plumbing. Call owner, 473 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—WASHINGTON-BLVD., NEAR UNion Park, 60 steam-heated rooms; best and cheapest hotel on West Side. SCOTT, 48 S. Clark, R. 7.

TO RENT—30 STEAM-HEATED ROOMS, 435 Washington-blvd.; will be put in good order. W. B. SCOTT, 48 S. Clark-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS, etc.; complete list of all space to be had in business and manufacturing districts. Four telephones, all 681 Express. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT — BUILDINGS, STORES, AND floors in all parts of the city. Send for list. WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

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TO RENT—51 TO 55 INSTITUTE-PL. — 8,000 square feet; steam heat and unlimited power.

TO RENT—GOOD BLDG. FOR MANUFACTURing purposes; on railroad; low rental. B. F. JACOBS & CO., Atwood Bldg.

WANTED—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED DININGroom and kitchen, good location for day boarders. Address X G 140, Tribune office.

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THE KIMBALL PIANO
with the attributes of absolute sovereignty in the great main points of
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uniting the greatest strength with greatest sensibility, resulting in an instrumental voice never equaled in sweetness and capacity.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Wabash-av., so. of Jackson-st.
We close Saturdays at 1 o'clock until September.

ADAM SCHAAF UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES; thoroughly first-class, unequaled in tone, touch, workmanship, and durability; of neat design in all the natural wood casings; every piano warranted for ten years; no fancy prices asked; we sell on small monthly payments; established 1873.
ADAM SCHAAF,
147-149 West Madison-st., corner Union-st.

WE ARE CLOSING OUT PIANOS RENTED during the past season at exceptionally low prices; some are nearly new; we will guarantee all to be in good condition; special bargains in second-hand pianos of various makes.
CLAYTON F. SUMMY CO., 220 Wabash-av.
The CHICKERING is the really great piano.

50 CENTS BUYS A DOLLAR'S WORTH—
Slightly used [as good as new] upright pianos, fully guaranteed—in all natural woods—various makers—all improvements—easy terms—at ONE-HALF REGULAR PRICES.
HALLET & DAVIS CO., Wabash-av. and Jackson.

DON'T HURRY IN THE SELECTION OF A piano; TAKE TIME to inspect the many merits of the EMERSON and then TAKE TIME to pay for it, as we make no extra charge when time payments are desired. EMERSON PIANO CO., John W. Northrop, Manager, 207 Wabash-av.

$250—PARLOR GRAND OF PROMINENT EASTern make; also a number of other fine instruments at prices seldom or never before approached. LYON, POTTER & CO. CLOSING OUT SALE, 17 Van Buren-st.

STEINWAY UPRIGHT PIANOS, CHICKERING upright, Fischer upright, and many other makes from $95 upward; every instrument fully guaranteed, sold on $5 monthly payments. Steger Piano Co., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

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$125—VERY SWEET TONED MODERN UPrights, latest designs; few days only, while the CLOSING OUT SALE OF LYON, POTTER & CO.'S stock at 17 Van Buren-st., continues.

HERE IS YOUR CHANCE—ACT QUICKLY; first come first served; must get money at once; sacrifice my lovely $475 upright, $175. ROSE, 4860 Prairie.

$290—A FINE STEINWAY UPRIGHT RETURNed from renting; one of scores of remarkable values at the great LYON, POTTER & CO. CLOSING OUT SALE, 17 Van Buren-st.

HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS ARE RECOGNIZED as the WORLD'S BEST—sold by the makers only—makers' prices. 239-241 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson. Factory, Boston. Established 1839.

SOHMER PIANO. HAINES BROS.' PIANOS. Poole pianos.
For sale only by
J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

$4 PER MONTH WILL RENT A GOOD PIANO; one year's rent allowed if purchased. The John Church Co., 200 Wabash-av.

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BAUER PIANOS— JULIUS BAUER & CO.,
BAUER PIANOS— Established 1857.
BAUER PIANOS— 224-226 Wabash-av.

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SHERWOOD MUSIC SCHOOL—W. H. SHERwood, Director—Steinway Hall. Fall term begins Sept. 19. Highest standard of musical art. Thorough instruction in piano, voice, and harmony. Fully equipped in every respect as a school of the highest possible merit. Special care taken with beginners by expert assistant teachers. Fine advantage in free recitals by Mr. Sherwood and other teachers. Numerous pupils, concerts and recitals. Send for prospectus. Walton Perkins, Secy.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES—Auditorium Tower. Branches in principal American and European cities. Special courses during summer at reduced rates.

DRAMATIC ART, ELOCUTION, FENCING, banjo, stage dancing, waltzing, $1 per lesson; special masters. 240 Wabash-av., Room 44.

A LEADING COURT REPORTER WILL TAKE a few pupils for August in Pittman and Graham shorthand. Address D 913, Tribune office.

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SPANISH TAUGHT BY GRAPHOPHONE; WONderful language teacher; course begins in July number International Magazine, 358 Dearborn-st.

FRENCH OR FENCING LESSONS BY FRENCH gentleman with diplomas. D 781, Tribune.

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CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE IN LARGE lots; hotels and dealers' stocks. T. P. WALLS, 381 W. Madison-st.

FOR FURNITURE AND CARPETS GO TO THE South Side Commission House, 3811 TO 3819 STATE-ST.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF A FLAT VERY cheap; going to Europe. 1066 E. 61st, near Prairie.

TO RENT—FURNITURE FOR 4 ROOMS; EXchange rent for good dressmaking. 457 E. 47th-st.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—62 OGDEN-AV., 9-ROOM HOUSE, furnished complete; rooms all rented; $200 if taken at once.

FOR SALE—NEWLY FURNISHED 7-ROOM flat; good location; cheap. 333 Ohio-st., Flat 3.

BICYCLES AND BICYCLE GOODS.

GREATEST BICYCLE BARGAINS IN WORLD; largest exclusive bicycle house in America. Brown-Lewis Cycle Co., 293 Wabash-av.; open evenings.

CASH PAID FOR 2D-HAND WHEELS AT OUR store or taken in exchange for our '98 model. PHALIN, 69 31st-st.

RAMBLER BICYCLES—ASK FOR PRICES. GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO., New address, 128 Dearborn-st.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—K. P. DIAMOND EMBLEM, heavy gold ring, for combin. tandem. Address C N 6, Tribune office.

$35 BANJOURINE, LEATHER CASE, FOR A lady's bicycle. Address D 716, Tribune office.

COUNTRY PRINTING OFFICE TO TRADE for anything of value. D 749, Tribune office.

WANTED—PATTERN-MAKING IN EXchange for dentistry. E 750, Tribune office.

TYPEWRITERS.

TO RENT — $3 MONTHLY—GOOD REMINGtons, Smith Premiers, Caligraphs, Densmores, Jewetts, Munsons, etc.; large stock; low prices; good bargains; large stock guaranteed machines. W. B. MORRISON & CO., 4th floor, 21 Quincy-st., Chicago.

TYPEWRITERS FOR RENT, SALE, OR EXchange; easy terms; first-class machines only; repair work a specialty; everything guaranteed. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 150 Monroe-st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

CLAPP & COWL, JEWELERS, 63 WASHINGton-st.—Full value paid for diamonds, old gold, and duplicate wedding presents.

WE BUY DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD, AND SILVER for cash; confidential. BREDT & CO., Manufacturing Jewelers, Room 803 Columbus Bldg.

DIAMONDS AND WATCHES ON EASY PAYMENTS—LOFTIS BROS. & CO., 103 STATE-ST.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—4 SHETLAND PONIES, 1 PAIR white as snow. WM. PFEIFFER, Oconomowoc, Wis.

WANTED—OPEN BUSINESS BUGGY, NOT much used; give price and make. Address D 721, Tribune office.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

SAFES FROM $12.50 UP; $65.00 SAFE AT $35.00; desks at half price, $12.00 up. SAYLER & SULLIVAN, 173 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—LARGEST STOCK SECOND-HAND safes in city; lowest prices. 37 Randolph-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—4 HORSE POWER GAS ENGINE, practically new. NUGENT, 200 S. Clinton-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—INVESTORS, ATTENTION!
If you have $10,500 cash and are looking for something "GILT EDGE" that will pay you over 15 per cent net on the actual money invested, give this careful consideration.
Splendid, new, modern, gray Bedford stone front bldg., containing 6 apartments of 8 rooms each, steam heat, finished in the choicest woods, tiled bathrooms, expensive and elaborate fixtures and decorations, every modern improvement, permanent light on all sides, lot 53x185, beautiful location, within 150 ft. of the finest blvd. in Chicago, 3 lines of transportation. All leased to high-class, responsible tenants
FOR $3,270 A YR.
RUNNING EXPENSES UNDER $800.
PRICE REDUCED TO $23,000,
INC. $12,500, RUNS 5 YRS., 6 PER CENT.
Owner has immediate use for cash and offers the property several thousand dollars under actual cost.
W. K. YOUNG & BRO., Exclusive Agts.,
204 Dearborn-st. Tel. 4405 Main.

FOR SALE—DO YOU KNOW A GOOD THING when you see it? A brick bldg., 50x85 ft., 3 stories, 12 flats, rented $1,656 per year, lowest rent ever paid in it; Woodlawn, 2 blocks L station. Will sell for $12,000; good terms; low rate of interest; no trade. Where are you, moneyed men? GEO. B. CRUICKSHANK, 187 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GRAND-BLVD.; COSTLY MODern house near 47th-st., with 47 ft. and barn; cost $47,500; price $40,000; owner is removing to New York. MATSON HILL, 414 Home Ins. Bldg.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FINE MODERN residence, Prairie-av., near 36th; a snap; foreclosed. WEIR & CO., 687 Van Buren.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD—8-ROOM MODERN brick house; cost $7,500; sell for $4,500. W. H. STEWART, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TO BUY A HOME ON THE BOULEvards or in the Kenwood district, go to MATSON HILL, 414 Home Ins. Bldg.

FOR SALE—$1,250 FOR EQUITY IN 36-FOOT cor., 72d-st. and Dobson-av.; unincumbered. E. L. HAMBLETON & CO., 95 Clark-st., R. 226.

FOR SALE—FLAT BUILDING, WORTH $25,000, at 335-337 24th-st.; sell cheap. JOHN S. RYDELL, 2184 Archer-av.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR 45TH-ST., 25 ft. or more, only $110. C. H. GOODYKOONTZ & CO., 138 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$7,000, VINCENNES-AV. STONEfront residence. A. J. CRONIN, 115 Dearborn-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$150 PER FT. WILL PURCHASE the finest located lot in the city, 50x200 ft. deep, fronting Garfield Park, on Homan-av., bet. Washington-blvd. and Lake-st. Inquire Union Trust Co., 133 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—S. W. COR. MILLARD-AV. AND 25th, 100x125, very choice; will accept Berwyn vacant as first payment. W. J. ANDREWS, 184 La Salle, R. 523.

FOR SALE—$12,000—IMPROVED BUSINESS corner on West Side; cost $15,000. E. L. HAMBLETON & CO., 95 Clark-st., R. 226.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE FLAT BUILDING, 45x65, on lot 50x138, 3-story stone front, 6 flats, hard wood finish, steam heat; will net 7 to 8 per cent on price, $20,000; easy terms. J. ALMON AUSTIN, 171 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES IN SHERIDAN PARK from $8,500 upwards; will take lots, clear or incumbered, as part payment. SAM BROWN JR., 1001, 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, FOR CASH, several acres of best northshore property, adjacent to lake and Sheridan-road. Address D 709, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE; A FINE 6 ROOM cottage on street with macadam, cement walks, etc.; $1,550; $100 down, $10 monthly. SAM BROWN JR., 1001, 155 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE VACANT, 50 FT., MAINst., near Ridge-road, South Evanston; cement walks; $26 per foot; terms easy. ERNEST APPLETON, 908 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—CLEAR COMplete suburban home, large grounds, 35 minutes from court-house; 10c fare; electric cars and the C., B. & Q. R. R.; full particulars. C 526, Tribune.

FOR SALE—FOR HOMES AT PALOS PARK—Altitude 150 feet; wooded hills, plateaus, and ravines; graded streets; 1 to 10 acres; $300 per acre; fare 13c. MONSON & CO., 144 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WILMETTE—CORNER, 250X297; 1 block Sheridan road; street paved; $4,000. SPENCER & McCADDEN, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—EQUITY 150 FT. CHOICE VACANT, all improvements in, Winnetka Park Bluffs, east of railroad; bargain for cash. D 745, Tribune.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES ON LAWRENCE-AV., west of Milwaukee-av., at $600 per acre; worth $1,500. HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

FOR SALE—CALIFORNIA-KLONDIKE—Phillips-Judson Excursion Co., by special service given on their personally conducted through Pullman tourist sleeping car excursions, enable passengers for California, Portland, Tacoma, and Seattle to make the journey in the most pleasant and comfortable way possible at the least expense. Leave Chicago every Thursday via Chicago and Alton R. R. over the "Scenic Route," by way of Kansas City and the Denver and Rio Grande R. R. For particulars write or call on Phillips-Judson Excursion Co., 193 Clark-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—LAKE GENEVA REALTY, ALL kinds, lowest price; easy terms, plats sent. J. JOHNSTON, 78 La Salle.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST AND BEST frontage on Lake Geneva. D 908, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—GOOD VACANT LOT FOR RENT of seven-room steam heated flat on Jackson-blvd.; will assume or add cash. OHLSEN, Room 300, 218 La Salle-st.

WANTED—A GOOD CORNER ON A BUSINESS street, old or temporary improvements. W. H. COLVIN, 716 Chamber Commerce.

WANTED—WE CAN SELL YOUR PROPERTY for cash, privately or at auction. Original Real Estate Auction Co., 70 La Salle-st.

WANTED—FIVE ACRES ON BLUE ISLAND ridge, west of Western-av. B. F. JACOBS & CO., Atwood Bldg.

WANTED—BARGAIN NEAR ALLEY L OR IN Woodlawn. F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 97 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

$7,000 EQUITY, $5,000 INC., 5 YRS., 5%, 3 flats, north of 39th, east of State, for clear property, city or first-class suburb.
$13,000 equity brick stores and flats, rents $2,100, north of 47th-st., for clear suburban house, 30 minutes N. W. or Q. road.
New stone front, 6 flats, equity $12,000, Washington Park and L, for vacant or improved clear.
Michigan-av. residence, $25,000, and Michigan farm, clear, $15,000, for $50,000 flat building.
CAMPBELL INVESTMENT CO.,
R. 431, 108 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—$50,000 EQUITY IN NEW business block, on fine corner, well rented; value $75,000; will take good farm, clear, near Chicago, or good clear vacant for said property. J. ALMON AUSTIN, 171 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—W. MADISON-ST., 90X118, improved; all rented; price $65,000; mortgage $30,000; want clear North Side vacant or good clear farm for equity. J. ALMON AUSTIN, 171 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—10 ACRES ON NORTH CLARKst., 10 miles from Madison-st.; price $25,000; clear; will take clear improved or vacant frontage in Lake View that can be improved. J. ALMON AUSTIN, 171 La Salle-st.

WANTED—CHICAGO REAL ESTATE FOR choice Seattle property. FRICKE, 84 La Salle.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE IN CHIcago and Cook County, payable in 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 years, with prepayment privileges, or payable monthly, quarterly, or yearly installments. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTONst.—Loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest market rates; no delay.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISSION, 6 per cent, on improved Chicago real estate; building loans. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

4½ PER CENT. MONEY. 4½ PER CENT. To loan on improved real estate. J. A. BROPHY, Suite 807 Atwood Bldg., 132 Clark-st.

WESTERN STATE BANK, S. W. CORNER LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loans money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; no delay.

MEAD & COE, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., MONEY to loan at lowest market rates on Chicago real estate security; first mortgages for sale.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL EState at current rates. Building loans made. ROSE QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate, Chicago, Evanston, Rogers Park, and Wilmette. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN Chicago at current rates. The Equitable Trust Co., 185 Dearborn-st.

INTEREST RATES, 4½ TO 6 PER CENT; WANT choice real estate loans; building loans made. KOZMINSKI & CO., bankers, 73 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL EState in sums to suit. Building loans made. DUTTON & PECK, 145 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5 PER CENT, $1,000 AND upwards. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO., 95 Dearborn-st., main floor.

MONEY TO LOAN—WE LOAN MONEY ON real estate at lowest market rates; no delay. WINSTON & CO., 88 Washington-st.

SPECIAL SUMS OF $1,000, $2,000, AND $3,000 to loan on vacant or improved real estate. E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

PRIVATE MONEY TO LOAN ON EXTRA choice security, without commission. Address C 167, Tribune office.

SPECIAL RATES MADE ON FIRST-CLASS real estate loans. SIDNEY LOEB & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS OF $250 TO $5,000; vacant or improved; reasonable terms. F. R. LINDOP & CO., 917 Cham. of Commerce.

I WILL LOAN $57,000 IN SUMS OF $1,000 TO $10,000; 5, 6 pct.; without com. Address C N 5, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN—SUMS OF $300 AND UP ON city real estate. MADDEN BROS., 204 Dearborn-st.

LOANS FROM $500 UP AT LOWEST RATES; prompt attention. E. WOLTERSDORF, corner of Jackson-blvd. and Ogden-av.

5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT LOANS MADE ON Chicago real estate, with prepayment privilege. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—FROM PRIVATE PARTY, $1,000 and $4,000 on real estate; 6 per cent. J. K. HAAS, 347 S. Kedzie-av.

SMALL REAL ESTATE LOANS PROMPTLY negotiated. C. L. NORTON, 310, 145 La Salle.

TO LOAN—$500 TO $5,000, 1ST MTG. OR GOOD collateral. C. C. LANDT, 113 Adams-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

IF YOU HAVE GOOD CHICAGO REAL ESTATE security, vacant or improved, you can save money by calling on me; rates, 5, 5½, and 6 per cent and 1½ per cent commission; any amount; prompt service; open Tuesday and Thursday until 7:30. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 172 Washington-st., s. e. cor. Fifth-av., fourth floor.

BEST TERMS TO GOOD BORROWERS
ON IMPROVED OR VACANT PROPERTY.
BUILDING LOANS.
PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.,
164 Dearborn-st.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate at current rates; no delay; 6 PER CENT GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE. CANNELL & McCLUER, 107 Dearborn-st. Lake View office, 1808 Clark-st., near Roscoe.

PEOPLE'S BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIAtion, office Borden Block, 99 Randolph-st., money to loan at very favorable rates; no commission; no delay. JOSEPH G. PETERS, President. HARRISON KELLEY, Secretary.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
83 and 85 Dearborn-sts.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

TO LOAN—SUMS OF $1,500 TO $3,000; MONEY on hand. F. D. PATTERSON & SON., 108 Dearborn-st.

FINANCIAL.

WANT TO BORROW $15,000, 5 YEARS, AT 5 per cent, secured by gold first mortgage upon the undivided half of improved South Side business corner, close to the down-town business center, valued at $100,000, now unencumbered. Address D 955, Tribune office.

WE LOAN EMPLOYES OF FIRST-CLASS firms $25 upward to $500 without mortgage, indorser, or security of any kind; confidential; no inquiries made of your friends or employer. ILLINOIS CREDIT CO., 145 La Salle, Suite 409.

I LOAN TO REPUTABLE PEOPLE ON FURture without removal; store diamonds, valuables, etc., in safety vaults and make advances without delay. S. RICHARDSON, 139 E. Madison-st., Suite 25.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE HOLDing permanent positions with responsible concerns upon their own names, without security; easy payments. TOLMAN, 1622 Masonic Temple.

LOANS TO SCHOOL TEACHERS; PAYMENTS after vacation; and good upright pianos sold or rented at 3 per month; no publicity. S. RICHARDSON, 139 E. Madison, Suite 25, west from Clark.

PERSONS DESIRING TO TAKE ADVANTAGE of the bankrupt law can obtain valuable information concerning its provisions by addressing C 308, Tribune office.

TO SALARIED PEOPLE—MONEY LOANED ON easy payments at lowest rates; strictly confidential. Call at 100 Washington-st., Room 901.

MONEY TO LOAN—FOREIGN CAPITALISTS; lowest rate. DUNLAP SMITH & CO., 170 Dearborn-st.

ESTABLISHED 1871—LOANS TO THOSE keeping house [not the regular mortgage]. J. D. SPEAR, 89 E. Madison, Room 8.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED; loans on same, 6% interest. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., R. 617. Established 1873.

MISS PADDON, 139 E. MADISON, SUITE 25, will assist schoolteachers going on vacation, without publicity or delay.

RAILROAD, STREET RAILWAY, TEACHERS, and all salaried people, money loaned privately. 719 Chamber of Commerce Building.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE WITHout security; everything absolutely private; can pay back weekly or monthly. R. 300, 218 La Salle.

TO BORROW—$350 FOR 4 MONTHS; WILL pay reasonable interest; diamonds security. Address C 636, Tribune office.

LIFE INS. POLICIES PURCHASED; LOANS ON same, 6% interest. JOHN V. FOX, 108 Dearborn.

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

IF YOU NEED MONEY CALL ON

ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER,
100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.

You can borrow any amount you want on FURNITURE, PIANOS, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, OR ANY VALUABLE SECURITY, WITHOUT REMOVAL OF PROPERTY FROM YOUR POSSESSION.
You can have the use of the property and also the money. I loan money for the interest and do not want goods or property, so you need have no fear of losing them.
Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit convenience. Business done quietly, without publicity.
No charge taken out in advance. You get the full amount of the loan in cash.
You can deal with me quickly, privately, satisfactorily, and confidentially.
It has been a pleasure to me to notice that my old customers always come back to see me again when in need of money. CALL AND SEE ME.

ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER,
100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.

MONEY— MONEY— MONEY—
ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY?
IF SO CALL ON THE OLDEST, LARGEST, AND ONLY INCORPORATED LOAN COMPANY IN CHICAGO.
Chicago Mortgage Loan Co.
175 Dearborn-st., Rooms 18 and 19.
Chicago Mortgage Loan Co.,
Room 5 Haymarket Theater Building,
161 W. Madison-st., second floor.
You can borrow any amount you wish on household furniture, pianos, horses, carriages, wagons, warehouse receipts, or any valuable security, the property to remain undisturbed in your possession. You can get the money the day you make application, and with no publicity. Loans can be paid back in any installments that suit the borrower, and each payment so made will lessen the cost of the loan. There are no restrictions on your moving when you wish.
Chicago Mortgage Loan Co.,
175 Dearborn-st., Rooms 18 and 19.
Chicago Mortgage Loan Co.,
Room 5 Haymarket Theater Building,
161 W. Madison-st., second floor.
Please remember that our West Side branch office is open evenings until 8 o'clock every day. It is not necessary for people living on the West Side to come down-town or lose time from their business to secure a loan, as our West Side office will accommodate them if they make their wants known any day before 8 o'clock in the evening.

LOUIS F. HOPKINS & CO.,

167 Dearborn-st., Room 702 [near Monroe], and 528 W. 63d-st., Englewood [over postoffice].

PERSONS TEMPORARILY EMBARRASSED and wanting loans upon furniture, pianos, etc., will find it to their interest to deal with responsible private parties who will look to the welfare of the borrower as well as themselves; we loan our own money; give the lowest rates; you run no risk of losing your property; payments made to suit borrower; our Englewood office is open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., and it is not necessary to go down-town to obtain a loan.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,

94 WASHINGTON-ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM 9, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN.
331 W. 63D-ST., CORNER YALE, ENGLEWOOD, AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV., ROOM 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK, SOUTH CHICAGO.

LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

HONEST PEOPLE—WHY RUN THE RISK OF losing your goods? If you wish to borrow money on your furniture, piano, etc., come to me; I loan for the interest only and not to get the goods; you can pay back weekly or monthly; if you wish to make a loan privately and desire to be treated honorably call on A. FRENCH, 128 La Salle-st., Room 1.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal, at lowest rates. If you want money and a friend, too, call on me. Live and let live is my motto. Time and payment to suit borrower. A. H. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

$50 AND UPWARDS LOANED TO RESPONSIble parties on furniture and pianos; confidentially without removal; lowest rates; payments made to suit; information cheerfully given. EAGLE LOAN CO., 70 La Salle-st., Suite 34.

F. G. WRIGHT, TEL. MAIN 971.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG., ROOM 409.
164 DEARBORN-ST., COR. MONROE.
Loans on furniture, pianos, etc., at lowest rates. No publicity, no red tape.

MINES AND MINING.

TWO WANTED—TO COMPLETE PARTY; CAN have $300; interest in steamer and free fare or money returned in Alaska. KEITH, 51 E. 34th-pl.

I OWN RICH ALASKA MINE; AM RETURNing and will lead you to claim, or can secure rich claim for you. Call Room 51, 84 Adams-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

PROF. H. W. BAKER—
THE WORLD'S GREATEST
MEDIUM AND CLAIRVOYANT.
2925 Cottage Grove-av. Established 20 years. May be consulted on all affairs of life. His advice is most wonderful; tells all your past, present, and future life; unites the separated, causes speedy marriages, removes evil influences, etc. business sacred. Satisfaction guaranteed. You meet no strangers; separate waiting rooms. Hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Fee, $1 and $2.

1411—MICHIGAN-AV.—1411
PROF. LEON, CLAIRVOYANT, MEDIUM. READS PAST, FUTURE CORRECTLY.
Gives advice on business investments, lawsuits, health, love, marriage, divorce, etc. No matter what your troubles are, call and be guided.

MME. LULU, TRUTHFUL FORTUNE TELLer; ladies, 25c; gents, 50c; full sittings and satisfaction given. 257 W. Madison-st.

NOTED CLAIRVOYANT, REVEALS PAST, future, and hidden mysteries. 2429 State-st.

MME. ROBERTS, SPIRITUALIST, LOCATES lost property and friends. 1205 Wabash-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER—WITH $500 CAPITAL; GOOD AND safe investment. 416, 145 La Salle-st.

WANTED—PARTNER; LAW AND COLLECtion business. Attorney, 3901 Cottage Grove-av.

STORAGE.

STORAGE, MOVING, PACKING, SHIPPING, by experienced men and padded vans; auctioneers. Warehouse, 314-320 E. 43d-st. Kenwood Storage and Transfer Co. Oak 1295.

PROFESSIONAL.

WAGES QUICKLY COLLECTED; COSTS ADvanced; law business, attachments, replevins, etc.; square dealing and efficient service guaranteed. Collection Dept., 134 E. Washington, R. 814.

ROOFING.

FORD'S A B C ROOFS LAST 50 YEARS; OLD gravel roofs repaired by the Ford Roofing Co., Ashland-av. and 15th-pl. Tel. Canal 287.

CLOTHING.

H. S., 474 N. CLARK-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TEN R.I.P.A.N.S FOR 5 CENTS at druggists; one gives relief.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$2,500 FOR ONE-HALF INTEREST IN CANAdian patent vest pocket, self-lighting match safe; puzzle advertising novelty now being successfully worked in United States; made metal and paper; attractive and popular; uses ordinary wood match. Address PATENTEE, 2017 1st-av., Birmingham, Ala.

WANTED—BUSINESS-MAN WITH EXPERIence and capital to buy controlling interest in first-class manufacturing business, protected by patents, making good money now; can be increased and will stand closest investigation, which is invited. Address D 722, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN WITH $15,000 TO $20,000 TO take interest in a good paying business; one that is now making clear $8,000 and can, with additional capital, clear $15,000; can show property and give a good account to the right man. Address C E 56, Tribune office.

8 GOLD MINES, FORTY MILES FROM DENver; very rich district; rare opportunity to purchase half or third interest to organize a company. JOHN REILLEY, 296 Bowen-av., Chicago.

FOR SALE—SALOON; SOUTH SIDE; GOOD corner; fine fixtures, complete; ready; license to Sept. 1; $250 cash; owner not familiar with business; cheap. Vernon-av. and 35th-st.

PARTIES CONTEMPLATING GOING INTO SAloon business will consult their interest by calling on O'Donnell & Duer, Bavarian Brewing Co., 40th and Wallace-sts.; several good corners to rent.

CASH FOR SHOE STOCKS, DRY GOODS, clothing, and other merchandise. Address B. HOLLENBECK, 127 Market-st.

NOTION STORE FOR SALE CHEAP FOR cash; good location for dressmaking. 2983 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—A SOUTH SIDE BOARDINGhouse on Lake-av.; terms reasonable. Address D 953, Tribune office.

STEAM LAUNDRY FOR SALE—WELL EQUIPped, old established; will bear investigation. Address D 701, Tribune office.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED, SUCCESSFUL MERchant tailoring business for sale; a good bargain for cash. Address D 948, Tribune office.

I WANT A NOVELY OR SPECIALTY IN ANY line to handle from Boston office. Address D 742, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SALOON, OPPOSITE COURThouse; have been in business for ten years; wish to retire. Call or address 405, 67 Clark-st.

WANTED—PROMOTER TO INVEST CAPITAL advertising stock company of patents 577,269 and 587,074 on percentage. Address D 964, Tribune.

BUTCHER SHOP FOR SALE OR RENT; COMpletely furnished. KEYES, 167 Dearborn-st.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD—
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Saale, Tu., Aug. 2, 2 pm	Trave, Tu., Aug. 23, 10 am
Lahn, Tu., Aug. 9, 10 am	Saale, Tu., Aug. 30, 2 pm
K. W. der Grosse, Aug. 16	Lahn, Tu., Sept. 6, 10 am

TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Friedrich der Grosse.....Thursday, July 28, noon
Barbarossa..............Thursday, Aug. 4, 8 am
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Aller......Aug. 6, 9 am	Fulda ....Sept. 3, 8 am
K. W. II..Aug. 20, 8 am	Aller.....Sept. 10, 10 am

H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 90 and 92 Dearborn-st.

WHITE STAR LINE—TELEPHONE EXP. 139.
United States and Royal Mail Steamers.
Sailing under the British flag.
New York, Queenstown, and Liverpool.
Sailings from New York Wednesday, 12 NOON.

Teutonic	Aug. 3	Aug. 31	Sept. 28	Oct. 26
Britannic	Aug. 10	Sept. 7	Oct. 5	Nov. 2
Majestic	Aug. 17	Sept. 14	Oct. 12	Nov. 9
Germanic	Aug. 24	Sept. 21	Oct. 19	Nov. 23

SPECIAL SAILINGS ACCORDING TO TIDE.
The new twin screw cargo and passenger steamer Cymric (12,552 tons), July 27, Aug. 30, Oct. 4. Berths $65 and upward; all promenade deck rooms.
S. TENNEY FRENCH, General Western Agent.
Grand Pacific Hotel, 244 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

AMERICAN AND RED STAR LINES—
The steamers performing these services are either British or Belgian.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
Every Wednesday at noon.

SS. Southwark..Aug. 3	SS. Kensington..Aug. 17
SS. Westernland.Aug. 10	SS. Noordland...Aug. 24

PHILADELPHIA—Queenstown—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Saturdays.

SS. Pennland ..July 30	SS. Rhynland...Aug. 20
SS. Waesland..Aug. 13	SS. Belgenland..Aug. 25

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CO.,
Telephone Main 188. 143 La Salle-st.

CUNARD LINE— TEL. M. 2051.
Established 1840 and never lost a passenger.
The new twin-screw steamships
"CAMPANIA" AND "LUCANIA,"
620 ft. long, 12,950 tons, 30,000 h.-p., among the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world. "UMBRIA," "ETRURIA," 520 ft. long, 14,500 h.p. Saturday sailings from New York.
Cunard Line record, 5 days 7 hours 23 minutes.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr., Dearborn and Randolph.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE—FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS EVERY SATURDAY.
SAILING UNDER THE FRENCH FLAG.
Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel. Celebrated cuisine. Parlor seat and buffet vestibuled special train from docks at Havre to Paris in four hours.
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HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE—
Twin Screw Express Line direct to Paris, London, and Hamburg.

Fuerst Bismarck.July 28	F. Bismarck.....Aug. 25
A. Victoria.......Aug. 11	A. Victoria.....Sept. 8

Twin Screw Pass. Service N. Y.—Hamburg direct.

Phœnicia ....July 30	Palatia ....Aug. 13
Pennsylvania ...Aug. 6	Pretoria..........Aug. 20

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
N. W. Cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

JAPAN—CHINA—PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO., OCcidental & Oriental S. S. Co. From San Francisco
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu..Aug. 4, 1:00 pm
DORIC, via Honolulu............Aug. 13, 1:00 pm
CHINA..........................Aug. 23, 1:00 pm
For freight and passage rates and general information apply at the company's offices, 238 Clark-st. W. G. NEIMYER, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS—
NEW YORK, GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY, LIVERPOOL.

Anchoria...Noon, Aug. 6	Ethiopia...Noon, Sept. 3
Furnessia, Noon, Aug. 20	C. of Rome, Noon, Sept. 10

For passenger tickets or drafts apply to ANCHOR LINE GENERAL OFFICE, 176 Jackson-blvd. Tel. Main 1505.

FOR STATEROOMS AND TICKETS TO ALL summer resorts, apply to THOS. COOK & SON, 234 S. Clark-st. Summer tour book free.

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BEAVER LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS—
Montreal, Quebec, to Liverpool, via Londonderry.
Lake Superior...Aug. 3 | Gallia..........Aug. 10
First cabin, $50; second cabin, $34; steerage, $22.50. Drafts on Europe.
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Telephone Main 4288. 186A S. Clark-st.

DOMINION LINE—MONTREAL TO LIVERpool weekly. Boston to Liverpool fortnightly. GUS BROBERG, General Agent, 69 Dearborn-st.

"GAZE'S TOURS" AND TICKETS TO EUROPE Escorted parties weekly; independent travel; tickets all routes; programs free. 220 S. Clark.

Lake Navigation.

LAKE MICHIGAN AND LAKE SUPERIOR TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
Lake Superior Steamers. The great lake route. Own the new steel steamship Manitou.
Sailings from Chicago:
For Mackinac Island, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Toronto, etc.: Tuesday, 9 a. m.; Wednesday, 9 p. m.; Thursday, 11 a. m.; Saturday, 4 p. m.
For Charlevoix, Harbor Springs, Petoskey, Bay View, etc.: Tuesday, 9 a. m.; Thursday, 11 a. m.; Saturday, 4 p. m.
For Sault Ste. Marie, Marquette, Hancock, Houghton, Ashland, Duluth, etc.: Wed., 9 p. m.
Illustrated pamphlets mailed free on application. Office and docks, Rush and N. Water-st., Chicago.

GOODRICH LINE—FOR RACINE AND WAUkesha daily at 8 a. m. and 8 p. m. For Milwaukee, daily at 8 and 9 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sheboygan and Manitowoc, daily [except Friday] at 8 p. m. Kewaunee, Algoma, and Sturgeon Bay, Sunday, 8 a. m.; Wednesday and Thursday at 8 p. m. To Menominee and Marinette, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8 p. m. To Green Bay City, Wednesday and Saturday at 8 p. m. To Escanaba and Gladstone, Thursday and Saturday at 8 p. m. To Manistique Saturday at 8 p. m. To Grand Haven, Muskegon, and Grand Rapids, daily at 7:30 p. m. Office and docks, foot Michigan-av., Rush-st., bridge. Tel. Express 76.

NORTHERN MICHIGAN LINE — TUESDAYS and Wednesdays at 1 p. m., Fridays and Saturdays at 7 p. m., for Ludington, Manistee, Frankfort, Traverse City, Old Mission, Elk Rapids, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Bay View, Wequetonsig, Harbor Springs, Mackinac Island, Cheboygan, and all northern Michigan points. Office and docks east end Michigan-st., North Side. Tel. Main 572. Up-town office, 220-234 S. Clark-st.

GRAHAM & MORTON LINE—
To St. Joseph, Benton Harbor, and all Michigan points. Daily except Saturdays and Sundays, 9:30 a. m., 12:30 noon, 11:30 p. m. Saturdays, 9:30 a. m., 2 p. m., 11:30 p. m. Sundays, 10 a. m., 11:30 p. m. Day excursions, $1 round trip. Docks foot Wabash-av. Tel. Main 2162.

HO, FOR MONTREAL, QUEBEC, AND THE "SAGUENAY," via R. and O. Nav. Co. steamers from Toronto, including the 1,000 Islands and "SHOOTING THE RAPIDS" of the St. Lawrence; colored panoramic map folder free on application. WM. A. FLETCHER, Agt., 220 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

GEORGIAN BAY STEAMERS—EXPRESS steamers "Majestic" and "City of Collingwood" leave Mackinac weekly and semi-weekly for Owen Sound and Collingwood; other steamers 4 times each week. Circulars free of WM. A. FLETCHER, Agt., 220 S. Clark-st.

GAZE'S SUMMER TOUR BOOK, '98, JUST OUT; routes and rates via lake, river, and rail to all summer resorts; free on personal application or mailed for 2 stamps. HENRY GAZE & SONS, 220 S. Clark-st.

HOLLAND AND CHICAGO LINE STEAMER leaves dock, 1 State-st., daily, except Friday and Saturday, at 7 p. m.; Friday at 4 p. m., Saturday at 9 a. m. and 4 p. m., for Macatawa, Ottawa Beach, Holland, and Grand Rapids, Mich.

MICHIGAN CITY LINE TO MICHIGAN CITY, La Porte, and all points on L. E. & W. R. R., leaving Goodrich dock, Rush-st. bridge, daily, 9:30 a. m., 9:30 p. m.; excursions, 75c. Tel. M. 572.

TO WAUKEGAN, 60C, EXC.; KENOSHA, 75C, exc.—Steamer "T. S. Faxton," from State-st. bridge week days at 9:30 a. m., round trip daily.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND ALTON—UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams-st.

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express..	† 2:00 pm	1:00 pm
Kas. C., Denver, California..	* 6:00 pm	9:25 am
Kas. C., Colorado & Utah..	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Sprgf'd & St. Louis Day Local	*11:30 am	9:10 pm
St. Louis Limited	*11:08 am	4:36 pm
St. Louis Palace Express..	* 9:00 pm	7:30 am
St. Louis Midnight Special..	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Peoria Limited	†11:08 am	4:36 pm
Peoria Fast Mail	† 6:00 pm	1:00 pm
Peoria Night Express	*11:30 pm	7:30 am
Joliet & Dwight Ac'm'd't'n..	* 5:00 pm	†10:30 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 152 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Dearborn Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute & Evansville	† 8:00 am	†5:40 pm
St. Elmo & Marion	† 8:00 am	D†6:30 pm
Ind. Min. Spgs. & Terre H.	†10:00 am	D11:45 pm
N. Orl'ns & Florida Spec.	D*12:40 pm	D*9:30 pm
Chicago & Nashville Lim.	D* 6:50 pm	D*9:03 am
Terre Haute & Evansville	*11:34 pm	D*6:33 am

D—Dining car on this train.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket office, 212 Clark-st. [Phone Express 721.] Oakley-av. and depot, cor. Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
"The Colorado Special," Co. Bluffs, Omaha, Denver	*10:00 am	*8:15 pm
Omaha, Coun. Bluffs, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Denver, Portland, Des Moines	* 6:30 pm *10:30 pm	*9:30 am *7:45 am c7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood...	*10:30 pm	*7:45 am
Sterling, Clinton, Cedar Rap.	†12:35 pm	†2:20 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth.	* 6:30 pm	*9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Mad. Eau Claire	† 8:30 am *10:15 pm	c7:45 am *9:55 pm
Winona, La Crosse, Madison.	† 8:30 am	†6:15 pm
Winona, La Crosse & Western Minnesota	† 3:00 am *10:15 pm	†9:55 pm *7:45 am
Sioux City and Dakotas......	‡ 6:00 pm	c9:30 am
Sioux City	k 6:30 pm	*9:30 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay	†11:30 am * 5:00 pm	*6:15 pm †1:15 pm
Green Bay and Menominee..	† 3:00 pm	†4:00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	† 3:00 am * 5:00 pm	c7:30 am *9:30 am
Oshkosh, Gr. B., Menominee, Marquette and L. Superior	a 3:00 am *10:30 pm	†9:30 pm *7:30 am

Rockford and Freeport—Lv. s8:30 a.m., †8:35 a. m., †10:25 a.m., †4:25 p.m., s6:35 p.m., †11:40 p.m. Rockford—Lv. *3:00 a.m., *8:30 a.m., *6:30 p.m. Milwaukee—Lv. †3 a.m., s4:00 a.m., †7:00 a.m., *8:30 am, s9:30 am, †11:30 am, †2 pm, *3 pm, 5 pm, *8 p.m., *10:30 p.m. *Daily. †Ex.Sun. sSunday. cEx. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. aDaily to Menominee. kSat. only.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park row. Trains for the South [except N. O. fast mail] can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, and 63d-st. stations. Tickets at city ticket office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans and Memphis Lim	* 5:00 pm	*11:50 am
Monticello, Ill. & Decatur..	* 5:00 pm	*11:50 am
St. Louis Diamond Special..	* 9:10 pm	* 7:35 am
St. Louis Daylight Special..	* 9:10 am	* 8:30 pm
Springfield & Decatur	* 9:10 am	* 8:30 pm
Cairo Day Train	† 8:25 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield & Decatur	* 9:10 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 2:50 am	*12:45 am
Bloomington & Chatsworth..	† 5:00 pm	†11:50 am
Chicago, Cairo & N. Orl'ns...	* 8:40 pm	* 8:00 am
Gilman and Kankakee	* 3:05 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C., & Sioux Falls Fast Line..	* 3:30 pm	*10:10 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	‡11:45 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	* 2:25 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque & Lyle..	†10:10 am	† 7:20 pm
Rockford and Freeport Ex...	† 6:30 pm	....
Dubuque and Rockford Ex...	....	† 1:30 pm

‡On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only.
*Daily. †Except Sunday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RY.—Passenger Station, Van Buren, near Clark-st. City ticket office, corner Adams and Dearborn-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines....	* 3:00 am	* 7:15 pm
Illinois Mail	* 9:00 am	* 1:50 pm
Des Moines and Iowa Mail..	† 9:00 am	‡ 1:50 pm
Peoria	* 9:00 am	† 7:15 pm
Joliet Express	*11:45 am	* 8:45 pm
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:00 pm	* 9:50 am
St. Paul, Mpls & Sioux Falls.	* 3:05 pm	*11:00 am
Rocky Mountain Limited, daily for Denver & Colorado Springs—Fast Flyer—runs via Omaha & Lincoln.	* 4:30 pm	* 2:15 pm
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	† 8:40 am
Kansas City, St. Jo., L'worth, Atch'n, Colo. & Tex. Exp..	* 5:45 pm	* 9:55 am
Peoria	† 5:45 pm	† 7:15 pm
Big Five to Denver, C. Spgs., Pueblo, via Omaha & Linc'n	*10:00 pm	* 8:00 am
Davenport and Cedar Rapids	*10:00 pm	‡ 7:00 am
Peoria, R. Isl'd & St. Joseph.	*11:30 pm	‡ 7:00 am
Peoria	*11:30 pm	¶ 8:00 am
Kan. City, Atchison & Texas.	‡11:30 pm	‡ 7:00 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. ‡Ex. Mon. ¶Mon. only.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls..	† 8:30 am	† 9:45 am
Milwaukee	* 8:30 am	*11:15 am
Milwaukee, Mad. & West...	†11:30 am	† 3:45 pm
Cedar Rapids, K. City, Dub.	† 2:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Green Bay	† 3:00 pm	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee—Madison	† 3:00 pm	† 6:15 pm
Milwaukee—Portage	† 3:00 pm	† 1:10 pm
Milwaukee	* 3:00 pm	‡ 1:45 pm
Milwaukee	† 5:00 pm	‡ 6:30 pm
Omaha—C. Bluffs—S'x City..	* 6:15 pm	* 8:25 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dakota..	‡ 6:15 pm	¶ 8:25 am
Milwaukee-St. Paul-M'p'l. The Pioneer Limited...	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Mad., P. du Chien & West..	‡ 5:00 pm	¶ 9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich. Penin'la.	*10:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls..	*10:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Ced. Rap.—K. City—S'x City.	‡10:30 pm	¶ 7:15 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dakota.	‡10:30 pm	¶ 8:25 am
Omaha—C. Bluffs	‡10:30 pm	* 8:25 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. ¶Ex. Mon. §Sun. only.

BURLINGTON ROUTE—TEL. NO. 3831 MAIN. Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local to Galesburg, Ill.	‡ 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Ottawa, Streator & La Salle.	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Rochelle, Rockford, For'est'n.	† 8:30 am	† 2:05 pm
Omaha, Denver, Colo. Spgs.	*10:00 am	* 2:15 pm
Local points in Ill. and Iowa.	*11:30 am	* 2:05 pm
Galesburg and Quincy	*11:30 am	* 2:15 pm
Clinton, Moline, Rock Island.	*11:30 am	† 2:05 pm
Fort Madison and Keokuk...	*11:30 am	* 7:00 am
Ottawa and Streator	† 4:30 pm	‡10:35 am
Sterling, Rochelle, Rockford.	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
K. City, St. Jo., Leavenw'th.	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Ft. Worth, Dallas, Houston.	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Nebraska.	* 5:50 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis...	* 6:30 pm	* 9:25 am
K. City, St. Jo, Leavenw'th.	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Omaha, Keokuk, Quincy....	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Denver, Cripple Creek, Colo.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Salt Lake, Ogden, California.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Deadwood, Hot Springs, S.D.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis...	‡10:15 pm	†10:25 pm

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

WABASH RAILROAD — DEPOT DEARBORN Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 221 Michigan-av. Telephones—City office [except Sunday], M. 1619; depot, H 755.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited.	*11:00 am	*5:10 pm
St. Louis & Kansas City Ex..	† 2:00 pm	†3:00 pm
St. Louis Limited Express...	* 9:15 pm	*7:30 am
Peoria and Texas Limited....	*11:00 am	*5:10 pm
Peoria and Texas Express....	* 9:15 pm	*7:30 am
Forrest Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	*9:50 am
Detroit, Boston & Can. Ex.	* 3:15 pm	*9:30 pm
Detroit, N. Falls, & N. Y. Ex.	*11:30 pm	*7:10 am
Detroit Express	* 8:50 am	*10:05 am
Toronto, Montreal & Can. Ex.	* 3:15 pm	*9:30 pm
New York & Boston Limited.	*12:02 n'n	*2:40 pm

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.—Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn. Ticket office, 109 Adams-st. Phone M. 3483.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg & Ft. Madison...	† 7:55 am	† 5:02 pm
Joliet, Streator & Pekin Ex..	† 1:00 pm	†12:35 pm
Streator & Joliet		* 9:38 am
Lemont, Lockport & Joliet..	† 5:08 pm	† 8:42 am
K. City, Colo., Utah & Tex..	* 6:00 pm	* 9:43 am
K. City, Calif. & Mexico....	*10:00 pm	* 9:00 pm

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf Route. Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office 115 Adams-st. Phone 2380 Main.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Dubuque, Kan. City, St. Joseph, Des Moines, Marshalltown	† 6:45 am * 6:30 pm *10:30 pm	†11:00 pm * 9:30 am * 2:30 pm
Sycamore and Byron Local..	* 3:10 pm	*10:25 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES — CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 S. Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at the Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburg	† 7:30 am	*7:45 am
Indianapolis and Louisville..	*10:00 am	*5:10 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:00 am	*5:10 pm
The Keystone Express	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Columbus and the East	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington..	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York..	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburg	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington..	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York..	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited....	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Pittsburg and Washington...	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York..	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville..	* 8:15 pm	*7:15 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:15 pm	*7:15 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:15 pm	*7:15 am
Youngstown and Newcastle..	*11:30 pm	*9:00 pm
Pittsburg and the East	*11:30 pm	*7:45 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. & A. Rys.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket offices, 119 Adams-st. and station 12th-st. and Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, 63d-st.

June 19, 1898. *Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express	* 6:50 am	† 7:15 pm
Grand Rapids Express	* 7:20 am	† 2:10 pm
New York & Boston Special.	*10:30 am	† 8:00 pm
North Shore Limited	* 4:00 pm	* 9:00 am
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 8:50 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation.	† 4:20 pm	†11:10 am
Grand Rapids Express	† 4:15 pm	† 9:05 pm
Detroit Night Express	†11:00 pm	* 6:30 am
Grand Rapids & Bay View..	* 8:45 pm	* 7:30 am
Bay View Sleeper	† 8:45 pm	‡ 7:30 am
Atlantic Express	*10:00 pm	* 7:50 am
Saginaw & Bay City Sleeper.	‡11:00 pm	‡ 6:30 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. ‡Ex. Monday.

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RAILWAY. See Michigan Central time table.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHern Ry., N. Y. C. & H. R., and B. & A. Rys. Depot, Van Buren-st., one block from the Board of Trade, and 22d-st. City ticket office, 180 Clark-st.

*Daily. ‡Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	‡ 6:55 am	‡ 7:00 pm
Limited Fast Mail	* 8:00 am	* 7:50 am
New York & Boston Special..	*10:30 am	* 8:00 pm
Eastern Express	* 3:10 pm	* 8:45 pm
Elkhart Accommodation	....	‡10:30 am
Lake Shore Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 4:00 pm
Boston Express	* 8:25 pm	* 7:30 am
New York Express	* 9:30 pm	....
Special Mail	* 2:45 am	*11:50 pm

MONON ROUTE—DEPOT, DEARBORN STAtion. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis & Cincinnati.	* 2:45 am	*12:00 noon
Wash'ton, Balt., Phil., N.Y.	* 2:45 am	*12:00 noon
Lafayette & Louisville	* 8:30 am	* 5:35 pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati.	† 8:30 am	† 5:35 pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati.	*11:45 am	‡ 8:40 pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati.		‡ 5:30 am
Lafayette Accommodation.	* 3:20 pm	*10:45 am
Lafayette & Louisville	* 8:30 pm	* 7:23 am
Indianapolis & Cincinnati.	* 8:30 pm	* 7:23 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts.

*Daily. ‡Daily except Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	‡7:30 am	7:45 pm
New York and Boston	*3:00 pm	5:00 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	*3:00 pm	5:00 pm
Rochester Accommodation	*4:10 pm	9:40 am
New York and Boston	*9:20 pm	7:35 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	*9:20 pm	7:55 am

NICKEL-PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis Railroad. Depot, Van Buren-st., near Clark-st. All trains daily.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York and Boston Express..	10:35 am	9:15 pm
New York Express	2:55 pm	4:25 pm
New York and Boston Express..	10:15 pm	7:55 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 111 Adams-st., Chicago, Ill.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, 12TH-ST. AND Park row, and 22d, 39th, 53d, and 63d-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati...	*9:00 am	*5:30 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	*9:00 am	*5:30 pm
Cincinnati and Washington ...	†11:00 am	†9:30 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	*8:30 pm	*7:15 am
Indianapolis and Cincinnati...	*8:30 pm	*7:15 am

BALTIMORE & OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND CENtral Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark-st. No extra fares charged on the B. & O. limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Y., Wash. Vest. Express..	*10:25 am	* 9:00 pm
N. Y., Wash. & Pitts. Vest...	* 3:30 pm	*10:50 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling & Columbus Ex.	* 7:00 pm	* 7:30 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

FIFTH IS HELD BACK.

Illinois Volunteers Are to Stay at Chickamauga for the Present.

GIVE INDIANA A CHANCE.

Ohio Regiments Becoming Nettled Because They Are Not Called Into Service.

TO MAKE FASTER WARSHIPS

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
Washington, D. C., July 26.

Fifth Illinois Not to Go to Porto Rico.

Among the army orders of importance issued today was one which will operate to keep the Fifth Illinois Volunteers at Chickamauga for the present. Secretary Alger has been besieged during the last few days by political and personal influence in behalf of the troops from Indiana. This afternoon he wired General Wade at Chickamauga to substitute an Indiana regiment for the Fifth Illinois for duty at Porto Rico.

The selection of the regiment was left finally to General Wade, but it is supposed that officer will select for this duty the One Hundred and Sixtieth or the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Indiana Volunteers, which are attached respectively to the First and Second Brigades of the Second Division of the First Corps.

The Fifth Illinois was attached to General Ernst's brigade of the First Division, to which the Indiana regiment ordered to the front will be assigned. The official information vouchsafed from the War department for this change in the orders is that "several Illinois regiments are already at the front."

Ohio Regiments Want to See Service.

Senator Foraker called at the White House late this afternoon to see the President for the purpose of having orders issued sending some of the Ohio regiments to the front. The President was engaged with the Secretaries of War and Navy and the Ohio Senator was unable to see the Chief Executive, but will do so tomorrow before he leaves for home. The Ohio regiments are spoiling for a fight and camp life is irksome to them, and those regiments which are located at the different camps throughout the country are appealing to the Senator to have them removed to the scene of action. There is only one regiment from this State now on Cuban soil, but this one arrived too late to take part in the battle which preceded the surrender at Santiago.

Senator Foraker has worked hard to gratify the wishes of the men from his State, and on two occasions Ohio regiments have been placed upon the transports, but for some unexplained reasons were order back to camp, where they have since remained.

One regimen still remains in Ohio and has not been mustered in, and so great is the anxiety of the men to experience real warfare they desire to tender their services to General Garcia, the Cuban General, who does not like the way General Shafter is running things in the Pearl of the Antilles. They have volunteered to pay their own expenses, and the only condition imposed is that they be permitted to get into the front line of battle.

New Warships Will Be Faster.

From present indications the new warships which were provided for in the last naval appropriation bill will be faster than those now in commission. Navy department officials have receded from their old ideas of sacrificing speed to armor; and the lessons learned from naval operations in the present war are responsible for this change. Experts who have heretofore been inclined to disregard speed as an important factor in the navy are forced to their convictions in the face of recent demonstrations in actual service. The work of the Oregon, which is one of the heaviest battleships in the American navy, in sinking the Cristobal Colon in a terrific running fight has had much to do with forcing these officers in taking a step forward in regard to speed. Had it not been for the rapid movements of this magnificent ship, which at times reached nineteen knots an hour, the Colon might possibly have escaped and given the war officials trouble before its fate was finally sealed.

Will Bring a Report on the Seneca.

When Surgeon General Sternberg returns to Washington he will probably bear with him a report upon the conditions prevailing on board the hospital ship Seneca, of which a great deal has been printed to the discredit of some one and to the manifest annoyance of the army medical department. An investigation of various features of the medical service in Santiago has been instituted already, with the promise, however, that little that is definite and personally incriminating will be developed or established.

One explanation of the defects in the medical corps with Shafter and the embarrassments of the army surgeons with that column has been suggested in a dispatch received from General Shafter asking that Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin F. Pope, the senior officer of the volunteer medical department and a well known officer of the regular establishment, be relieved from duty as chief surgeon of the command in Santiago on the ground that he is physically incapacitated.

General Shafter asked that Major Vallery Harvard, who is the surgeon of the cavalry division under Shafter, be made chief surgeon. It has occurred to the medical authorities in Washington that the causes of criticism on board the Seneca may have been due to Dr. Pope's disability and the consequent failure of that officer to personally attend to the details of the arrangement on board the hospital ship.

It has also developed that those in charge of debarkation of troops at Santiago made the enormous and well nigh fatal blunder of neglecting to land with the troops the medical and surgical chests of the surgeons, who apparently did not discover the absence of the appliances and supplies until the troops were well into the interior and there had been a brush with the enemy.

When a force was dispatched back to the coast, accompanied in many cases by the surgeons themselves, it was found that the ships had departed beyond recall and that the army under Shafter was in the field in the face of the enemy without adequate medical, surgical, and hospital stores. Had it not been that each soldier was supplied with "first aid packages," containing three antiseptic bandages of as many different sizes those wounded in battle would have been in a sad plight and the death list would have been measurably extended by reason of criminal carelessness. As it was, however, the troops had been equipped with these useful packages, and all the commands, with the exception of the First United States Infantry had been supplied with them. Through some oversight in the distribution of supplies before leaving this country this regiment of regulars was overlooked.

Captain Howard A. Springett and Lieutenant Lewis B. Hamilton, Third United States Volunteer Engineers, now at Fort Sheridan, have been ordered to report at the Presidio, San Francisco, at once for duty with the Third Battalion of the regiment under Major William C. Langfitt. Captain Charles D. Palmer, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, has been ordered from Chicago to Baltimore.

CASTORIA
Bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In use for more than thirty years, and
THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT

DENIES WRIT TO DREYER.

JUDGE SHOWALTER RULES ON THE PETITION OF THE EX-BANKER.

In Dismissing Habeas Corpus Proceedings Brought in His Behalf Holds That the Statute Prohibiting Receiving Deposits When Insolvent Is Constitutional — Unless the United States Supreme Court Interferes He Must Stand Trial.

The constitutionality of the law prohibiting bankers from receiving deposits when insolvent was sustained by Judge Showalter yesterday in a decision given by him in the habeas corpus case of ex-Banker E. S. Dreyer and his partner, Robert Berger. Unless the Supreme Court, where it is said the case will be carried, overrules the decision, Dreyer and Berger will be compelled to face in the Criminal Court seven indictments charging both with embezzlement.

The petition for a writ of habeas corpus for Dreyer and Berger, who were indicted in February, 1897, on charges of obtaining money under false pretenses, was filed six months ago. Only a few persons were present when, early in the morning, Judge Showalter handed down the decision dismissing the proceedings under the petition.

The defendants were represented by Attorney Levy Mayer. Assistant State's Attorney A. C. Barnes appeared for Sheriff James Pease, the nominal respondent. Berger was in court and listened with close attention to the remarks of Judge Showalter. Former Banker Dreyer, who is at the County Jail pending the consideration by the Illinois Supreme Court of the supersedeas proceedings instituted in connection with his conviction for misappropriating funds belonging to the West Park Board of Commissioners, was not present when the opinion was read.

Asks Leave to Take an Appeal.

Judge Showalter in his decision held that a statute which forbids an insolvent banker from taking a deposit on the pretense of solvency does not deprive him of any liberty or property right guaranteed by the constitution. Attorney Mayer asked leave to file an assignment of errors and to have an appeal before the United States Supreme Court. The request was granted.

When the question arose as to whether the defendants should remain in the custody of the Sheriff or be remanded into the charge of the United States Marshal, Judge Showalter referred the matter to Assistant State's Attorney Barnes, remarking that the latter knew more about criminal procedure than he did. It was finally decided that they should be turned over to the Sheriff.

The habeas corpus proceedings decided by Judge Showalter involved the fate of seven indictments, which were voted against Dreyer and Berger eighteen months ago. These indictments came under the single charge of embezzlement, punishable in each case by a fine double the amount embezzled and by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding three years.

It is the general opinion that the Supreme Court will sustain the decision of Judge Showalter.

State's Attorney Deneen and Assistant State's Attorney Barnes were pleased with the decision.

"I understand Dreyer will appeal to the United States Supreme Court," said Mr. Deneen. "Unless he does this at once we will call him for trial on the charges of accepting deposits when he knew his bank was insolvent."

The decision also affects the fifteen cases against Banker Magill of the Avenue Savings Bank. Magill is alleged to have accepted deposits up to the last minute before his bank was closed and turned over to an assignee.

Extracts from the Decision.

In the course of the discussion Judge Showalter said:

"The petitioners, Edward S. Dreyer and Robert Berger, were formerly engaged in the business of banking in Chicago. They are produced here by the respondent, the Sheriff of Cook County, in obedience to a writ of habeas corpus. They were held by the Sheriff to answer an indictment against themselves, framed on a statute of the State.

"It is insisted on behalf of the petitioners that this statute is void, as against that portion of the first section of the fourteenth amendment of the national constitution, which declares that no State shall 'deprive any person of . . . liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws'

"It is contended by the State that the proceeding in this court is premature, and that the petitioners should be remanded without inquiry here into the validity of the statute.

"If the statute is unconstitutional, as claimed, the petitioners are unlawfully held, and should be discharged. If the validity of the statute were an open question in the courts of Illinois, then this court would, under the rulings of the Supreme Court of the United States, be excused from consideration of the question at this time. But the Supreme Court of Illinois in Meadowcroft vs. The People, 163, 111, 56, declared the law constitutional and valid. The question in the courts of the State is, therefore, foreclosed.

"In view of Crowley vs. Christenson, and of the absence of any holding by the Supreme Court of the United States that a federal Judge may decline to entertain a proceeding of this kind under such circumstances, I think the merits of the present application must be considered.

Defines the Offense.

"Where, in other words, a banker obtains money on the false pretense of solvency, and by the want of such solvency repayment on demand is lost to the depositor, the offense appears to be complete. Failure or inability, through insolvency, to pay on demand does not make the offense.

"A statute which forbids a banker, being insolvent, from taking a deposit on the pretense of solvency, does not, in my judgment, deprive him of any liberty or property right guaranteed by the national constitution. Personal liberty and the rights of property are in a certain measure subject to the police power of the State. But why refer to or discuss the police power in connection with a statute which prohibits conduct in itself essentially unfair and fraudulent—conduct which could not be justified as within the prerogative of any man, either in his character as property-owner or as a man of business free to deal fairly with others in his own interest?

"Counsel argues that conduct such as that set forth in this indictment would not be deemed even tortious in a civil action. Trust and Savings Bank vs. Manufacturing Company, 150, 111, 336, seems to imply the contrary. But whatever may be the sense of this decision, if the taking of a deposit by an insolvent banker from an unwary depositor, and a subsequent loss resulting from such insolvency be not actionable as a tort, the reason would be the want of care on the part of the depositor himself. No commendation or approval of the conduct of such insolvent is to be implied.

Violates No Constitutional Right.

"It is suggested that a banker who did not know himself to be insolvent might be convicted under this act. I do not see how the right of an insolvent banker to take money as a deposit can be grounded on his ignorance of his own insolvency, so that such right will fall within the guaranty of the fourteenth amendment touching liberty or property, as against inhibitory State legislation.

"The proposition that the insolvent banker who takes a deposit is discriminated against, since any other insolvent may borrow with impunity, is hardly sound. The Legislature might, so far as I can see, prohibit by punitive enactment any insolvent from borrowing money, to the loss or injury of the lender, by using for that purpose the false pretense of solvency.

"A law which makes the obtaining money by false pretenses a crime would hardly be invalid on the ground that a person using the same pretenses but failing to obtain and appropriate money or property thereby would not be punishable.

"It does not appear that the rule of evidence in question has anything to do with the detention now complained of. I think the writ should be discharged and the petitioner remanded to the custody of the Sheriff, and it is so ordered."

ENGELHARD NOMINATED.

Is Chosen by Independent Republicans to Run Against Senator Humphrey.

LARGE CAUCUS IS HELD.

J. M. Green and J. W. Senne Named as Candidates for Representative.

STAND ON PARTY PLATFORM.

For State Senator—GEORGE P. ENGELHARD.
For Representatives—JOHN M. GREEN,
JOHN W. SENNE.

These are the independent Republican candidates for General Assemblymen, against John Humphrey, William Thiemann, and E. H. Alling, in the Seventh Senatorial District. They were named by a caucus of representatives from Evanston, Cicero, Proviso, Bloom, Worth, Harvey, New Trier, Lyons, Riverside, Maine, Rogers Park, and Thornton, held last night at 102 Madison street, to be formally nominated later by petition. Among those participating were:

Mayor W. A. Dyche, Evanston.	James H. Barnett,
Prof. J. H. Gray,	Newton M. Keeney,
E. B. Quinlan,	E. B. Moore,
Jay D. Miller,	J. W. Langston,
E. C. Nichols,	D. D. Hall,
E. A. King,	George D. Bills,
S. H. Jennings,	A. J. Eling,
E. R. Neely,	William G. Schultz,
Charles D. Snow,	W. A. Toles,
Henry Heistand,	M. T. Murray,
M. R. Sweet.	W. W. McFarland.

W. R. Townsend was chairman of the meeting and James J. Barbour secretary. A committee appointed some time ago to find suitable candidates reported the names of Mr. Engelhard, Mr. Green, and Mr. Senne as the ones they considered most available and recommended them. On the informal ballot for a Senatorial candidate some opposition to Mr. Engelhard developed, and on the formal ballot E. B. Moore received nine of the thirty-one votes cast, General George Hunt one.

In its report the committee had stated that General Hunt and H. D. Pierce of Oak Park had been asked to enter the race, but declined.

Mr. Engelhard, who resides in Evanston and led the fight against Humphrey before the sunrise convention that nominated him, in accepting the independent nomination said:

"I hold myself responsible to good government and to the Republican party. I accept as a Republican, for the principles of the party transcend the action of any convention. We protest as Republicans against such legislation as the Humphrey bill and the Allen law. We protest against the methods used to advance the one and pass the other. We stand on the platforms of the State and Cook County conventions, and will prove ourselves better Republicans than were nominated at the Sherman House."

In answer to a question propounded by Jay D. Moore, Mr. Engelhard said that if elected he would go into the Republican caucus on United States Senator in 1901 and abide by its results.

Mr. Green lives at Blue Island and is an ex-President of the County board.

Mr. Senne resides in Oak Park, is a German by birth, and conducts a real estate business.

Prohibitionists Name a Ticket.

The Prohibitionists of Lake County, in convention at Waukegan, yesterday nominated the following ticket: For County Judge, Perry L. Persons of Waukegan; for County Clerk, John F. Hunter, Russell; for County Treasurer, Henry Sheppard, Gurnee; for Sheriff, Everett E. Marsh, Warrenton Grove; for Superintendent of Schools, W. W. Truesdale, Lake Forest.

Ladd Talks of Senator.

Charles K. Ladd, a Democratic leader from Kewanee, at State committee headquarters yesterday expressed his opinion that neither Ben T. Cable nor ex-Governor Altgeld will ever be United States Senator from Illinois. He said his mission here was to invite Mayor Harrison to open the campaign at Kewanee on Sept. 5.

SUSPECT WHITE OF BURGLARY.

Man Who Fought Detectives Weiss and Mahoney May Get a Hearing Today.

James White, who replied to the inquiries of Detectives Weiss and Mahoney concerning the nature of his midnight occupation with blows, is held at the Desplaines Street Police Station. The police claimed yesterday that they had secured enough evidence to warrant detaining him as a burglar suspect. He probably will have a chance to defend himself in court today.

The evidence consists of a kit of tools found in White's room at the boarding-house, 312 Washington boulevard, where he was arrested. White explained that he was a piano tuner and also an upholsterer and that the tools were those which he used. The police, however, were skeptical about the short iron bar bearing a resemblance to a burglar's "jimmy." The kit included a piece of gaspipe, a steel saw, a bunch of keys, and a revolver. White said the weapon was for personal defense and that the iron bar was a tack puller. He said that New York was his home, and reiterated that charges would be brought against the detectives when he gained his freedom.

Detectives Weiss and Mahoney both received severe usage before they conquered White, and traces of the fight showed on their faces yesterday.

FINED FOR SMOKE VIOLATIONS.

J. P. Dieter & Co. and A. W. Longley Convicted in Justice Gibbons' Court —Other Cases Coming.

J. P. Dieter & Co., 60 Waldo place, and A. W. Longley, Sixty-sixth street and Central avenue, were fined in Justice Gibbons' court yesterday afternoon for violations of the smoke ordinance. The Dieter company was compelled to pay $10 and costs, while Longley paid $5 and costs.

Justice Hoglund will hear the following cases for alleged violations of the ordinance:

National Wall Paper company, Forty-first and La Salle streets, July 29.

Central Steam Laundry, 105 South Jefferson street, Aug. 3.

Herman Grossman & Co., 213 State street, Aug. 3.

National boiler works, 60 Fulton street, Aug. 3.

Dr. Keeton Fined at Last.

After a year's respite Dr. Theodore A. Keeton of Ravenswood was fined $50 and the costs, $91.20 in all, by Judge Chetlain yesterday on the charge of assaulting Professor J. F. Kletzing, principal of the Ravenswood schools. The trouble between Dr. Keeton and Professor Kletzing originated over the refusal of the principal to advance a small son of the physician in the school grade, it was said.

Alderman Duddleston Prevents Holdup

Alderman George Duddleston of the Eleventh Ward yesterday morning saved a citizen from being held up by a crowd of young thugs near Jefferson Park. Chief of Police Kipley later offered him a club and star, but the offer was declined. At 6 o'clock a crowd of roughly-dressed boys attacked a pedestrian, and after knocking him down began searching his pockets, just as the Alderman ran across the street to the rescue.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO—Grain rates were well maintained at 1 cent on corn to Lake Erie. The small amount of business was due to the shortage of boats and not to the lack of cargoes. Charters: To Buffalo—Cranage, corn; St. Paul, oats. To Kingston—Rosedale, corn, at 1¼.

CLEVELAND, O.—Coal shippers who have been making a fight against paying 25 to Lake Michigan ports are now tumbling over each other for boats at that figure. They are not doing much business, as tonnage is scarce. Coal carriers are badly delayed at Portage. Boats that arrived there Monday will not get a dock until Saturday. Ore freights are quiet.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Coal freights are booming, the clearances today amounting to 22,000 tons, which breaks the record for this season. The wooden steamers of the Lehigh Valley line are coming out, and tonnage is in sharp demand. The Duluth rate was advanced to 25. Chartered—Veronica, Amboy, St. Lawrence, Milwaukee; Brazil, Green Bay; Baltic, Erie to Milwaukee, 25; C. Foster, Marquette; Waverly, Bacon, Brightie, Woolson, Peshtigo, Portage, 20.

Vessel Movements.

FAIRPORT, O.—Arrived—Italia, Berlin.

SANDUSKY, O.—Arrived—Thomas Sheldon.

MANITOWOC, Wis.—Departed—Phenix, Escanaba.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Arrived—Denver, Miztec, Aztec.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Cleared—Lindsay, Chicago; Globe, Lake Erie ports.

LORAIN, O.—Arrived—Stewart. Cleared—Coal—Rose, Buckeye State, Soo.

ERIE, Pa.—Arrived—Ketcham, Owen. Cleared—Bessemer, Algeria, Duluth.

PORT ARTHUR, Ont.—Arrived—Sandusky, Ranney, Alva. Cleared—Tilley, Unique.

GLADSTONE, Mich.—Arrived—Raleigh, Tokio. Cleared—Ore—Inter Ocean, Winslow, Lake Erie.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived, Amazon, Wright, Alverson, Southwest. Cleared—Coal—Noquebay, Portage.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Up—Empire State, Cleveland; Rosemount and consort, Fort William. Down—St. Louis.

ASHLAND, Wis.—Cleared—Ore—Nimick, Nyanza, Antrim, Iroquois, Pentland, Gratwick [wood], Lake Erie.

SOUTH CHICAGO—Arrived—Maryland, Pabst. Cleared—Manchester, Niko, Escanaba; Victory, Constitution, Two Harbors.

CONNEAUT, O.—Arrived—Aurora, Bulgaria, Colby, Cleared—Rails—Gladstone, John Martin, Duluth. Light—Linn, Duluth.

MARQUETTE, Mich. — Arrived — Republic. Cleared—Tecumseh, Collins Bay; Griffin, Hackett, Cleveland; Uganda, Ashtabula.

TWO HARBORS, Minn.—Cleared—Mariska, Hundred Thirty-seven, Queen City, Manola, Martha, Rockefeller, Maritana, Lake Erie; Crescent City, Chicago.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Down—Schroeder, 7 a. m.; Goodman, Penobscot, 9; A. B. C. F. M., 9:30. Up—Parks, Hilton, Grummond, 11:30 last night; Mills, 1 a. m.

ASHTABULA, O.—Arrived—Sibley, Twin Sisters, Panther, Porter, Marquette, City Genoa, Doty, Jeanette. Cleared—Coal—Glidden, Sophia Minch, Warmington, Runnells, Portage.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—Forbes, MacLachlan, Judd, Mcravia, Savidge. Cleared—Wheat—Chemung, Buffalo. Coal—Mary Mitchell, Milwaukee; Folsom, Racine; Manistique, Allegheny, Green Bay; Magee, Depere; Nelson, Manistique; Lincoln, Cheboygan.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Three Brothers, Veronica, Amboy, steamer St. Lawrence, V. Swain, Rappahannock, Armenia, Vulcan, Neosho, Turner, Oneonta, Exile, Oades. Cleared—Coal—Vulcan, Duluth; Bradley, Lake Linden; Scranton, Tuttle, Shenandoah, Chicago; Duncan, Neosho, Venezuela, Milwaukee; Algonquin, Port Arthur; J. C. King, Green Bay. Light—Chippewa, Marquette.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR—Arrived—Iron King and consort, Centurion, Bangor, Fayette Brown, Naples, Northern King, Nicol, Harlem, Stephenson, Corliss, Russell. Departed—Nyanza, Pentland, Gratwick [wood], Two Harbors, light; Shores, Ashland, light; Chattanooga, Appomattox, Buffalo, grain; Nicholas, Carnegie, Thomas, Fairbairn, Lake Erie, ore; Prentice and consorts, Mills, Lake Erie, ore.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—Omaha, 2 a. m.; Maricopa and consort, 2:15; Charles Eddy, 2:30; John Eddy, 5:50; Owego, 7:15; Williams and consort, 7:40; Mohawk, 8:10; Presley and consort, 8:30; Chile, 2:30 p. m.; Sparta and consort, 4; Langdon, 5:30; Jewett and consorts, 7:50; Clarion, 8:20. Down—Alice Stafford, 10:40 last night; Russia, 2:30 a. m.; W. B. Morley, 7:10; Germanic, 8:30; Lewiston, 9:20; Monteagle, 10; Aragon, 10:20; Ellen Williams, 1 p. m.; Wolf, 1:10; Globe, 5:40. Calm, clear.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Specular, 1:20 a. m.; Pope, Cadillac, 8; City of Glasgow, 8; Bielman, Cort, Holley, 9; Kendall, Troy, 11:20; Maruba, Magna, Ironoco, Crete, 12:20 p. m.; Frontenac, 1; Wilson and whalebacks, 1:50; Castalia, Colorado, Jay Gould, Wade, 2; Fisk, 2:40; Wotan, Sage, Paige, 3; Iron Age, Iron State, Masaba, Manda, 3:30; Langell, Arenac, Two Boyces, 3:50; Hoyt and whalebacks, 5:30; Lyon, 6. Down—Desmond, Hattie, 12:20 last night; Trevor and whaleback, S. Mitchell, 11; Siemens, Fritz, 1:40 a. m.; Pioneer, 3; Choctaw, Buttironi, 6:20; Roman, 7; Devereux, noon; Pontiac, Wawatam, Joliet, 1 p. m.; Fostoria, 1:40; Conestoga, Edwards, Golden Age, 2:40; Mariposa, Maria, Kirby, Hartnell, 4:40; Zenith City, 6; Pratt, Ash, 6:20.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Argo and consorts, 11:20 last night; Oglebay, 12:10 a. m.; Pridgeon, 1:30; Preston, 4:15; Manistique and barge, 6:40; Seguin, 8; Cuba [British], 10; Fulton, Krupp, 10:30; Langell Boys, Mark Hopkins and consorts, 11:15; Cambria, 1:20 p. m.; Saranac, 1:30; North Star, 8:30; Ketchum, Wadena, 3:40; John Mills, 5:30; Rosedale, 6:40; Havana and consort, 7; Continental, Holland, 8:30; Josephine, Parker, 9:10. Down—Saginaw and barge, 10:30 last night; Sibley and consort, 11:40; Doty, Jeanette, 12:10 a. m.; Hudson, Helena, 4:30; Canisteo and barges, 5; Andaste, 7:30; Sawyer and consorts, 7:50; Pasadena, 8; Two Wallaces, 11; Egan, 11:30; Haskell, noon; Wilbur, Wallula, 2 p. m.; Northern Wave, 3:10; Avon, 3:30; Nipigon and consorts, 3:50; Codorus, 4; Katahdin, 4:20; Mary Boyce, 4:40; Davidson, 5; Clinton and barges, 5:30; Leuty and barges, 6; Gogebic and consort, 6:40; Kelley, Cobb, Corsica, 7:20; Orton and barges, 8; Neshoto, 8:30; Harper and consort, 8:40.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Lumber—J. Phillips, Petoskey; W. J. Carter, Ludington; Normandie, Aloha, Ashland; Arcadia, Manistee; Kalkaska, Duluth; C. Campbell, Oak Leaf, Michigan Island; S. J. Luff, Detour; C. Hickox, Muskegon; Mediator, Pine Lake; L. M. Mason, Boyne City; Seattle, Oscoda; B. Barnes, Escanaba. Merchandise—F. H. Prince, Ogdensburg; Boston, Seneca, H. J. Jewett, Lehigh, Buffalo; German, Depot Harbor. Wheat—Nicaragua, Duluth. Iron ore—T. Cranage, Ashland.

Cleared—Merchandise—Starrucca, Syracuse, Buffalo. Light—Sunshine, Alpena; A. L. Potter, Depot Harbor; M. F. Butters, J. L. Hurd, C. Hickox, Menominee; Escanaba, B. Barnes, Escanaba; I. N. Foster, Nahma; W. J. Carter, St. Ignace; H. A. Richmond, Frankfort; Elgin, Manistique; Arendal, J. Mark, Manistee; Monitor, North Tonawanda; J. Sheriffs, Buffalo; W. L. Wetmore, Duluth.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

Since July 1 City Collector Martin has received from insurance companies, as taxes on premiums collected last year, $49,441. It now is figured that the collections will be considerably below first estimates. They probably will be close to $65,000, representing premiums written by about 205 companies of $6,500,000. The companies paying on $100,000 annual premiums or over, which have so far made returns to the Collector, are as follows:

L. & L. & G.	$2,120	German, N. Y.	$1,104
Phenix, N. Y.	1,642	New York Und.	1,093
Hartford, Conn.	1,435	London & Lan.	1,055
Scotland Union.	1,420	Commercial Union	1,047
Royal	1,418	Continental, N.Y.	1,041
National, Conn.	1,122	Union Assurance.	1,035

About sixty companies are yet to hear from, although the time for payment nominally expired some time ago. Illinois corporations doing an insurance business in Chicago are not taxed on premium receipts.

General Smith in his Once in Awhile says: "Agents should be careful to ascertain whether policies are to be taken and paid for before attaching revenue stamps. If a property-owner is impecunious enough to return policies as "not taken" or not wanted, thereby making the company carry his risk for a time for nothing, he should not be allowed to add to his petty meanness by repudiating the stamps, to be lost also. In all such cases not only should the premium for the time be collected, but the revenue stamps also should be paid for by him as he causes the loss. All assignments of policies require a stamp and they must be paid for by the parties, not the company."

The grain men are not the only people who had an interesting experience in the restoration of the French duty on wheat. There was an enormous rush of grain to get into French ports before July 1. A number of cargoes only missed by a few hours. A lot of money has been lost by marine underwriters who took the risk of cargoes getting to French ports on time.

La Salle street is tired of and disgusted with the interminable legislation which has grown out of the original fines imposed on Fry & Sheldon and Loeb & Son. There will be no cases on hearing today, but several will come up tomorrow.

There is a peculiar case of a cut rate on the Stucey tobacco risk at Ghent, Ky. The line has been written, it is said, by a Cincinnati agent, at the rate of 2 per cent, tariff being 2.50. Secretary Watkins has written to the secretary of the Cincinnati board asking his coöperation in securing a correction, but has not yet received a reply. He has addressed the President of the Cincinnati board on the subject. The agent supposed to have written the line is a partner of the present secretary of the Cincinnati board.

Members of the Fire Insurance Patrol received a check for $50 yesterday from the Troy Laundry Machinery company for efficient work done by them during a recent blaze in the machinery company's establishment at 395 Fifth avenue.

New York, July 26.—[Special.]—The Suburban Underwriters' association held a meeting today and by a unanimous vote by all the companies represented it was voted to continue the association. At a meeting of the Executive committee held prior to the session of the association the resignation of Hall & Henshaw was tendered, but was not acted upon. It is reported that the letter of resignation charged members of the Executive committee with failure to obey certain rules of the association, but this is strenuously denied by the seceding firm.

A lively meeting of plate glass companies was held today, ostensibly for the purpose of organizing a new compact to cover the entire country. When the smoke cleared away it was found that there was an immediate prospect of a compact, and that the Fidelity and Casualty had served through President Seward the usual thirty days' notice of its withdrawal. The written notice required by the rules will probably be given tomorrow. The meeting was attended by representatives of the following companies: Lloyds, New York, Metropolitan, Fidelity and Casualty, New Jersey, Union Casualty, and Ætna Indemnity. President Seward refused to talk, and his colleagues were equally reticent, but the general opinion seems to be that open rates may be expected throughout the country in plate glass insurance.

General Thomas L. Ames and John W. Vrooman, Vice President and Treasurer respectively of the Mutual Fund Life association, have resigned their position in that concern, their resignation to take effect on Aug. 1.

COAL PRICES ARE UNSETTLED.

Various Figures Are Quoted, but No Other Company Follows the Lackawanna's Example of a $1 Raise.

Various prices for hard coal were quoted in Chicago yesterday, but there was practically no market. None of the other companies has followed the example of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western in adding $1 a ton to the wholesale price. Local agents and wholesale dealers said they had received no order to make any change in the price, but several concerns tacked on 25 or 50 cents to the old prices of $4 and $4.25 a ton. They made no effort to get business, however.

Retailers are being allowed to file orders for immediate delivery and it is expected they will be given until the end of the week to protect themselves. The Pennsylvania company added 25 cents and O. S. Richardson & Co. 50 cents to the prices of the day before.

25% discount on all Furniture. MANDEL BROTHERS. 25% discount on all Furniture

Grand Final Clearance Prior to Stocktaking..

Waist and Skirt Sale

Today—that midyear clearance just before stocktaking, when cost isn't counted—that last and best chance for buying *the season's best.* It begins this morning—when, quickly to move all the higher grade garments, *still newer prices*—prices at this rate:

Great Shirt Waist Clearing

All go in five large lots, embracing the latest, most sought-for styles, at prices incredibly low.

Among them hundreds in fine madras, pique, lawn, French gingham, in stripe and check nainsook, in plain white, pink, and light blue—trimmed with embroidery inserting, in all pretty colors.

69c for $1.25 Shirt Waists.
89c for $1.50 Shirt Waists.
1.15 for $2.25 Shirt Waists 1.25 for $2.50 Shirt Waists 1.50 for $3.00 Shirt Waists

Wash Skirts Go to Half.

200 different styles in Washable Skirts—in every material—Duck, Pique, Crash, Linen, Crispine and Cotton Coverts.

Skirts in every color and size and length—cut after the very latest Paris models—all new and fresh.

98c for $2.50 White Pique and Duck Skirts.
1.35 for $2.75 Crash Skirts—plain.
1.50 for $3.00 Crash Skirts, with flounce.
1.80 for $3.50 Pure Linen Skirts—plain.
2.50 for $5.00 extra quality Crash Skirts, with flounce.
2.75 for $5.50 extra quality Linen Skirts, with flounce.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

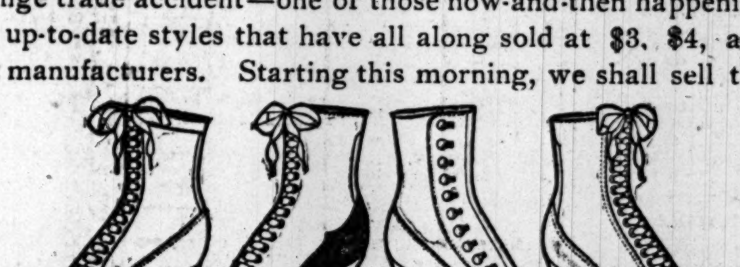
Just Before Stock-Taking

Sale of Summer Shoes.

3,000 pairs of ladies' fine Shoes that we shall now sell at **$2.65.** That's the Shoe news for today. By a strange trade accident—one of those now-and-then happenings—here are well-built Shoes in the up-to-date styles that have all along sold at $3, $4, and $5—turned out by one of the best manufacturers. Starting this morning, we shall sell these 3,000 pairs of

$3, $4 & $5 Shoes at 2.65

$3, $4 & $5 Shoes at 2.65



Many of these Shoes are in tan and nut-brown leathers—some in black Vici and chrome kids—made on the Boston, Columbia and New York toes, and all go at **2.65.**

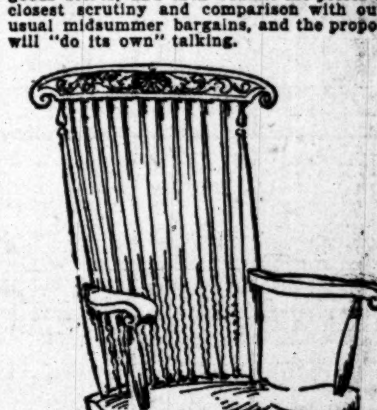
In line with these special Shoe values we continue today the sale of those lots at **1.95.** These shoes, we think, are one of the best lots we have ever offered—strictly perfect; desirable sizes—and earlier sold for more than double—now at 1.95

ALEXANDER H. REVELL & CO.

Parlor Rockers
50% REDUCTION.

It is not 25 per cent off, but 50 per cent.

See the furniture offered at 25 per cent off in dry goods stores, and then submit the prices to the closest scrutiny and comparison with our unusual midsummer bargains, and the proposition will "do its own" talking.



$2.95 Regular Price $6.00

The above handsome Parlor Rockers are in hand-polished Carved Oak and Mahogany finish—have full high backs, saddle seats, and brace arms—an ornament fit for the finest home. 200 of them on sale, commencing today, on our great 5th floor.

REVELL'S,
Wabash Av. and Adams St.

AT SPALDING'S,
147 and 149 Wabash-av.
The Spalding Racket,
$3.50
Value $8.00. Frames would not pass our inspector, but cannot be told from regular stock.
Clan Golf Clubs... 50c Outing Caps.. 19c
Shoes for Boys, Women and Men 98c

Hats—The best $2, $3 and $4 Derby and Fedora Hats in town. J. S. BARNES & CO., Fashionable Hatters, 86 Madison.

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Dr. White's treatment grows hair on any bald head—book on hair free. Laboratory 754 Van Buren.

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DR. WOLFERTZ, 60 5th-av. Ruptures positively cured with my new improved truss. Trusses from $2 to $15. Elastic stockings, etc. Catalogue.

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The Peerless Mantel Works, 43 Congress.

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TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.
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NO PLATES REQUIRED

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SET OF TEETH.. $3 GOLD FILLINGS $1 up
Best Teeth (S.S.W.) $8 SILVER FIL'INGS 50c
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Open till 10 p. m. Sundays all day.

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On Saturday, July 30, at 2 o'Clock P. M.
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We will sell on Tuesday, Aug. 2d, commencing at 10 a. m. at our salesrooms,
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The entire salvage of the Norris Manufacturing Company of Detroit, Mich., manufacturers of Collars and Cuffs, consisting of
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This stock is in almost perfect condition and affords a rare opportunity for the retailer. Goods on exhibition Monday at 8 a. m.
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Remodeling and repairing during summer months at summer prices.
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